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# CET-6

## 6级

苏军 主编

2001.6-2006.1

历年大学英语六级考试

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# 前言

本书是专为参加全国大学英语六级考试的考生编写的。出版多年来,受到全国广大考生的肯定与欢迎,并被北京、上海、南京、西安、武汉等城市的一些高校和社会辅导班作为六级考试辅导的首选教材,其销量一直位居同类书的最前列。

经过多年的使用,编者发现仍有不少地方需要进一步完善,以更好地贴近广大考生。全国各地的考生也经常来信、来电或通过 E-mail,向编者提出一些非常中肯的建议。为使考生通过本书的学习,进一步领悟六级考试的真谛、解题思路和解题技巧,获取理想的六级成绩,编者特根据六级考试的发展趋势以及考生提出来的种种需求,对本书进行了修订。其特色主要体现在:

解析中肯、透彻到位。书中解析部分由全国著名六级考试辅导专家,根据其十多年语言测试教学的经验,从命题和实战的角度,作出详尽的分析与解释。每道试题的解析思路清晰,过程简明,给出译文,指明考点,力图使考生举一反三,触类旁通,其目的是帮助考生在缺少老师指导的情况下,进行独立的复习。在最新试题的修订中,增加了阅读理解文章的词汇串讲,帮助扫除妨碍篇章理解的单词和短语障碍,更有效地帮助考生突破过级难关。

编排方式独特、新颖。本书中的试题依年倒排,有助于由此及彼地掌握六级考试命题轨迹;双色印刷,层次感强,内容鲜明突出,使考生更容易抓住试题解析的要义所在;书末附答案速查表,便于考生对自测结果进行评估。

编者特别建议考生在使用本书时,先做题自测,再仔细阅读解析,及时进行归纳总结,以提高应试能力。我们相信,当做完全部试题,同时掌握了应试技巧后,考生朋友的六级综合应试水平会得到很大的提高。

本书不仅给广大考生提供了真题实时操练的机会,同时也是六级辅导班学员的理想教材。

编者



## 2006 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 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 by 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 dean should have consulted her on the appointment.  
B) Dr. Holden should have taken over the position earlier.  
C) She doesn't think Dr. Holden has made a wise choice.  
D) Dr. Holden is the best person for the chairmanship.
2. A) They'll keep in touch during the summer vacation.  
B) They'll hold a party before the summer vacation.  
C) They'll do odd jobs together at the school library.  
D) They'll get back to their school once in a while.
3. A) Peaches are in season now.  
B) Peaches are not at their best now.  
C) The woman didn't know how to bargain.  
D) The woman helped the man choose the fruit.
4. A) They join the physics club.  
B) They ask for an extension of the deadline.  
C) They work on the assignment together.  
D) They choose an easier assignment.
5. A) She admires Jean's straightforwardness.  
B) She thinks Dr. Brown deserves the praise.  
C) She will talk to Jean about what happened.  
D) She believes Jean was rude to Dr. Brown.
6. A) He liked writing when he was a child.  
B) He enjoyed reading stories in *Reader's Digest*.  
C) He used to be an editor of *Reader's Digest*.  
D) He became well known at the age of six.
7. A) He shows great enthusiasm for his studies.  
B) He is a very versatile person.  
C) He has no talent for tennis.  
D) He does not study hard enough.
8. A) John has lost something at the railway station.  
B) There are several railway stations in the city.  
C) It will be very difficult for them to find John.  
D) The train that John is taking will arrive soon.
9. A) Its rapid growth is beneficial to the world.  
B) It can be seen as a model by the rest of the world.  
C) Its success can't be explained by elementary economics.

- D) It will continue to surge forward.
10. A) It takes only 5 minutes to reach the campus from the apartments.  
B) Most students can't afford to live in the new apartments.  
C) The new apartments are not available until next month.  
D) The new apartments can accommodate 500 students.

### 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 question 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 15 are based on the following passage.

11. A) The role of immigrants in the construction of American society.  
B) The importance of offering diverse courses in European history.  
C) The need for greater cultural diversity in the school curriculum.  
D) The historic landing of Europeans on the Virginia shore.
12. A) He was wondering if the speaker was used to living in America.  
B) He was trying to show friendliness to the speaker.  
C) He wanted to keep their conversation going.  
D) He believed the speaker was a foreigner.
13. A) The US population doesn't consist of white European descendants only.  
B) Asian tourists can speak English as well as native speakers of the language.  
C) Colored people are not welcome in the United States.  
D) Americans are in need of education in their history.

#### Passage Two

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

14. A) By making laws. B) By enforcing discipline.  
C) By educating the public. D) By holding ceremonies.
15. A) It should be raised by soldiers. B) It should be raised quickly by hand.  
C) It should be raised only by Americans. D) It should be raised by mechanical means.
16. A) It should be attached to the statue.  
B) It should be hung from the top of the monument.  
C) It should be spread over the object to be unveiled.  
D) It should be carried high up in the air.
17. A) There has been a lot of controversy over the use of the flag.  
B) The best athletes can wear uniforms with the design of the flag.  
C) There are precise regulations and customs to be followed.  
D) Americans can print the flag on their cushions or handkerchiefs.

#### Passage Three

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

18. A) Punishment by teachers. B) Poor academic performance.  
C) Truancy. D) Illness.
19. A) The Board of Education. B) Principals of city schools.



- C) Students with good academic records. D) Students with good attendance records.
20. A) Punishing students who damage school property.  
B) Rewarding schools that have decreased the destruction.  
C) Promoting teachers who can prevent the destruction.  
D) Cutting the budget for repairs and replacements.

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.

Too many vulnerable child-free adults are being ruthlessly (无情地) manipulated into parenthood by their parents, who think that happiness among older people depends on having a grandchild to spoil. We need an organization to help beat down the persistent campaigns of grandchildless parents. It's time to establish Planned Grandparenthood, which would have many global and local benefits.

Part of its mission would be to promote the risks and realities associated with being a grandparent. The staff would include depressed grandparents who would explain how grandkids break lamps, bite, scream and kick. Others would detail how an hour of baby-sitting often turns into a crying marathon. More grandparents would testify that they had to pay for their grandchild's expensive college education.

Planned Grandparenthood's carefully written literature would detail all the joys of life grandchild-free: a calm living room, extra money for luxuries during the golden years, etc. Potential grandparents would be reminded that, without grandchildren around, it's possible to have a conversation with your kids, who—incidentally—would have more time for their own parents.

Meanwhile, most children are vulnerable to the enormous influence exerted by grandchildless parents aiming to persuade their kids to produce children. They will take a call from a persistent parent, even if they're loaded with work. In addition, some parents make handsome money offers payable upon the grandchild's birth. Sometimes these gifts not only cover expenses associated with the infant's birth, but extras, too, like a vacation. In any case, cash gifts can weaken the resolve of even the noblest person.

At Planned Grandparenthood, children targeted by their parents to reproduce could obtain non-biased information about the insanity of having their own kids. The catastrophic psychological and economic costs of childbearing would be emphasized. The symptoms of morning sickness would be listed and horrors of childbirth pictured. A monthly newsletter would contain stories about overwhelmed parents and offer guidance on how childless adults can respond to the different lobbying tactics that would-be grandparents employ.

When I think about all the problems of our overpopulated world and look at our boy grabbing at the lamp by the sofa, I wish I could have turned to Planned Grandparenthood when my parents were putting the grandchild squeeze on me.

If I could have, I might not be in this parenthood predicament (窘境). But here's the crazy irony. I don't want my child-free life back. Dylan's too much fun.

21. What's the purpose of the proposed organization Planned Grandparenthood?

- A) To encourage childless couples to have children.  
B) To provide facilities and services for grandchildless parents.  
C) To offer counseling to people on how to raise grandchildren.

- D) To discourage people from insisting on having grandchildren.
22. Planned Grandparenthood would include depressed grandparents on its staff in order to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) show them the joys of life grandparents may have in raising grandchildren  
 B) draw attention to the troubles and difficulties grandchildren may cause  
 C) share their experience in raising grandchildren in a more scientific way  
 D) help raise funds to cover the high expenses of education for grandchildren
23. According to the passage, some couples may eventually choose to have children because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) they find it hard to resist the carrot-and-stick approach of their parents (软硬兼施)  
 B) they have learned from other parents about the joys of having children  
 C) they feel more and more lonely as they grow older  
 D) they have found it irrational to remain childless
24. By saying "... my parents were putting the grandchild squeeze on me" (Lines 2-3, Para. 6), the author means that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) her parents kept pressuring her to have a child  
 B) her parents liked to have a grandchild in their arms  
 C) her parents asked her to save for the expenses of raising a child  
 D) her parents kept blaming her for her child's bad behavior
25. What does the author really think of the idea of having children?  
 A) It does more harm than good.  
 B) It contributes to overpopulation.  
 C) It is troublesome but rewarding.  
 D) It is a psychological catastrophe.

## Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Ask most people how they define the American Dream and chances are they'll say, "Success." The dream of individual opportunity has been at home in America since Europeans discovered a "new world" in the Western Hemisphere. Early immigrants like Hector St. Jean de Crevecoeur praised highly the freedom and opportunity to be found in this new land. His glowing descriptions of a classless society where anyone could attain success through honesty and hard work fired the imaginations of many European readers; in *Letters from an American Farmer* (1782) he wrote, "We are all excited at the spirit of an industry which is unfettered (无拘无束的) and unrestrained, because each person works for himself. . . We have no princes, for whom we toil (干苦力活), starve, and bleed; we are the most perfect society now existing in the world." The promise of a land where "the rewards of a man's industry follow with equal steps the progress of his labor" drew poor immigrants from Europe and fueled national expansion into the western territories.

Our national mythology (神话) is full of illustrations of the American success story. There's Benjamin Franklin, the very model of the self-educated, self-made man, who rose from modest origins to become a well-known scientist, philosopher, and statesman. In the nineteenth century, Horatio Alger, a writer of fiction for young boys, became America's best-selling author with rags-rich and famous, learning how to "make a fortune in real estate with no money down," and "dressing for success." The myth of success has even invaded our personal relationships; today it's as important to be "successful" in marriage or parenthood as it is to come out on top in business.

But dreams easily turn into nightmares. Every American who hopes to "make it" also knows the fear of failure, because the myth of success inevitably implies comparison between the haves and the have-nots, the stars and the anonymous crowd. Under pressure of the myth, we become indulged in status symbols; we try to live in the "right" neighborhoods, wear the "right" clothes, eat the "right" foods. These symbols of distinction assure us and others that we are different, that we stand out from the crowd. It is one of the great paradoxes of our culture that we believe



strongly in the fundamental equality of all, yet strive as hard as we can to separate ourselves from our fellow citizens.

26. What is the essence of the American Dream according to Crevecoeur?

- A) People are free to develop their power of imagination.
- ☒ B) People who are honest and work hard can succeed.
- C) People are free from exploitation and oppression.
- D) People can fully enjoy individual freedom.

A 27. By saying "the rewards of a man's industry follow with equal steps the progress of his labor" (Line 8, Para. 1), the author means 勤奋.

- A) the more diligent one is, the bigger his returns
- ☒ B) laborious work ensures the growth of an industry ?
- C) a man's business should be developed step by step
- D) a company's success depends on its employees' hard work !

28. The characters described in Horatio Alger's novels are people who \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) succeeded in real estate investment
- B) earned enormous fortunes by chance
- ☒ C) became wealthy after starting life very poor
- D) became famous despite their modest origins

29. It can be inferred from the last sentence of the second paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) business success often contributes to a successful marriage
- ☒ B) Americans wish to succeed in every aspect of life
- C) good personal relationships lead to business success
- D) successful business people provide good care for their children

30. What is the paradox of American culture according to the author?

- A) The American road to success is full of nightmares.
- B) Status symbols are not a real indicator of a person's wealth.
- C) The American Dream is nothing but an empty dream.
- ☒ D) What Americans strive after often contradicts their beliefs.

### Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Public distrust of scientists stems in part from the blurring of boundaries between science and technology, between discovery and manufacture. Most governments, perhaps all governments, justify public expenditure on scientific research in terms of the economic benefits the scientific entersplendid machines 'our scientists' have invented, the new drugs to relieve old ailments (病痛), and the new surgical equipment and techniques by which previously intractable (难治疗的) conditions may now be treated and lives saved. At the same time, the politicians demand of scientists that they tailor their research to 'economic needs', that they award a higher priority to research proposals that are 'near the market' and can be translated into the greatest return on investment in the shortest time. Dependent, as they are, on politicians for much of their funding, scientists have little choice but to comply. Like the rest of us, they are members of a society that rates the creation of wealth as the greatest possible good. Many have reservations, but keep them to themselves in what they perceive as a climate hostile to the pursuit of understanding for its own sake and the idea of an inquiring, creative spirit.

In such circumstances no one should be too hard on people who are suspicious of conflicts of interest. When we learn that the distinguished professor assuring us of the safety of a particular product holds a consultancy with the company making it, we cannot be blamed for wondering whether his fee might conceivably cloud his professional

judgment. Even if the professor holds no consultancy with any firm, some people may still distrust him because of his association with those who do, or at least wonder about the source of some of his research funding.

This attitude can have damaging effects. It questions the integrity of individuals working in a profession that prizes intellectual honesty as the supreme virtue, and plays into the hands of those who would like to discredit scientists by representing them as *venal* (可以收买的). This makes it easier to dismiss all scientific pronouncements, but especially those made by the scientists who present themselves as 'experts'. The scientist most likely to understand the safety of a nuclear reactor, for example, is a nuclear engineer, and a nuclear engineer is most likely to be employed by the nuclear industry. If a nuclear engineer declares that a reactor is unsafe, we believe him, because clearly it is not to his advantage to lie about it. If he tells us it is safe, on the other hand, we distrust him, because he may well be protecting the employer who pays his salary.

31. What is the chief concern of most governments when it comes to scientific research?
- A) Support from the voters.                      B) Quick economic returns.  
C) The reduction of public expenditure.        D) The budget for a research project.
32. Scientists have to adapt their research to 'economic needs' in order to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) impress the public with their achievements    B) pursue knowledge for knowledge's sake  
C) obtain funding from the government            D) translate knowledge into wealth
33. Why won't scientists complain about the government's policy concerning scientific research?  
A) They think they work in an environment hostile to the free pursuit of knowledge.  
B) They are accustomed to keeping their opinions to themselves.  
C) They know it takes patience to win support from the public.  
D) They think compliance with government policy is in the interests of the public.
34. According to the author, people are suspicious of the professional judgment of scientists because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) their pronouncements often turn out to be wrong  
B) sometimes they hide the source of their research funding  
C) some of them do not give priority to intellectual honesty  
D) they could be influenced by their association with the project concerned
35. Why does the author say that public distrust of scientists can have damaging effects?  
A) It makes things difficult for scientists seeking research funds.  
B) People would not believe scientists even when they tell the truth.  
C) It may dampen the enthusiasm of scientists of independent research.  
D) Scientists themselves may doubt the value of their research findings.

#### Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

In many ways, today's business environment has changed qualitatively since the late 1980s. The end of the Cold War radically altered the very nature of the world's politics and economics. In just a few short years, globalization has started a variety of trends with profound consequences: The opening of markets, true global competition, widespread deregulation (解除政府对……的控制) of industry, and an abundance of accessible capital. We have experienced both the benefits and risks of a truly global economy, with both Wall Street and Main Street (平民百姓) feeling the pains of economic disorder half a world away.

At the same time, we have fully entered the Information Age. Startling breakthroughs in information technology have irreversibly altered the ability to conduct business unconstrained by the traditional limitations of time or space. Today, it's almost impossible to imagine a world without intranets, e-mail, and portable computers. With stunning speed, the Internet is profoundly changing the way we work, shop, do business, and communicate.

3 As a consequence, we have truly entered the Post-Industrial economy. We are rapidly shifting from an economy based on manufacturing and commodities to one that places the greatest value on information, services, support, and distribution. That shift, in turn, places an unprecedented premium on "knowledge workers", a new class of wealthy, educated, and mobile people who view themselves as free agents in a seller's market.

4 Beyond the realm of information technology, the accelerated pace of technological change in virtually every industry has created entirely new businesses, wiped out others, and produced a *pervasive* (广泛的) demand for continuous innovation. New product, process, and distribution technologies provide powerful levers for creating competitive value. More companies are learning the importance of destructive technologies—innovations that hold the potential to make a product line, or even an entire business segment, virtually outdated.

5 Another major trend has been the fragmentation of consumer and business markets. There's a growing appreciation that superficially similar groups of customers may have very different preferences in terms of what they want to buy and how they want to buy it. Now, new technology makes it easier, faster, and cheaper to identify and serve targeted micro-markets in ways that were physically impossible or prohibitively expensive in the past. Moreover, the trend feeds on itself, a business's ability to serve sub-markets fuels customers' appetites for more and more specialized offerings.

36. According to the first paragraph, the changes in the business environment in the past decades can be attributed to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) technological advances                      B) worldwide economic disorder  
C) the fierce competition in industry        D) the globalization of the economy

37. What idea does the author want to convey in the second paragraph?

- A) The rapid development of information technology has taken businessmen by surprise.  
B) Information technology has removed the restrictions of time and space in business transactions.  
C) The Internet, intranets, e-mail, and portable computers have penetrated every corner of the world.  
D) The way we do business today has brought about startling breakthroughs in information technology.

38. If a business wants to thrive in the Post-Industrial economy, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) it has to invest more capital in the training of free agents to operate in a seller's market  
B) it should try its best to satisfy the increasing demands of mobile knowledgeable people  
C) it should not overlook the importance of information, services, support, and distribution  
D) it has to provide each of its employees with the latest information about the changing market

39. In the author's view, destructive technologies are innovations which \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) can eliminate an entire business segment  
B) demand a radical change in providing services  
C) may destroy the potential of a company to make any profit  
D) call for continuous improvement in ways of doing business

40. With the fragmentation of consumer and business markets, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) an increasing number of companies have disintegrated  
B) manufacturers must focus on one special product to remain competitive in the market  
C) it is physically impossible and prohibitively expensive to do business in the old way  
D) businesses have to meet individual customers' specific needs in order to succeed

### Part III Vocabulary (20 minutes)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer

2006年1月大学英语六级考试 (7)

Sheet with a single line through the centre.

41. It seems somewhat \_\_\_\_\_ to expect anyone to drive 3 hours just for a 20-minute meeting.  
A) eccentric B) impossible C) absurd D) unique
42. This area of the park has been specially \_\_\_\_\_ for children, but accompanying adults are also welcome.  
A) inaugurated B) designated C) entitled D) delegated
43. The girl's face \_\_\_\_\_ with embarrassment during the interview when she couldn't answer the tough question.  
A) beamed B) dazzled C) radiated D) flushed
44. Slavery was \_\_\_\_\_ in Canada in 1833, and Canadian authorities encouraged the slaves, who escaped from America, to settle on its vast virgin land.  
A) diluted B) dissipated C) abolished D) resigned
45. Unfortunately, the new edition of this dictionary is \_\_\_\_\_ in all major bookshops.  
A) out of reach B) out of stock C) out of business D) out of season
46. The hands on my alarm clock are \_\_\_\_\_, so I can see what time it is in the dark.  
A) exotic B) gorgeous C) luminous D) spectacular
47. Psychologists have done extensive studies on how well patients \_\_\_\_\_ with 'doctors' orders.  
A) comply B) correspond C) interfere D) interact
48. In today's class, the students were asked to \_\_\_\_\_ their mistakes on the exam paper and put in their possible corrections.  
A) cancel B) omit C) extinguish D) erase
49. The Government's policies will come under close \_\_\_\_\_ in the weeks before the election.  
A) appreciation B) specification C) scrutiny D) apprehension
50. Police and villagers unanimously \_\_\_\_\_ the forest fire to thunder and lightning.  
A) ascribed B) approached C) confirmed D) confined
51. In some remote places there are still very poor people who can't afford to live in \_\_\_\_\_ conditions.  
A) gracious B) decent C) honorable D) positive
52. Since our knowledge is \_\_\_\_\_, none of us can exclude the possibility of being wrong.  
A) controlled B) restrained C) finite D) delicate
53. You shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ your father's instructions. Anyway he is an experienced teacher.  
A) deduce B) deliberate C) defy D) denounce
54. The company management attempted to \_\_\_\_\_ information that was not favorable to them, but it was all in vain.  
A) suppress B) supplement C) concentrate D) plug
55. It is my hope that everyone in this class should \_\_\_\_\_ their errors before it is too late.  
A) refute B) exclude C) expel D) rectify
56. The boy's foolish question \_\_\_\_\_ his mother who was busy with housework and had no interest in talking.  
A) intrigued B) fascinated C) irritated D) stimulated
57. Millions of people around the world have some type of physical, mental, or emotional \_\_\_\_\_ that severely limits their abilities to manage their daily activities.  
A) scandal B) misfortune C) deficit D) handicap
58. It is believed that the feeding patterns parents \_\_\_\_\_ on their children can determine their adolescent and adult eating habits.  
A) compel B) impose C) evoke D) necessitate
59. If the value-added tax were done away with, it would act as a \_\_\_\_\_ to consumption.

- A) progression      B) prime      C) stability      D) stimulus
60. The bride and groom promised to \_\_\_\_\_ each other through sickness and health.  
A) nourish      B) nominate      C) foster      D) cherish
61. They're going to build a big office block on that \_\_\_\_\_ piece of land.  
A) void      B) vacant      C) blank      D) shallow
62. Without any hesitation, she took off her shoes, \_\_\_\_\_ up her skirt and splashed across the stream.  
A) tucked      B) revolved      C) twisted      D) curled
63. Very few people could understand his lecture because the subject was very \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) faint      B) obscure      C) gloomy      D) indefinite
64. Professor Smith explained the movement of light \_\_\_\_\_ that of water.  
A) by analogy with      B) by virtue of      C) in line with      D) in terms of
65. Tom is bankrupt now. He is desperate because all his efforts \_\_\_\_\_ failure.  
A) tumbled to      B) hinged upon      C) inflicted on      D) cuminated in
66. While fashion is thought of usually \_\_\_\_\_ clothing, it is important to realize that it covers a much wider domain.  
A) in relation to      B) in proportion to      C) by means of      D) on behalf of
67. The meaning of the sentence is \_\_\_\_\_; you can interpret it in several ways.  
A) skeptical      B) intelligible      C) ambiguous      D) exclusive
68. Cancer is a group of diseases in which there is uncontrolled and disordered growth of \_\_\_\_\_ cells.  
A) irrelevant      B) inferior      C) controversial      D) abnormal
69. At that time, the economy was still undergoing a \_\_\_\_\_, and job offers were hard to get.  
A) concession      B) supervision      C) recession      D) deviation
70. I could hear nothing but the roar of the airplane engines which \_\_\_\_\_ all other sounds.  
A) overturned      B) drowned      C) deafened      D) smoothed

## 试 卷 二

### Part IV Error Correction (15 minutes)

**Directions:** This part consists of a short passage. In this passage, there are altogether 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line. You may have to change a word, add a word or delete a word. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blanks provided. If you change a word, cross it out and write the correct word in the corresponding blank. If you add a word, put an insertion mark ( ^ ) in the right place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and put a slash ( / ) in the blank.

**Example:**

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

1. time/times/period
2. /
3. the

Every week hundreds of CVs (简历) land on our desks.  
We've seen it all: CVs printed on pink paper, CVs that are 10  
pages long and CVs with silly mistakes in first paragraph. A  
good CV is your passport to an interview and, ultimate, to  
the job you want.

S1. \_\_\_\_\_  
S2. \_\_\_\_\_

Initial impressions are vital, and a badly presented CV

could mean acceptance, regardless of what's in it.

Here are a few ways to avoid end up on the reject pile.

• Print your CV on good-quality white paper.

CVs with flowery backgrounds or pink paper will stand out upon all the wrong reasons.

• Get someone to check for spelling and grammatical errors, because a spell-checker will pick up every mistake. CVs with errors will be rejected—it shows that you don't pay attention to detail.

• Restrict yourself to one or two pages, and listing any publications or referees on a separate sheet.

• If you are sending your CV electronically, check the formatting by sending it to yourself first. Keep up the format simple.

• Do not send a photo unless specifically requested. If you have to send one, make sure it is one taken in a professional setting, rather than a holiday snap.

Getting the presentation right is just the first step. What about the content? The rule here is to keep it factual and truthful—exaggerations usually get found out. And remember to tailor your CV to each different job.

S3. \_\_\_\_\_

S4. \_\_\_\_\_

S5. \_\_\_\_\_

S6. \_\_\_\_\_

S7. \_\_\_\_\_

S8. \_\_\_\_\_

S9. \_\_\_\_\_

S10. \_\_\_\_\_

Part V

Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an open letter on behalf of the student union asking people to give help to a student who is seriously ill. You should write at least 150 words following the outline given below:

1. 对公司提供职位表示感谢
2. 解释为何不能接受所提供的职位
3. 希望予以谅解,并表达对公司的美好祝愿

A Letter Declining a Job Offer

(10) 2006 年 1 月大学英语六级考试



## 2006 年 1 月大学英语六级考试

### Part I Listening Comprehension

#### Section A

1. 答案为 D 信息归纳。男士陈述了一个事实,女士表达了自己的观点:Dr. Holden is the best person for the chairmanship.

M: The dean just announced that Dr. Holden's going to take over as Chairman of the History Department.

W: I knew it all along! He's the obvious choice. All the other candidates are no match for him!

Q: What does the woman mean?

2. 答案为 A 信息推断。从对话中了解暑期他们会以电子邮件和打电话的方式保持联系

W: Hey, let me know how your summer's going! I'll miss you guys while I'm here working in the library.

M: I'll be working, too! But I'll send you an email or call you once in a while. When we all get back to school, we can have a party or something.

Q: What do we learn about the two speakers?

3. 答案为 B 信息归纳。女士所说的意思是桃子已经快下市了,男士说它们(桃子)似乎过了最佳的时节(past their prime)。实际上,只要知道男士话中的 they 就是指桃子,就可以做出正确的判断。

W: I know it's the end of the season, but those peaches were such a bargain that I couldn't help buying them! Have one please!

M: Thank you! Actually, they seem past their prime.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

4. 答案为 C 信息归纳。从对话中,可以了解男士正在承担一个物理课题研究(That assignment on physics),女士提出可以一起做。

M: That assignment on physics is a real challenge. I don't think I can finish it on time all by myself.

W: Why don't we join our efforts together? It may be easier then.

Q: What does the woman suggest?

5. 答案为 A 同义转换。appreciate = admire, frankness = straightforwardness.

M: Jane really lost her temper in Dr. Brown's class this morning.

W: Oh? Did she? But I think her frankness is really something to be appreciated.

Q: What does the woman mean?

6. 答案为 A 信息归纳。男士小时候给《读者文摘》投过稿,他也承认说最好玩的时候就是有 a pad of lined paper 和 a new blue pen。综合起来,可知他小时候喜欢写作。

W: We heard that when you were a kid, you submitted a story to Reader's Digest.

M: Well, I don't remember the story exactly, but my idea of a great time then was a pad of lined paper and a new blue pen. I thought myself as a Reader's Digest staff member at the age of six.

Q: What do we learn about the man from the conversation?

7. 答案为 D 概括推论。女士说要是儿子学习也这样就好了,说明她对儿子的学习态度不满意。

M: Your son certainly shows a lot of enthusiasm on the tennis court.

W: I only wish he'd show as much for his studies.

Q: What does the woman imply about her son?

8. 答案为 C 同义转换。look for a needle in a haystack 是一个成语,字面意思是在草堆里找针,与中文成语“大海捞针”相仿,表示某件事很难做,几乎不可能。

W: We supposed to meet John here at the railway station.

M: That's like looking for a needle in a haystack.

Q: What does that man imply?

9. 答案为 A 信息归纳。首先必须了解对话涉及中国经济,其次是确定女士(Professor Stevenson)的观点。

M: Professor Stevenson, as an economist, how do you look upon the surging Chinese economy? Does it constitute a threat to the rest of the world?

W: I believe China's economic success should be seen more as an opportunity than a threat. Those who looked upon it as a threat overlooked the benefit of China's growth to the world's economy. They also lack the understanding of elementary economics.

Q: What does Professor Stevenson think of China's economy?

10. 答案为 B 同义转换。beyond the reach of somebody 字面意思为某个人够不着,其实就表示负担不起,承受不了。一个房间 500 美元一个月,太贵了。

W: Our school just built some new apartments near campus, but one bedroom runs for 500 dollars a month.

M: That's a bit beyond the reach of most students!

Q: What does the man mean?

## Section B

### Passage One

I had flown from San Francisco to Virginia to attend a conference on multiculturalism. Hundreds of educators from across the country were meeting to discuss the need for greater cultural diversity in the school curriculum. (11) I took a taxi to my hotel. On the way, my driver and I chatted about the weather and the tourists. The driver was a white man in his forties. "How long have you been in this country?" he asked. "All my life!" I replied, "I was born in the United States." With a strong southern accent, he remarked, "I was wondering because your English is excellent." Then I explained as I had many times before. My grandfather came here from China in the 1880s. My family has been here in America for over a hundred years. He glanced at me in the mirror. Somehow, I didn't look American to him. My appearance looked foreign. (12) Questions like the one my taxi driver asked make me feel uncomfortable. But I can understand why he could not see me as an American. He had a narrow but widely shared sense of the past: a history that has viewed Americans as descendants of Europeans. Race has functioned as something necessary to the construction of American character and quality in the creation of our national identity—American has been defined as white. But America has been racially diverse since our very beginning on the Virginian shore, where the first group of Englishmen and Africans arrived in the 17th century. And this reality is increasingly becoming visible everywhere. (13)

11. What was the theme of the conference the speaker was to attend?

12. Why did the taxi driver ask the speaker how long he had been in the U. S. ?

13. What message does the speaker wish to convey?

### Passage Two

Laws have been written to govern the use of the American National Flag, and to ensure proper respect for the flag. (14) Custom has also governed the common practice in regard to its use. All the armed services have precise regulations on how to display the national flag. (17) This may vary somewhat from the general rules. The national flag should be raised and lowered by hand. Do not raise the flag while it is folded. Unfold the flag first, and then hoist it quickly to the top of the flagpole. (15) Lower it slowly and with dignity. Place no objects on or over the flag. Do not use the flag as part of a costume or athletic uniform. Do not print it upon cushions, handkerchiefs, paper napkins or boxes. A federal law provides that a trademark cannot be registered if it comprises the flag, coats of arms or badges of the United States. When the flag is used in unveiling a statue or monument, it shouldn't serve as a covering of the

object to be unveiled. If it is displayed on such occasions, do not allow the flag to fall to the ground, but let it be carried high up in the air to form a feature of the ceremony. (16) Take every precaution to prevent the flag from becoming soiled. It should not be allowed to touch the ground or floor, nor to brush against objects.

14. How do Americans ensure proper respect for the national flag?

15. What is the regulation regarding the raising of the American national flag?

16. How should the American national flag be displayed at an unveiling ceremony?

17. What do we learn about the use of the American national flag?

### Passage Three

In some large American city schools, as many as 20-40% of the students are absent each day. There are two major reasons for such absences: one is sickness, and the other is truancy, i. e., staying away from school without permission. (18) Since school officials can't do much about illness, they are concentrating on reducing the number of truants. One of the most promising schemes has been tried in Florida. The pupils there with good attendance have been given free hamburgers, toys and T-shirts. Classes are told if they show improved rates of attendance, they can win additional gifts. (19) At the same time, teachers are being encouraged to inspire their students to come to school regularly. When those teachers are successful, they are also rewarded. "We've been punishing truants for years, but that hasn't brought them back to school," one school principal said. "Now we are trying the positive approach. Not only do you learn by showing up every day, but you earn." In San Francisco, the Board of Education has had a somewhat similar idea. Schools that show a decrease in deliberate destruction of property can receive the amount of money that would have been spent on repairs and replacements. (20) For example, 12,000 dollars had been set aside for a school's property damages every year. Since repair expenses of damaged property required only 4,000 dollars, the remaining 8,000 dollars was turned over to the Student Activities' Fund. "Our democracy operates on hope and encouragement," said a school board member. "Why not provide some positive goals for students and teachers to aim at?"

18. Which reason for students' absences is discussed in great detail?

19. Who will benefit from the scheme being tried in Florida?

20. What measure has been taken in San Francisco to reduce destruction of school property?

## Part II Reading Comprehension

这是一篇随笔, 作者认为许多成年人是在父母的“威逼利诱”的情况下才生孩子, 因此应该成立一个组织 (Planned Grandparenthood), 帮助父母认清抱孙子并非是幸事, 而没有孙子则能体现生活的快乐。作者感叹, 如果没有来自父母的压力, 自己也不会生孩子。但是, 另一方面, 她也不愿过没有孩子的生活, 因为自己所生的孩子太好玩了。



**【词汇串讲】** vulnerable 在汉语中没有完全对应的词, 其本意为“容易受到伤害, 容易受到攻击, 容易受到责难, 容易受到诱惑, 容易受到影响”。例如: She is a vulnerable girl, I'll do my best to protect her. (她是一个脆弱的女孩, 我会尽一切可能保护她。) manipulate 和 control 是同义词, 但是前者更强调运用计谋和手段进行控制。例如: The government needs to do more to control the rising prices. (政府需要做出更大的努力才能控制上涨的物价。) control 可以作名词用。例如: The government has assured the people that everything is under control. (政府向人民保证一切都在掌控之下。) testify 的意思是“作证; 声明, 陈述”比 say 更郑重其事。literature 的意思比较单纯, 一是表示“文学”, 二是表示“各种文献或材料”。例如: the Chinese literature (中国文学)。To further your study on this subject, you need to have access to all the related literature. (为了继续你的研究, 你需要获得所有相关的材料或文献。)