

学英语 找慧宇

(原慧光长喜英语现更名慧宇英语)

六级真题精解

慧宇英语

报名时间：每天 8:30 - 18:00 (双休日不休)

报名地点：中国人民大学体育馆北门

人民大学南墙外立兴写字楼 201

咨询热线：62519196 62525223

Email: huiguang_school @ sina.com

大学英语六级考试 2002 年 12 月真题

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) It has nothing to do with the Internet.
- B) She needs another week to get it ready.
- C) It contains some valuable ideas.
- D) It's far from being ready yet.
- 2. A) The woman is strict with her employees.
- B) The man always has excuses for being late.
- C) The woman is a kind-hearted boss.
- D) The man's alarm clock didn't work that morning.
- 3. A) The woman should try her luck in the bank nearby.
- B) The bank around the corner is not open today.
- C) The woman should use dollars instead of pounds.
- D) The bank near the railway station closes late.
- 4. A) Make an appointment with Dr. Chen.
- B) Wait for about three minutes.
- C) Call again some time later.
- D) Try dialing the number again.
- 5. A) He is sure they will succeed in the next test.
- B) He did no better than the woman in the test.
- C) He believes she will pass the test this time.

- ✓ D) He felt upset because of her failure.
6. A) The woman has to attend a summer course to graduate.
✓ B) The man thinks the woman can earn the credits.
C) The woman is begging the man to let her pass the exam.
D) The woman is going to graduate from summer school.
7. A) Fred is planning a trip to Canada.
B) Fred usually flies to Canada with Jane.
C) Fred persuaded Jane to change her mind.
D) Fred likes the beautiful scenery along the way to Canada.
8. A) Hang some pictures for decoration.
✓ B) Find room for the paintings.
✓ C) Put more coats of paint on the wall.
D) Paint the walls to match the furniture.
9. A) He'll give a lecture on drawing.
B) He doesn't mind if the woman goes to the lecture.
C) He'd rather not go to the lecture.
D) He's going to attend the lecture.
10. A) Selecting the best candidate.
B) Choosing a campaign manager.
C) Trying to persuade the woman to vote for him.
✓ D) Running for chairman of the student union.

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 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) To study the problems of local industries.
B) To find ways to treat human wastes.
✓ C) To investigate the annual catch of fish in the Biramichi River.
D) To conduct a study on fishing in the Biramichi River.
12. A) Lack of oxygen.
B) Overgrowth of water plants.
C) Low water level.
D) Serious pollution upstream.
13. A) They'll be closed down.
B) They're going to dismiss some of their employees.
C) They'll be moved to other places.
D) They have no money to build chemical treatment plants.

- 14.A) There were fewer fish in the river.
B) Over-fishing was prohibited.
C) The local Chamber of Commerce tried to preserve fishes.
D) The local fishing cooperative decided to reduce its catch.

Passage Two

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

- 15.A) Oral instructions recorded on a tape.
B) A brief letter sealed in an envelope.
C) A written document of several pages.
D) A short note to their lawyer.
- 16.A) Refrain from going out with men for five years.
B) Stop wearing any kind of fashionable clothes.
C) Bury the dentist with his favorite car.
D) Visit his grave regularly for five years.
- 17.A) He was angry with his selfish relatives.
B) He was just being humorous.
C) He was not a wealthy man.
D) He wanted to leave his body for medical purposes.

Passage Three

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

- 18.A) They thought it quite acceptable.
B) They believed it to be a luxury.
C) They took it to be a trend.
D) They considered it avoidable.
- 19.A) Critical.
B) Serious.
C) Sceptical.
D) Casual.
- 20.A) When people consider marriage an important part of their lives.
B) When the costs of getting a divorce become unaffordable.
C) When the current marriage law is modified.
D) When husband and wife understand each other better.

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.

Bill Gates, the billionaire Microsoft chairman without a single earned university degree, is by his success raising new doubts about the worth of the business world's favorite academic title: the MBA(Master of Business Administration).

The MBA, a 20th-century product, always has borne the mark of lowly commerce and *greed*(贪婪) on the tree-lined campuses ruled by purer disciplines such as philosophy and literature.

But even with the recession apparently cutting into the hiring of business school graduates, about 79,000 people are expected to receive MBAs in 1993. This is nearly 16 times the number of business graduates in 1960, a testimony to the widespread assumption that the MBA is vital for young men and women who want to run companies some day.

"If you are going into the corporate world it is still a disadvantage not to have one," said Donald Morrison, professor of marketing and management science. "But in the last five years or so, when someone says, 'Should I attempt to get an MBA,' the answer a lot more is: It depends."

The success of Bill Gates and other non-MBAs, such as the late Sam Walton of Wal-Mart Stores Inc., has helped inspire self-conscious debates on business school campuses over the worth of a business degree and whether management skills can be taught.

The Harvard Business Review printed a lively, fictional exchange of letters to dramatize complaints about business degree holders.

The article called MBA hires "extremely disappointing" and said "MBAs want to move up too fast, they don't understand politics and people, and they aren't able to function as part of a team until their third year. But by then, they're out looking for other jobs."

The problem, most participants in the debate acknowledge, is that the MBA has acquired an *aura*(光环) of future riches and power far beyond its actual importance and usefulness.

Enrollment in business schools exploded in the 1970s and 1980s and created the assumption that no one who pursued a business career could do without one. The growth was fueled by a *backlash*(反冲) against the anti-business values of the 1960s and by the women's movement.

Business people who have hired or worked with MBAs say those with the degrees often know how to analyze systems but are not so skillful at motivating people. "They don't get a lot of grounding in the people side of the business," said James Shaffer, vice-president and principal of the Towers Perrin management consulting firm.

21. According to Paragraph 2, what is the general attitude towards business on campuses dominated by purer disciplines?

- A) Scornful.
- B) Appreciative.

- C) Envious.
- D) Realistic.

22. It seems that the controversy over the value of MBA degrees has been fueled mainly by _____

- A) the complaints from various employers
- B) the success of many non-MBAs
- C) the criticism from the scientists of purer disciplines
- D) the poor performance of MBAs at work

23. What is the major weakness of MBA holders according to The Harvard Business Review?

- A) They are usually self-centered.
- B) They are aggressive and greedy.
- C) They keep complaining about their jobs.
- D) They are not good at dealing with people.

24. From the passage we know that most MBAs _____

- A) can climb the corporate ladder fairly quickly
- B) quit their jobs once they are familiar with their workmates
- C) receive salaries that do not match their professional training
- D) cherish unrealistic expectations about their future

25. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) Why there is an increased enrollment in MBA programs.
- B) The necessity of reforming MBA programs in business schools.
- C) Doubts about the worth of holding an MBA degree.
- D) A debate held recently on university campuses.

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

When school officials in Kalkaska, Michigan, closed classes last week, the media flocked to the story, portraying the town's 2,305 students as victims of *stingy* (吝啬的) taxpayers. There is some truth to that; the property-tax rate here is one-third lower than the state average. But shutting their schools also allowed Kalkaska's educators and the state's largest teachers' union, the Michigan Education Association, to make a political point. Their aim was to spur passage of legislation Michigan lawmakers are debating to increase the state's share of school funding.

It was no coincidence that Kalkaska shut its schools two weeks after residents rejected a 28 percent property-tax increase. The school board argued that without the increase it lacked the \$1.5 million needed to keep schools open.

But the school system had not done all it could to keep the schools open. Officials declined to borrow against next year's state aid, they refused to trim extracurricular activities and they did not consider seeking a smaller—perhaps more acceptable—tax increase. In fact, closing early is costing Kalkaska a significant amount, including \$ 600,000 in unemployment payments to teachers and staff and \$ 250,000 in lost state aid. In February, the school system promised teachers and staff two months of retirement payments in case schools closed early, a deal that will cost the district \$

275,000 more.

Other signs suggest school authorities were at least as eager to make a political statement as to keep schools open. The Michigan Education Association hired a public relations firm to stage a rally marking the school closings, which attracted 14 local and national television stations and networks. The president of the National Education Association, the MEA's parent organization, flew from Washington, D.C., for the event. And the union tutored school officials in the art of television interviews. School supervisor Doyle Disbrow acknowledges the district could have kept schools open by cutting programs but denies the moves were politically motivated.

Michigan lawmakers have reacted angrily to the closings. The state Senate has already voted to put the system into *receivership* (破产管理) and reopen schools immediately; the Michigan House plans to consider the bill this week.

26. We learn from the passage that schools in Kalkaska, Michigan, are funded A.
A) by both the local and state governments
B) exclusively by the local government
C) mainly by the state government
D) by the National Education Association
27. One of the purposes for which school officials closed classes was D.
A) to avoid paying retirement benefits to teachers and staff
B) to draw the attention of local taxpayers to political issues
C) to make the financial difficulties of their teachers and staff known to the public
D) to pressure Michigan lawmakers into increasing state funds for local schools
28. The author seems to disapprove of B.
A) the Michigan lawmakers' endless debating
B) the shutting of schools in Kalkaska
C) the involvement of the mass media
D) delaying the passage of the school funding legislation
29. We learn from the passage that school authorities in Kalkaska are more concerned about A.
A) a raise in the property-tax rate in Michigan
B) reopening the schools there immediately
C) the attitude of the MEA's parent organization
D) making a political issue of the closing of the schools.
30. According to the passage, the closing of the schools developed into a crisis because of B.
A) the complexity of the problem
B) the political motives on the part of the educators
C) the weak response of the state officials
D) the strong protest on the part of the students' parents

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

German Chancellor(首相) Otto Von Bismarck may be most famous for his military

and diplomatic talent, but his *legacy* (遗产) includes many of today's social insurance programs. During the middle of the 19th century, Germany, along with other European nations, experienced an unprecedented rash of workplace deaths and accidents as a result of growing industrialization. Motivated in part by Christian *compassion* (怜悯) for the helpless as well as a practical political impulse to undercut the support of the socialist labor movement, Chancellor Bismarck created the world's first workers' compensation law in 1884.

By 1908, the United States was the only industrial nation in the world that lacked workers' compensation insurance. America's injured workers could sue for damages in a court of law, but they still faced a number of tough legal barriers. For example, employees had to prove that their injuries directly resulted from employer negligence and that they themselves were ignorant about potential hazards in the workplace. The first state workers' compensation law in this country passed in 1911, and the program soon spread throughout the nation.

After World War II, benefit payments to American workers did not keep up with the cost of living. In fact, real benefit levels were lower in the 1970s than they were in the 1940s, and in most states the maximum benefit was below the poverty level for a family of four. In 1970, President Richard Nixon set up a national commission to study the problems of workers' compensation. Two years later, the commission issued 19 key recommendations, including one that called for increasing compensation benefit levels to 100 percent of the states' average weekly wages.

In fact, the average compensation benefit in America has climbed from 55 percent of the states' average weekly wages in 1972 to 97 percent today. But, as most studies show, every 10 percent increase in compensation benefits results in a 5 percent increase in the numbers of workers who file for claims. And with so much more money floating in the workers' compensation system, it's not surprising that doctors and lawyers have helped themselves to a large slice of the growing pie.

31. The world's first workers' compensation law was introduced by Bismarck _____.
A) to make industrial production safer
B) to speed up the pace of industrialization
C) out of religious and political considerations
D) for fear of losing the support of the socialist labor movement
32. We learn from the passage that the process of industrialization in Europe _____.
A) was accompanied by an increased number of workshop accidents
B) resulted in the development of popular social insurance programs
C) required workers to be aware of the potential dangers at the workplace
D) met growing resistance from laborers working at machines
33. One of the problems the American injured workers faced in getting compensation in the early 19th century was that _____.
A) they had to have the courage to sue for damages in a court of law
B) different states in the U.S. had totally different compensation programs
C) America's average compensation benefit was much lower than the cost of living
D) They had to produce evidence that their employers were responsible for the

accident

34. After 1972 workers' compensation insurance in the U.S. became more favorable to workers so that _____

- A) the poverty level for a family of four went up drastically
- B) there were fewer legal barriers when they filed for claims
- C) the number of workers suing for damages increased
- D) more money was allocated to their compensation system

35. The author ends the passage with the implication that _____

- A) compensation benefits in America are soaring to new heights
- B) the workers are not the only ones to benefit from the compensation system
- C) people from all walks of life can benefit from the compensation system
- D) money floating in the compensation system is a huge drain on the U.S. economy

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Early in the age of *affluence* (富裕) that followed World War II, an American retailing analyst named Victor Lebow proclaimed, "Our enormously productive economy... demands that we make consumption our way of life, that we convert the buying and use of goods into rituals, that we seek our spiritual satisfaction, our ego satisfaction, in consumption.... We need things consumed, burned up, worn out, replaced and discarded at an ever increasing rate."

Americans have responded to Lebow's call, and much of the world has followed.

Consumption has become a central pillar of life in industrial lands and is even embedded in social values. Opinion surveys in the world's two largest economies—Japan and the United States—show consumerist definitions of success becoming ever more prevalent.

Overconsumption by the world's fortunate is an environmental problem unmatched in severity by anything but perhaps population growth. Their surging exploitation of resources threatens to exhaust or unalterably spoil forests, soils, water, air and climate.

Ironically, high consumption may be a mixed blessing in human terms, too. The time-honored values of integrity of character, good work, friendship, family and community have often been sacrificed in the rush to riches.

Thus many in the industrial lands have a sense that their world of plenty is somehow hollow—that, misled by a consumerist culture, they have been fruitlessly attempting to satisfy what are essentially social, psychological and spiritual needs with material things.

Of course, the opposite of overconsumption—poverty—is no solution to either environmental or human problems. It is infinitely worse for people and bad for the natural world too. *Dispossessed* (被剥夺得一无所有的) peasants slash-and-burn their way into the rain forests of Latin America, and hungry *nomads* (游牧民族) turn their herds out onto fragile African grassland, reducing it to desert.

If environmental destruction results when people have either too little or too much, we are left to wonder how much is enough. What level of consumption can the earth

support? When does having more cease to add noticeably to human satisfaction?

36. The emergence of the affluent society after World War II D.
A) gave birth to a new generation of upper class consumers
B) gave rise to the dominance of the new egoism
C) led to the reform of the retailing system
D) resulted in the worship of consumerism
37. Apart from enormous productivity, another important impetus to high consumption is D.
A) the conversion of the sale of goods into rituals
B) the people's desire for a rise in their living standards
C) the imbalance that has existed between production and consumption
D) the concept that one's success is measured by how much they consume
38. Why does the author say high consumption is a mixed blessing?
A) Because poverty still exists in an affluent society.
B) Because moral values are sacrificed in pursuit of material satisfaction.
C) Because overconsumption won't last long due to unrestricted population growth.
D) Because traditional rituals are often neglected in the process of modernization.
39. According to the passage, consumerist culture C.
A) cannot thrive on a fragile economy
B) will not aggravate environmental problems
C) cannot satisfy human spiritual needs
D) will not alleviate poverty in wealthy countries
40. It can be inferred from the passage that D.
A) human spiritual needs should match material affluence
B) there is never an end to satisfying people's material needs
C) whether high consumption should be encouraged is still an issue
D) how to keep consumption at a reasonable level remains a problem

Part III

Vocabulary

(20 minntes)

11.5 **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 center.

41. I have had my eyes tested and the report says that my B is perfect.
A) outlook B) vision C) horizon D) perspective
42. He was looking admiringly at the photograph published by Collins in D with the Imperial Museum.
A) collection B) connection C) collaboration D) combination
43. In those days, executives expected to spend most of their lives in the same firm and, unless they were dismissed for C, to retire at the age of 65.

- A) integrity ^{正直} B) denial C) incompetence D) deduction ^{扣除, 减去}
44. Others viewed the findings with C, noting that a cause-and-effect relationship between passive smoking and cancer remains to be shown.
- A) optimism B) passion C) caution D) deliberation ^{慎重, 考虑}
45. The 1986 Challenger space-shuttle D was caused by unusually low temperatures immediately before the launch.
- A) expedition B) controversy C) dismay D) disaster
46. When supply exceeds demand for any product, prices are to fall.
- A) timely ^{及时} B) simultaneous ^{同时} C) subject ^{主题} D) liable ^{易于}
47. The music aroused an feeling of homesickness in him.
- A) intentional B) intermittent ^{间断的} C) intense ^{强烈的} D) intrinsic ^{本质的, 内在的}
48. I bought an alarm clock with a(n) D dial, which can be seen clearly in the dark.
- A) supersonic ^{超音速} B) luminous ^{发光的} C) audible ^{可听的} D) amplified ^{放大的}
49. The results are hardly A; he cannot believe they are accurate.
- A) credible B) contrary C) critical D) crucial ^{至关重要的}
50. This new laser printer is D with all leading software.
- A) comparable B) competitive C) compatible ^{兼容的} D) cooperative
51. The ball B two or three times before rolling down the slope.
- A) swayed B) bounced C) hopped ^{蹦跳} D) darted ^{飞驰}
52. He raised his eyebrows and stuck his head forward and B it in a single nod, a gesture boys used then for O.K. when they were pleased.
- A) shrugged B) tugged ^{拉扯} C) jerked ^{抖动} D) twisted ^{扭转, 旋转}
53. Many types of rock are from volcanoes as solid, fragmentary material.
- A) flung B) propelled ^{推进} C) ejected ^{喷射} D) injected
54. With prices C so much, it is difficult for the school to plan a budget.
- A) vibrating B) fluctuating ^{波动} C) fluttering ^{飘动} D) swinging ^{摆动}
55. The person who this type of approach for doing research deserves our praise.
- A) originated B) speculated ^{推测} C) generated D) manufactured
56. A that the demand for power continues to rise at the current rate, it will not be long before traditional sources become inadequate.
- A) Concerning B) Ascertaining ^{查明} C) Assuming D) Regarding
57. Her jewelry B under the spotlights and she became the dominant figure at the ball.
- A) glared ^{怒视} B) glittered ^{闪烁} C) blazed ^{燃烧} D) dazzled ^{使眼花}
58. Connie was told that if she worked too hard, her health would D.
- A) deteriorate ^{恶化} B) degrade ^{降级} C) descend ^{下降} D) decay ^{腐烂}
59. We find that some birds twice a year between hot and cold countries.
- A) transfer B) commute ^{通勤} C) migrate ^{迁徙} D) emigrate
60. As visiting scholars, they willingly B to the customs of the country they live in.
- A) submit ^{提交} B) conform ^{符合} C) subject ^{主题} D) commit ^{承诺}
61. More than 85 percent of French Canada's population speaks French as a mother tongue and B to the Roman Catholic faith.
- A) caters ^{迎合} B) adheres ^{坚持} C) ascribes ^{归因于} D) subscribes ^{订阅, 赞同}

62. The professor found himself constantly A the question: "How could anyone do these things?"
 A) presiding B) poring C) pondering D) presuming
63. Weeks A before anyone was arrested in connection with the bank robbery.
 A) terminated B) elapsed C) overlapped D) expired
64. In order to prevent stress from being set up in the metal, expansion joints are fitted which A the stress by allowing the pipe to expand or contract freely.
 A) relieve B) reconcile C) reclaim D) rectify
65. How much of your country's electrical supply is C from water power?
 A) deduced B) detached C) derived D) declined
66. She had recently left a job and had helped herself to copies of the company's client data, which she intended to D in starting her own business.
 A) dwell on B) come upon C) base on D) draw upon
67. The glass vessels should be handled most carefully since they are B.
 A) intricate B) fragile C) subtle D) crisp
68. Hill slopes are cleared of forests to make way for crops, but this only A the crisis.
 A) accelerates B) prevails C) ascends D) precedes
69. He blew out the candle and C his way to the door.
 A) converged B) groped C) strove D) wrenched
70. Often such arguments have the effect of A rather than clarifying the issues involved.
 A) obscuring B) prejudicing C) tackling D) blocking

Part IV

Cloze

(15 minutes)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

When women do become managers, do they bring a different style and different skills to the job? Are they better, or worse, managers than men? Are women more highly motivated and 71 than male managers?

Some research 72 the idea that women bring different attitudes and skills to management jobs, such as greater 73, an emphasis on affiliation and attachment, and a 74 to bring emotional factors to bear 75 making workplace decisions. These differences are 76 to carry advantages for companies, 77 they expand the range of techniques that can be used to 78 the company manage its workforce 79.

A study commissioned by the International Women's Forum 80 a

management style used by some women managers (and also by some men) that 81 from the command-and-control style 82 used by male managers. Using this "interactive leadership" approach, "women 83 participation, share power and information, 84 other people's self-worth, and get others excited about their work. All these 85 reflect their belief that allowing 86 to contribute and to feel 87 and important is a win-win 88 —good for the employees and the organization." The study's director 89 that "interactive leadership may emerge 90 the management style of choice for many organizations."

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| D 71. A) confronted | B) commanded | C) confined | D) committed |
| A 72. A) supports | B) argues | C) opposes | D) despises |
| 73. A) combination | B) cooperativeness | C) coherence 一致 | D) correlation |
| D 74. A) willingness | B) loyalty | C) sensitivity | D) virtue |
| 75. A) by | B) in | C) at | D) with |
| D 76. A) disclosed | B) watched | C) revised | D) seen |
| 77. A) therefore | B) whereas | C) because | D) nonetheless |
| A 78. A) help | B) enable | C) support | D) direct |
| 79. A) evidently | B) precisely | C) aggressively | D) effectively |
| A 80. A) developed | B) invented | C) discovered | D) located |
| 81. A) derives | B) differs | C) descends | D) detaches |
| 82. A) inherently | B) traditionally | C) conditionally | D) occasionally |
| 83. A) encourage | B) dismiss | C) disapprove | D) engage |
| 84. A) enhance | B) enlarge | C) ignore | D) degrade |
| D 85. A) themes | B) subjects | C) researches | D) things |
| 86. A) managers | B) women | C) employees | D) males |
| B 87. A) faithful | B) powerful | C) skillful | D) thoughtful |
| A 88. A) situation | B) status | C) circumstance | D) position |
| 89. A) predicted | B) proclaimed | C) defied | D) diagnosed |
| 90. A) into | B) from | C) as | D) for |

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic *It Pays to Be Honest*. You should write at least 150 words according to the outline given below in Chinese:

1. 当前社会上存在许多不诚实的现象
2. 诚实利人利己, 做人应该诚实

It Pays to Be Honest

六级听力原文

Part I

Section A

1. M: How well are you prepared for your presentation? Your turn comes next Wednesday.

W: I spent a whole week searching on the net, but came up with nothing valuable.

Q: What did the woman say about her presentation?

2. W: Good morning, Jack. Late again? What is the excuse this time?

M: I am awfully sorry. I must have turned the alarm off and gone back to sleep again.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

3. W: Excuse me. But could you tell me where I can change American dollars into British pounds?

M: There is a bank around the corner. But I am afraid it's already past its closing time. Why don't you try the one near the railway station?

Q: What does the man mean?

4. M: Could I speak to Doctor Chen? She told me to call her today.

W: She is not available right now. Would you like to try round three?

Q: What does the woman tell the man to do?

5. W: Oh, dear! I am afraid I'll fail again in the national text. It's the third time I took it.

M: Don't be too upset. I have the same fate. Let's try the fourth time.

Q: What does the man mean?

6. W: Prof. Smith, I really need the credits to graduate this summer.

M: Here in this school the credits are earned, not given.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

7. M: How did you go to Canada, Jane? Did you fly?

W: I was planning to. Because it's such a long trip by bus or by train. But Fred decided to drive and invited me to join him. It took us two days and a night.

Q: What can we infer from the conversation?

8. M: How do you like the way I arrange the furniture in my living room?

W: Fine. But I think the walls could do with a few paintings.

Q: What does the woman suggest the man do?

9. W: I don't imagine you have any interest in attending that lecture on drawing, do you?

M: Oh, yes. I do. Now that you remind me of it.

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

10. M: You are my campaign manager. What do you think we should do to win the election? I am convinced I am the best candidate for the chairman of the Student Union.

W: We won't be able to win unless we get the majority votes from the women students.

Q: What is the man doing?

Section B

Passage One

There are some serious problems in the Biramichi River. The local Chamber of Commerce, which represents the industries in the area hired me as consultant to do a one-year study on fishing in the Biramichi River and write a report for them. This is my report:

One of the major problems in the Biramichi River is that the level of oxygen in the water is too low. Several chemicals have displaced the oxygen. This chemical pollution has two sources: the factories which dump polluted water directly into the river and the local community which dumps untreated human wastes into the river. The local town government has already spent 2 million dollars on wastewater treatment projects. But it would cost another 27 million to complete the projects. It would take at least fifteen years for the town to collect enough revenue from taxes to complete these projects. The factories here employ 17 thousand people in an area where there is very little alternative employment. It is not economically practical to close or relocate the factories. Also, the factories cannot afford to finance chemical treatment plans by themselves. Another problem is that the members of the Biramichi fishing cooperative are over-fishing. Fishes are caught when they are on the way upstream to lay eggs. Consequently, not enough fish are left to reproduce in large numbers. The members of the cooperative say that they have already reduced their annual catch by 50 percent. However, my studies indicate that they took fewer fish because there were fewer fish to catch, not because they were trying to preserve fishes.

Questions:

11. What was the speaker assigned to do in the past year?
12. What is one of the problems in the Biramichi River?
13. What does the passage tell us about the factories along the river?
14. Why was the annual catch of fish in the Biramichi River reduced according to the speaker?

Passage Two

Everybody has to die someday. But nobody likes to think about it. Even so, at sometime in their lives most people manage to think about the question of how to make a will. If you have already made yours, it is probably just a few pages of writing, stating that you wish to leave everything to your family. That's the kind of will that the majority of people make. However, there are plenty of ways to make your will more interesting, if you want to. To begin with, you don't have to write it on paper. One man wrote his will on an envelop, another on the door, and the third on an egg. For some people, the most important part of their will is the part that says how they want to be buried. Mrs. Sandra West, a rich widow from Texas, decided that she wanted to be buried with her favorite car. In 1973, Mr. Green, a dentist from England, left most of his money to the nurse who worked for him if in five years, she wouldn't

wear any kind of makeup or jewelry, or go out for the men. Finally, let's hope that your will is not like that of Doctor Wagner, who lived in America one hundred years ago. His family, who had not been to see him for years, suddenly began to visit him when he became ill. What was worse, each person suggested to Doctor Wagner that they would like something to remember him by when he died. Greatly annoyed with them, Doctor Wagner wrote a will that would do this: to each of his four brothers he left one of his legs or arms, his nephew got his nose and his two nieces each got an ear. His teeth went to his cousins. Then he set aside one thousand dollars to pay for cutting up his body and the rest of his money, he left to the poor.

Questions

15. What kind of will do most people leave behind according to the passage?
16. What did the nurse have to do before getting the money left by the English dentist?
17. Why did Doctor Wagner make an unusual will?

Passage Three

In recent years, there has been an unusually large number of divorces in the United States. In the past, when two people married each other, they intended to stay together for a life. While today, many people marry, believing that they can always get a divorce if the marriage does not work out. In the past, a large majority of Americans frowned on the idea of divorce. Furthermore, many people believed that getting a divorce was a luxury that only the rich could afford. Indeed, getting a divorce was very expensive. However, since so many people have begun to take a more casual view of marriage, it is interesting to note that the costs of getting a divorce are lower. In fact, wherever you go in the United States today, it is not unusual to see newspaper ads that provide information on how and where to get a cheap divorce. Hollywood has always been known as the divorce capital of the world. The divorce rate among the movie stars is so high that it is difficult to know who is married to whom. Today, many movie stars change husbands and wives as though they were changing clothes. Until marriage again becomes a serious and important part of people's lives, we'll probably continue to see a high rate of divorce.

Questions:

18. What did many Americans think of divorce in the past?
19. What is the attitude of many Americans to marriage today?
20. In the speaker's view, when will the high rate of divorce be brought down?

大学英语六级考试 2002 年 12 月真题点评

Part I

Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. M: How well are you prepared for your presentation?
Your turn comes next Wednesday.

W: I spent a whole week searching on the net, but
came up with nothing valuable.

推理

Q: What did the woman say about her presentation?

- A) It has nothing to do with the Internet.
B) She needs another week to get it ready.
C) It contains some valuable ideas.
D) It's far from being ready yet.

【解析】本题为推断题。男士问女士准备得怎样了，女士说她在网上搜了一周，但没找到什么有价值的东西，由此可以推断她的 presentation 还没准备好，所以正确答案为 D。选项 A 和 C 混淆了原文的 nothing valuable，选项 B 原文没有提及。

2. W: Good morning, Jack. Late again? What is the
excuse this time?

推理

M: I am awfully sorry. I must have turned the alarm
off and gone back to sleep again.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

- A) The woman is strict with her employees.
B) The man always has excuses for being late.
C) The woman is a kind-hearted boss.
D) The man's alarm clock didn't work that morning.

【解析】本题为推断题。女士说你又迟到了，这次迟到的理由是什么？由此可以推断男士经常迟到，每次都有各种理由，可见正确答案为 B。选项 A 和 C 在原文看不出来；原文男士说他的闹钟响了，但可能他给关了，然后又睡，可见选项 D 与原文相反。

3. W: Excuse me. But could you tell me where I can
change American dollars into British pounds?

M: There is a bank around the corner. But I am afraid
it's already past its closing time. Why don't you
try the one near the railway station?

推理

Q: What does the man mean?

- A) The woman should try her luck in the bank nearby.
B) The bank around the corner is not open today.
C) The woman should use dollars instead of pounds.
D) The bank near the railway station closes late.

【解析】本题为推断题。女士问哪里能把美元换成英镑，男士说拐角处的银行可以，但有可能过了营业时间了，建议女士试试地铁附近的那家银行。由此可以推断那家银行关门的时间晚一些，所以答案为 D。原文说 Why don't you try the one near the railway station?，而选项 A 混淆了这句话；原文说过了银行营业的时间，并没说今天该银行不营业，所以选项 B 错误；选项 C 在原文没有提及。

4. M: Could I speak to Doctor Chen? She told me to call
her today.

W: She is not available right now. Would you like to
try round three?

同义转述

Q: What does the woman tell the man to do?

- A) Make an appointment with Dr. Chen.
B) Wait for about three minutes.
C) Call again some time later.
D) Try dialing the number again.

【解析】本题为信息明示题。男士要 Doctor Chen 接电话，女士说她现在不在，可以三点左右再打一次，由此可见她是告诉男士过会再打，所以正确答案为 C。选项 A 在原文没有提及；选项 B 混淆了原文所提及的时间；选项 D 不够具体。