

超动力

大学英语 6 级

考试大全

内含2005年1月全新真题与详解

滕梅 编著



电子工业出版社
Publishing House of Electronics Industry
<http://www.phei.com.cn>

2015
2014

大学课程

考试大全

附赠2015年最新最全题库及答案解析

作者：[美] 詹姆斯·M. 坎宁安

ISBN 978-7-309-06111-1

内 容 简 介

本书是为备考2005年和2006年大学英语6级考试的考生精心准备的一本助考用书。书中精选了自1999年6月到2005年1月的6级全真试题,共计12套。为了帮助广大考生在极为有限的复习时间内大幅度提高学习效率,本书去掉了年头过久的老题,最大限度地提升了本书的实用性。另外,编者对每一套全真试题都配备了详细的解析,并点明了每一道题的主考点。一书在手,高分无忧!

本书适合意在一次性通过大学英语6级考试的广大考生使用。

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语6级考试大全 / 滕梅编著. —北京: 电子工业出版社, 2005.3
(超动力)
ISBN 7-121-01007-0

I.大... II.滕... III.英语-高等学校-水平考试-解题 IV.H319.6

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2005)第016788号

责任编辑: 刘冰冰

排版制作: 华信卓越公司制作部

印 刷: 北京天竺颖华印刷厂

出版发行: 电子工业出版社

北京市海淀区万寿路173信箱 邮编: 100036

经 销: 各地新华书店

开 本: 787 × 1092 1/16 印张: 16.5 字数: 546千字

印 次: 2005年3月第1次印刷

定 价: 25.00元

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前 言

吃透全真题是中国老师传给中国考生在4、6级考试中获胜的一个重要法宝。从语言的难易程度、语篇长度、词汇的全面性以及写作特点上看,真题是任何模拟题不能相比的。但这并不是说所有的真题都有很高的借鉴价值,年头过久的老题,虽然也是真题,但是由于出题者早已变更、题型在许多细节上的改变以及语言本身的进步等各种因素,导致这些试题的参考价值在逐年降低。因此,本书更注重实用性,去掉了这些年头过久的老题,切实帮助考生在极为有限的复习时间内大大提高学习效率。

本书的突出特点为:

最新真题 囊括 2005 年最新的 6 级全真试题,使考生在第一时间接触最新题型。

精挑细选 精选了自 1999 年 6 月至 2005 年 1 月共计 12 套真题,旨在帮助广大考生在有限的复习时间内,大幅度提高学习效率。

解析详尽 每一套真题都配备了详尽的解析,有助于考生掌握解题思路,弄清出错原因,避免在同一类型的题目上重复出错。

考点明确 点明主考点、考题思路和陷阱类型,从而做到心中有数。

本书编者是多年从事大学英语 4、6 级培训的一线教师,在 4、6 级考试方面积累了丰富的辅导经验。我们真心希望那些意在一次性通过 2005 年或 2006 年大学英语 6 级考试的广大考生能够**认真对待**本书的每一部分。

预祝考生们成功!

编 者
2005 年 3 月



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2005年1月大学英语6级全真试题

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

Section A

- A) Furnished apartments will cost more.
B) The apartment can be furnished easily.
C) The apartment is just what the man is looking for.
D) ~~She~~ She can provide the man with the apartment he needs.
- A) Mr. Johnson's ideas are nonsense.
B) He quite agrees with Mr. Johnson's views.
C) Mr. Johnson is good at expressing his ideas.
D) He shares the woman's views on social welfare.
- A) Study in a quiet place.
B) Improve her grades gradually.
C) Change the conditions of her dorm.
D) Avoid distractions while studying in her dorm.
- A) It has been put off.
B) It has been cancelled.
C) It will be held in a different place.
D) It will be rescheduled to attract more participants.
- A) Janet loves the beautiful landscape of Australia very much.
B) Janet is very much interested in architecture.
C) Janet admires the Sydney Opera House very much.
D) Janet thinks it's a shame for anyone not to visit Australia.
- A) It is based on a lot of research.
B) It can be finished in a few weeks' time.
C) It has drawn criticism from lots of people.
D) It falls short of her supervisor's expectations.
- A) Karen is very forgetful.
B) He knows Karen better now.
C) Karen is sure to pass the interview.
D) The woman should have reminded Karen earlier.
- A) Ask Joe to apologize to the professor for her.
B) Skip the class to prepare for the exam.
C) Tell the professor she's lost her voice.
D) Attend the lecture with the man.
- A) The man will go in for business fight after high school.
B) The woman is not happy with the man's decision.
C) The man wants to be a business manager.
D) The woman is working in a kindergarten.
- A) They stay closed until summer comes.
B) They cater chiefly to tourists.
C) They are busy all the year round.
D) They provide quality service to their customers.

Section B

Passage One

- A) Classmates.
B) Colleagues. *Jan S got PR Dgro*
C) Boss and secretary.
D) PR representative and client.
- A) He felt his assignment was tougher than Sue's.
B) His clients complained about his service.
first on

- C) He thought the boss was unfair to him.
 D) His boss was always finding fault with his work.
13. A) She is unwilling to undertake them.
 B) She complains about her bad luck.
 C) She always accepts them cheerfully.
 D) She takes them on, though reluctantly.
14. A) Sue got promoted.
 C) Both John and Sue got a raise.
- B) John had to quit his job.
 D) Sue failed to complete her project.

Passage Two

15. A) By greeting each other very politely.
 B) By exchanging their views on public affairs.
 C) By displaying their feelings and emotions.
 D) By asking each other some personal questions.
16. A) Refrain from showing his feelings.
 C) Argue fiercely.
- B) Express his opinion frankly.
 D) Yell loudly.
17. A) Getting rich quickly.
 C) Respecting individual rights.
- B) Distinguishing oneself.
 D) Doing credit to one's community.

Passage Three

18. A) If they don't involve any risks.
 C) When the urgent need for them arises.
- B) If they produce predictable side effects.
 D) When tests show that they are relatively safe.
19. A) Because they are not accustomed to it.
 B) Because they are not psychologically prepared for it.
 C) Because their genes differ from those who have been tested for it.
 D) Because they are less sensitive to it than those who have been tested for it.
20. A) They will have to take ever larger doses.
 C) They will suffer from minor discomfort.
- B) They will become physically impaired.
 D) They will experience a very painful process.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Passage One

I had an experience some years ago which taught me something about the ways in which people make a bad situation worse by blaming themselves. One January, I had to officiate at two funerals on successive days for two elderly women in my community. Both had died "full of years," as the Bible would say; both yielded to the normal wearing out of the body after a long and full life. Their homes happened to be near each other, so I paid condolence (吊唁) calls on the two families on the same afternoon.

At the first home, the son of the deceased (已故的) woman said to me, "If only I had sent my mother to Florida and gotten her out of this cold and snow, she would be alive today. It's my fault that she died." At the second home, the son of the other deceased woman said, "If only I hadn't insisted on my mother's going to Florida, she would be alive today. That long airplane ride, the abrupt change of climate, was more than she could take. It's my fault that she's dead."

When things don't turn out as we would like them to, it is very tempting to assume that had we done things differently, the story would have had a happier ending. Priests know that any time there is a death, the survivors will feel guilty. Because the course of action they took turned out badly, they believe that the opposite course — keeping Mother at home, postponing the operation — would have turned out better. After all, how could it have turned out any worse?

There seem to be two elements involved in our readiness to feel guilt. The first is our pressing need to believe that the world makes sense, that there is a cause for every effect and a reason for everything that happens. That leads us to find patterns and connections both where they really exist and where they exist only in our minds.

The second element is the notion that we are the cause of what happens, especially the bad things that happen. It seems to be a short step from believing that every event has a cause to believing that every disaster is our fault. The roots of this feeling may lie in our childhood. Psychologists speak of the infantile myth of omnipotence (万能). A baby comes to think that the world exists to meet his needs, and that he makes everything happen in it. He wakes up in the morning and summons the rest of the world to its tasks. He cries, and someone comes to attend to him. When he is hungry, people feed him, and when he is wet, people change him. Very often, we do not completely outgrow that infantile notion that our wishes cause things to happen.

21. What is said about the two deceased elderly women?

- A) They lived out a natural life.
 B) They died of exhaustion after the long plane ride.
 C) They weren't accustomed to the change in weather.
 D) They died due to lack of care by family members.

22. The author had to conduct the two women's funerals probably because _____.

- A) he wanted to console the two families
 B) he was an official from the community
 C) he had great sympathy for the deceased
 D) he was priest of the local church

23. People feel guilty for the deaths of their loved ones because _____.

- A) they couldn't find a better way to express their grief
 B) they believe that they were responsible
 C) they had neglected the natural course of events
 D) they didn't know things often turn out in the opposite direction

24. In the context of the passage, "... the world makes sense" (Line 2, Para. 4) probably means that "_____".

- A) everything in the world is predetermined
 B) the world can be interpreted in different ways
 C) there's an explanation for everything in the world
 D) we have to be sensible in order to understand the world

25. People have been made to believe since infancy that _____.

- A) everybody is at their command
 B) life and death is an unsolved mystery
 C) every story should have a happy ending
 D) their wishes are the cause of everything that happens

Passage Two

Frustrated with delays in Sacramento, Bay Area officials said Thursday they planned to take matters into their own hands to regulate the region's growing pile of electronic trash.

A San Jose councilwoman and a San Francisco supervisor said they would propose local initiatives aimed at controlling electronic waste if the California law-making body fails to act on two bills stalled in the Assembly. They are among a growing number of California cities and counties that have expressed the same intention.

Environmentalists and local governments are increasingly concerned about the toxic hazard posed by old electronic devices and the cost of safely recycling those products. An estimated 6 million televisions and computers are stocked in California homes, and an additional 6,000 to 7,000 computers become outdated every day. The machines contain high levels of lead and other hazardous substances, and are already banned from California landfills (垃圾填埋场).

Legislation by Senator Byron Sher would require consumers to pay a recycling fee of up to \$ 30 on every new machine containing a cathode (阴极) ray tube. Used in almost all video monitors and televisions, those devices contain four to eight pounds of lead each. The fees would go toward setting up recycling programs, providing grants to non-profit agencies that reuse the tubes and rewarding manufacturers that encourage recycling.

A separate bill by Los Angeles-area Senator Gloria Romero would require high-tech manufacturers to develop programs to recycle so-called e-waste.

If passed, the measures would put California at the forefront of national efforts to manage the refuse of the electronic age.

But high-tech groups, including the Silicon Valley Manufacturing Group and the American Electronics Association, oppose the measures, arguing that fees of up to \$ 30 will drive consumers to online, out-of-state retailers.

"What really needs to occur is consumer education. Most consumers are unaware they're not supposed to throw computers in the trash," said Roxanne Gould, vice president of government relations for the electronics association.

Computer recycling should be a local effort and part of residential waste collection programs, she added.

Recycling electronic waste is a dangerous and specialized matter, and environmentalists maintain the state must support recycling efforts and ensure that the job isn't contracted to unscrupulous (毫无顾忌的) junk dealers who send the toxic parts overseas.

"The graveyard of the high-tech revolution is ending up in rural China," said Ted Smith, director of the Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition. His group is pushing for an amendment to Sher's bill that would prevent the export of e-waste.

26. What step were Bay Area officials going to take regarding e-waste disposal?

- A) Exert pressure on manufacturers of electronic devices.
- B) Lay down relevant local regulations themselves.
- C) Lobby the lawmakers of the California Assembly.
- D) Rally support to pass the stalled bills.

27. The two bills stalled in the California Assembly both concern _____.

- A) regulations on dumping hazardous substances into landfills
- B) the sale of used electronic devices to foreign countries
- C) the funding of local initiatives to reuse electronic trash
- D) the reprocessing of the huge amounts of electronic waste in the state

28. Consumers are not supposed to throw used computers in the trash because _____.

- A) they contain large amounts of harmful substances
- B) this is banned by the California government
- C) some parts may be recycled for use elsewhere
- D) unscrupulous dealers will retrieve them for profit

29. High-tech groups believe that if an extra \$ 30 is charged on every TV or computer purchased in California, consumers will _____.

- A) abandon online shopping
- B) buy them from other states

- C) strongly protest against such a charge D) hesitate to upgrade their computers
30. We learn from the passage that much of California's electronic waste has been _____.
- A) collected by non-profit agencies B) dumped into local landfills
- C) exported to foreign countries D) recycled by computer manufacturers

Passage Three

Throughout the nation's more than 15,000 school districts, widely differing approaches to teaching science and math have emerged. Though there can be strength in diversity, a new international analysis suggests that this variability has instead contributed to lackluster (平淡的) achievement scores by U.S. children relative to their peers in other developed countries.

Indeed, concludes William H. Schmidt of Michigan State University, who led the new analysis, "No single intellectually coherent vision dominates U.S. educational practice in math or science." The reason, he said, "is because the system is deeply and fundamentally flawed."

The new analysis, released this week by the National Science Foundation in Arlington, Va., is based on data collected from about 50 nations as part of the Third International Mathematics and Science Study.

Not only do approaches to teaching science and math vary among individual U.S. communities, the report finds, but there appears to be little strategic focus within a school district's curricula, its textbooks, or its teachers' activities. This contrasts sharply with the coordinated national programs of most other countries.

On average, U.S. students study more topics within science and math than their international counterparts do. This creates an educational environment that "is a mile wide and an inch deep," Schmidt notes.

For instance, eighth graders in the United States cover about 33 topics in math versus just 19 in Japan. Among science courses, the international gap is even wider. U.S. curricula for this age level resemble those of a small group of countries including Australia, Thailand, Iceland, and Bulgaria. Schmidt asks whether the United States wants to be classed with these nations, whose educational systems "share our pattern of splintered (支离破碎的) visions" but which are not economic leaders.

The new report "couldn't come at a better time," says Gerald Wheeler, executive director of the National Science Teachers Association in Arlington. "The new National Science Education Standards provide that focused vision," including the call "to do less, but in greater depth."

Implementing the new science standards and their math counterparts will be the challenge, he and Schmidt agree, because the decentralized responsibility for education in the United States requires that any reforms be tailored and instituted one community at a time.

In fact, Schmidt argues, reforms such as these proposed national standards "face an almost impossible task, because even though they are intellectually coherent, each becomes only one more voice in the babble (嘈杂声)."

31. According to the passage, the teaching of science and math in America is _____.
- A) focused on tapping students' potential B) characterized by its diversity
- C) losing its vitality gradually D) going downhill in recent years
32. The fundamental flaw of American school education is that _____.
- A) it lacks a coordinated national program
- B) it sets a very low academic standard for students
- C) it relies heavily on the initiative of individual teachers
- D) it attaches too much importance to intensive study of school subjects
33. By saying that the U.S. educational environment is "a mile wide and an inch deep" (Line 2, Para. 5), the author means U.S. educational practice _____.

- A) lays stress on quality at the expense of quantity
 B) offers an environment for comprehensive education
 C) encourages learning both in depth and in scope
 D) scratches the surface of a wide range of topics
34. The new National Science Education Standards are good news in that they will _____.
- A) provide depth to school science education
 B) solve most of the problems in school teaching
 C) be able to meet the demands of the community
 D) quickly dominate U.S. educational practice
35. Putting the new science and math standards into practice will prove difficult because _____.
- A) there is always controversy in educational circles
 B) not enough educators have realized the necessity for doing so
 C) school districts are responsible for making their own decisions
 D) many schoolteachers challenge the acceptability of these standards

Passage Four

"I've never met a human worth cloning," says cloning expert Mark Westhusin from his lab at Texas A&M University. "It's a stupid endeavor." That's an interesting choice of adjective, coming from a man who has spent millions of dollars trying to clone a 13-year-old dog named Missy. So far, he and his team have not succeeded, though they have cloned two cows and expect to clone a cat soon. They just might succeed in cloning Missy this spring — or perhaps not for another 5 years. It seems the reproductive system of man's best friend is one of the mysteries of modern science.

Westhusin's experience with cloning animals leaves him upset by all this talk of human cloning. In three years of work on the Missy project, using hundreds upon hundreds of dog's eggs, the A&M team has produced only a dozen or so embryos (胚胎) carrying Missy's DNA. None have survived the transfer to a surrogate (代孕的) mother. The wastage of eggs and the many spontaneously aborted fetuses (胎) may be acceptable when you're dealing with cats or bulls, he argues, but not with humans. "Cloning is incredibly inefficient, and also dangerous," he says.

Even so, dog cloning is a commercial opportunity, with a nice research payoff. Ever since Dolly the sheep was cloned in 1997, Westhusin's phone has been ringing with people calling in hopes of duplicating their cats and dogs, cattle and horses. "A lot of people want to clone pets, especially if the price is right," says Westhusin. Cost is no obstacle for Missy's mysterious billionaire owner; he's put up \$ 3.7 million so far to fund A&M's research.

Contrary to some media reports, Missy is not dead. The owner wants a twin to carry on Missy's fine qualities after she does die. The prototype is, by all accounts, athletic, good-natured and supersmart. Missy's master does not expect an exact copy of her. He knows her clone may not have her temperament. In a statement of purpose, Missy's owner and the A&M team say they are "both looking forward to studying the ways that her clones differ from Missy."

Besides cloning a great dog, the project may contribute insight into the old question of nature vs. nurture. It could also lead to the cloning of special rescue dogs and many endangered animals.

However, Westhusin is cautious about his work. He knows that even if he gets a dog pregnant, the offspring, should they survive, will face the problems shown at birth by other cloned animals: abnormalities like immature lungs and heart and weight problems. "Why would you ever want to clone humans," Westhusin asks, "when we're not even close to getting it worked out in animals yet?"

36. By "stupid endeavor" (Line 2, Para. 1), Westhusin means to say that _____.
- A) animal cloning is not worth the effort at all B) animal cloning is absolutely impractical

- C) human cloning should be done selectively D) human cloning is a foolish undertaking
37. What does the first paragraph tell us about Westhusin's dog cloning project?
 A) Its success is already in sight. B) Its outcome remains uncertain.
 C) It is doomed to utter failure. D) It is progressing smoothly.
38. By cloning Missy, Mark Westhusin hopes to _____.
 A) study the possibility of cloning humans
 B) search for ways to modify its temperament
 C) examine the reproductive system of the dog species
 D) find out the differences between Missy and its clones
39. We learn from the passage that animal clones are likely to have _____.
 A) a bad temper B) immune deficiency
 C) defective organs D) an abnormal shape
40. It can be seen that present cloning techniques _____.
 A) still have a long way to go before reaching maturity
 B) have been widely used in saving endangered species
 C) provide insight into the question of nature vs. nurture
 D) have proved quite adequate for the cloning of humans

inject 射入
 eject 喷射
 endeavor to

Part III Vocabulary (20 minutes)

41. My grandfather, a retired worker, often _____ the past with a feeling of longing and respect.
 A) considers B) contemplates C) contrives D) contacts
42. Medical students are advised that the wearing of a white coat _____ the acceptance of a professional code of conduct expected of the medical profession.
 A) supplements B) simulates C) signifies D) swears
43. The doctors _____ the newly approved drug into the patient when he was critically ill.
 A) injected B) ejected C) projected D) subjected
44. Apart from philosophical and legal reasons for respecting patients' wishes, there are several practical reasons why doctors should _____ to involve patients in their own medical care decisions.
 A) enforce B) endow C) endeavor D) enhance
45. This is a long _____ — roughly 13 miles down a beautiful valley to the little church below.
 A) terrain B) descent C) degeneration D) tumble
46. She was deeply _____ by the amount of criticism her play received.
 A) deported B) deprived C) involved D) frustrated
47. Some scientists are dubious of the claim that organisms _____ with age as an inevitable outcome of living.
 A) depress B) default C) deteriorate D) degrade
48. Many manufacturers were accused of concentrating too heavily on cost reduction, often at the _____ of the quality of their products.
 A) expense B) exposure C) expansion D) expectation
49. One witness _____ that he'd seen the suspect run out of the bank after it had been robbed.
 A) convicted B) conformed C) retorted D) testified
50. Nothing Helen says is ever _____. She always thinks carefully before she speaks.
 A) simultaneous B) homogenous C) spontaneous D) rigorous
51. She gave _____ directions about the way the rug should be cleaned.
 A) explicit B) brisk C) transient D) opaque

spontaneous

52. It took a lot of imagination to come up with such a(n) _____ plan.
 A) inherent B) ingenious C) vigorous D) exotic
53. A _____ official is one who is irresponsible in his work.
 A) timid B) tedious C) suspicious D) slack
54. Most mathematicians trust their _____ in solving problems and readily admit they would not be able to function without it.
 A) conception B) perception C) intuition D) cognition
55. He had an almost irresistible _____ to talk to the crowd when he entered Hyde Park.
 A) impulse B) instinct C) stimulation D) surge
56. Encouraged by their culture to voice their opinions freely, the Canadians are not afraid to go against the group _____, and will argue their viewpoints enthusiastically, though rarely aggressively.
 A) consent B) conscience C) consensus D) consciousness
57. He still _____ the memory of his carefree childhood spent in that small wooden house of his grandparents'.
 A) nourishes B) cherishes C) fancies D) scans
58. She expressed her strong determination that nothing could _____ her to give up her career as a teacher.
 A) induce B) deduce C) reduce D) attract
59. The microscope and telescope, with their capacity to enlarge, isolate and probe, demonstrate how details can be _____ and separated from the whole.
 A) radiated B) extended C) prolonged D) magnified
60. Lighting can be used not only to create an atmosphere, but also to _____ features of the house, such as ornaments or pictures.
 A) highlight B) underline C) activate D) upgrade
61. By turning this knob to the right you can _____ the sound from the radio.
 A) intensify B) amplify C) enlarge D) reinforce
62. One of the attractive features of the course was the way the practical work had been _____ with the theoretical aspects of the subject.
 A) embedded B) embraced C) integrated D) synthesized
63. They couldn't see a _____ of hope that they would be saved by a passing ship.
 A) grain B) span C) slice D) gleam
64. The traditional markets retain their _____ for the many Chinese who still prefer fresh food like live fish, ducks, chickens over packaged or frozen goods.
 A) appeal B) pledge C) image D) survival
65. _____ efforts are needed in order to finish important but unpleasant tasks.
 A) Consecutive B) Condensed C) Perpetual D) Persistent
66. A number of students _____ in flats, and others live in the nearby holiday resorts, where there is a reasonable supply of competitively priced accommodation.
 A) revive B) inhabit C) gather D) reside
67. He bought his house on the _____ plan, paying a certain amount of money each month.
 A) division B) premium C) installment D) fluctuation
68. He could not _____ ignorance as his excuse; he should have known what was happening in his department.
 A) petition B) plead C) resort D) reproach
69. Many ecologists believe that lots of major species in the world are on the _____ of extinction.
 A) margin B) border C) verge D) fringe

70. Any salesperson who sells more than the weekly _____ will receive a bonus.
 A) ratio B) quota C) allocation D) portion

Part IV Error Correction (15 minutes)

The World Health Organization (WHO) says its ten-year campaign to remove leprosy (麻风病) as a world health

problem has been successful. Doctor Brundtland, head of the WHO, says ~~a~~ ^{the} number of leprosy cases around the world has ~~been~~ ^{have} cut of ninety percent during the past ten years. She says

efforts are continuing to complete end the disease.

Leprosy is caused by bacteria spread through liquid from the nose and mouth. The disease mainly effects the skin and nerves. However, if leprosy is not treated it can cause permanent damage ~~to~~ ^{to} the skin, nerves, eyes, arms or legs.

In 1999, an international campaign began to end leprosy.

The WHO, governments of countries most affected by the disease, and several other groups are part of the campaign.

This alliance guarantees that all leprosy patients, even ~~they~~ ^{if} they are poor, have a right to the most modern treatment.

Doctor Brundtland says leprosy is no longer a disease that requires life-long treatments by medical experts. Instead, patients can take that is called a multi-drug therapy. This modern treatment will cure leprosy in 6 to 12 months,

depend on the form of the disease. The treatment combines several drugs taken daily or once a month. The WHO has

given multi-drug therapy to patients freely for the last five years. The members of the alliance against leprosy plan to target the countries which still threatened by leprosy. Among the estimated 600,000 victims around the world, the WHO believes about 70% are in India. The disease also remains a problem in Africa and South America.

S1. _____

S2. _____

S3. _____

S4. _____

S5. _____

S6. _____

S7. whatS8. dependingS9. forS10. is one

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. 对病人的简单介绍: 目前的病情和家庭境况。
2. 目前的困难: 无法承担医疗费用, 需要护理。
3. 希望捐助: 联系方式。

2005年1月大学英语6级全真试题详解

听力原文

Section A

- M: I'm looking for an unfurnished two-bedroom apartment. But all your apartments are furnished.
W: We can take care of that. We can simply remove the furniture.
Q: What does the woman mean?
- W: I don't agree with Mr. Johnson on his view about social welfare. He seems to suggest that the poor are robbing the rich.
M: He might have used better words to express his ideas, but I find what he said makes a lot of sense.
Q: What does the man mean?
- W: I've been studying all the time but still can't see any improvement in my grades.
M: Maybe instead of studying in your dorm, you'd better go some place where there are fewer distractions.
Q: What does the man advise the woman to do?
- W: The seminar originally scheduled for today has been canceled. The hours I spent preparing for it are totally wasted.
M: Not really. As far as I know, it's been postponed till next week.
Q: What does the man say about the seminar?
- M: Hi, Janet! I hear you just returned from a tour of Australia. Did you get a chance to visit the Sidney Opera House?
W: Of course I did. It will be a shame for any one visiting Australia not to see this unique creation in architecture. It's magnificently pretty. It's simply beyond description.
Q: What do we learn from this conversation?
- M: Sherry, how are you doing with your thesis?
W: Oh, my thesis! That's something I definitely don't want to talk about right now. I finished my first draft some time ago, but my supervisor said I should do more research if I want to achieve the quality he expects of me.
Q: What do we learn from the conversation about the woman's thesis?
- W: I can't believe Karen is late for such an important occasion as a job interview. I reminded her time and again yesterday.
M: You should have known her better by now. Everything you tell her goes in one ear and out the other.
Q: What does the man imply?