



# 大学英语 六级 试题详解

王 静 齐世和 主编

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《一手抓英语》丛书

# 大学英语六级 试题详解

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## 前 言

《大学英语六级试题详解》是按照《大学英语六级考试大纲》及《关于全国大学英语六级考试采用新题型的通知》精神,根据广大考生的实际情况和需要,编者经过多年英语六级考前辅导的教学实践后编写而成的。

本书主要由四个部分组成:阅读理解、短文改错、简短回答题和词汇。包括了六级考试的主要内容。由于全部内容都译成了汉语,因此实际上也包括了英译汉这一题型。为了方便读者使用,对答案进行了详尽的注释。

本书取材新、题材与体裁广、题型新,在内容与难度方面均与六级真题接近,而最大的特点是编排新颖,非常方便读者使用。而且编者都是富有教学经验的大学教师,而本书则是他们教学经验精华的总结,相信读者用后会收到事半功倍的效果。

本书具有较强的针对性和实用性。既适用于准备参加大学英语六级考试的考生,也适于准备参加研究生大学和托福等考试的读者。

由于编者水平所限,错误与疏漏在所难免,敬请同行与读者批评指正。

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## Part One Reading Comprehension

In this part there are 10 units. In each unit, there are four reading passages with twenty questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers or ways of finishing. You should choose the one which you think fits best.

### 第一部分 阅读理解

这一部分共有十个单元组成。每个单元中有四篇阅读文章。每篇文章后面有五个问题或不完整的句子, 分别附有四个选项。你应该选择你认为最合适的选项。

## Unit One

## (1)

Whether the eyes are “the windows of the soul” is debatable; that they are intensely important in interpersonal communication is a fact. During the first two months of a baby’s life, the stimulus that produces a smile is a pair of eyes. The eyes need not be real: a mask with two dots will produce a smile. Significantly, a real human face with eyes covered will not motivate a smile, nor will the sight of only one eye when the face is presented in profile. This attraction to eyes as opposed to the nose or mouth continues as baby matures. In one study, when American four-year-olds were asked to draw people, 75 percent of them drew people with mouths, but 99 percent of them drew people with eyes. In Japan, however, where babies are carried on their mother’s back, infants do not acquire as much attachment to eyes as they do in other cultures. As a result, Japanese adults make little use of the face either to *encode* (把……编码) or *decode* (解码) meaning. In fact, Argyle reveals that the “proper place to focus one’s gaze during a conversation in Japan is on the neck of one’s conversation partner.”

The role of eye contact in a conversational exchange between two Americans is well defined: speakers make contact with the eyes of their listener for about

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## 第一单元

### (1)

眼睛是不是“心灵的窗户”值得商榷；但它们对于人际交流十分重要却是不争的事实。在婴儿出生后的头两个月中，引起他发笑的是一双眼睛。这双眼睛不必是真的：画有两个圆点的面具就会使婴儿发笑。意味深长的是，真人的脸蒙上双眼不会使婴儿笑起来，而当只见侧脸时，看见一只眼也不会引起发笑。随着婴儿的成长，这种是眼睛而不是鼻子或嘴具有吸引力的情况会继续下去。在一项研究中，当要求一些四岁的美国儿童画人像的时候，75%的孩子画上了嘴，而99%的孩子都画上了眼睛。然而，在日本孩子们都被背在母亲的背上，所以日本的婴儿不象身居其它文化中的婴儿那样接触眼睛。因此，日本成年人几乎不利用面孔来表示或理解别人的意思。事实上，阿盖尔揭示，在日本人们谈话时“眼睛注视的合适的地方是对方的脖子。”

两个美国人谈话时目光接触的作用是明确的：说话者和听者目光接触大约一秒钟，然后谈话

one second, then glance away as they talk; in a few moments they re-establish eye contact with the listener or reassure themselves that their audience is still attentive, they shift their gaze away once more. Listeners, meanwhile, keep their eyes on the face of the speaker, allowing themselves to glance away only briefly. It is important that they be looking at the speaker at the precise moment when the speaker re-establishes eye contact: if they are not looking. The speaker assumes that they are disinterested and either will pause until eye contact is resumed or will terminate the conversation. Just how critical this eye maneuvering is to the maintenance of conversational flow becomes evident when two speakers are wearing dark glasses: there may be a sort of traffic jam of words caused by interruption, false starts, and unpredictable pauses.

1. The author is convinced that the eyes are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. of extreme importance in expressing feelings and exchanging ideas
- B. something through which one can see a person's inner world
- C. of considerable significance in making conversations interesting
- D. something the value of which is largely a matter of long debate

2. Babies will not be stimulated to smile by a person \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. whose front view is fully perceived
-

时把眼神挪开;过一会儿,说话者重新看一下听者的眼睛,或确保听者仍在用心听,然后再次把目光转向别处,与此同时,听者的目光要盯着说话者的面孔,只能短暂地移开目光。当说话者回过眼神来看听者的那一刻,听者要看着说话者的脸,这一点很重要:如果他们看着别处,说话者就会认为他们对谈话不感兴趣,因此或停下话头等待双方目光对接,或是终止谈话。在两个谈话者都带着墨镜的情况下,眼神的移动对于保持会话流畅的重要性就变得明显:有可能因为中断,抢话头或意外的停顿而导致一时的语塞。

1. 作者相信\_\_\_\_\_。

【A】眼睛表达感情交流思想极为重要

B. 通过眼睛可以看到一个人的内心世界

C. 眼睛在增加会话趣味性方面起相当重要的作用

D. 眼睛所起的作用是一个长期争论的问题

2. 婴儿不会因为\_\_\_\_\_而发笑。

A. 看见一个人的正脸

- B. whose face is covered with a mask
  - C. whose face is seen from the side
  - D. whose face is free of any covering
3. According to the passage, the Japanese fix their gaze on their conversation partner's neck because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they don't like to keep their eyes on the face of the speaker
  - B. they need not communicate through eye contact
  - C. they don't think it polite to have eye contact
  - D. they didn't have much opportunity to communicate through eye contact in babyhood
4. According to the passage, a conversation between two Americans may break down due to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. one temporarily glancing away from the other
  - B. eye contact of more than one second
  - C. improperly-timed ceasing of eye contact
  - D. constant adjustment of eye contact
5. To keep a conversation flowing smoothly, it is better for the participants \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. not to wear dark spectacles
  - B. not to make any interruptions
  - C. not to glance away from each other
  - D. not to make unpredictable pauses

(2)

It is said that the public and Congressional concern about *deceptive* (欺骗性的) packaging *rumpus* (喧嚣) started because Senator Hart discovered that

- B. 看见一个人的脸上带着面具  
【C】看见一个人的侧脸  
D. 看见一个人的脸上没有遮盖
3. 根据这篇文章, 日本人谈话时盯着对方的脖子, 这是因为\_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 他们不愿盯着说话人的脸  
B. 他们不必通过眼睛接触进行交流  
C. 他们认为眼睛对视对人不礼貌  
【D】他们在婴儿时期鲜有接触眼神的机会
4. 根据这篇文章, 两个美国人的会话可能会因为\_\_\_\_\_而中断。
- A. 暂时把目光从对方的脸上挪开  
B. 目光接触超过 1 秒钟  
【C】不适时地停止目光接触  
D. 不断地调整目光
5. 为了使谈话顺利进行, 谈话的人最好\_\_\_\_\_。
- 【A】不带墨镜  
B. 不打断谈话  
C. 目光不离对方面孔  
D. 不要意外停顿

## (2)

据说是哈特参议员发现了自己、哈特太太及孩子们所购买的谷物食品的盒子正在变得越来越

the boxes of cereals consumed by him, Mrs. Hart, and their children were becoming higher and narrower, with a decline of net weight from 12 to 10 1/2 ounces, without any reduction in price. There were still twelve biscuits, but they had been reduced in size. Later, the Senator rightly complained of a store-bought pie in a handsomely illustrated box that pictured, in a single slice, almost as many cherries as there were in the whole pie.

The manufacturer who increases the unit price of his product by changing his package size to lower the quantity delivered can, without undue hardship, put his product into boxes, bags, and tins that will contain even 4-ounce, 8-ounce, one-pound, two-pound quantities of breakfast foods, cake mixes, etc. A study of *drugstore* (杂货店) and supermarket shelves will convince any observer that all possible sizes and shapes of boxes, jars, bottles, and tins are in use at the same time, and, as the package journals show, week by week, there is never any hesitation in introducing a new size and shape of box or bottle when it aids in product differentiation. The producers of packaged products argue strongly against changing sizes of packages to contain even weights and volumes, but no one in the trade comments unfavorably on the huge costs incurred by endless changes of package sizes, materials, shape, art work, and net weights that are used for improving a product's market position.

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高越来越窄,净重下降了  $10\frac{1}{2}$  盎司,而价钱却没有减少,由此引起了公众及国会对欺骗性包装泛滥的关注。盒里面仍然装着 12 块饼干,但是块变小了。最近,这位参议员又理直气壮地对从商店购买的一种馅饼的华丽的包装盒提出抱怨,盒上只画着薄薄的一片儿馅饼,可上面的樱桃却和整只馅饼上的一样多。

通过改变包装的大小减少内装数量从而增加产品单位价格的制造商不用费很大力气能把其产品装入那些可以盛下 4 盎司、8 盎司、1 磅或 2 磅早餐食品及蛋糕混合料等的盒子、袋子或罐头盒中。研究一下杂货店和超级市场的货架就会使任何观察者都会相信各种大小、形状的房子、罐子、瓶子和罐头盒都应有尽有,而且正如包装杂志周复一周地显示的那样,只要有助于使产品醒目,制造商便会毫不犹豫地采用一种大小不同形状有异的新型盒子或瓶子。有包装产品的生产商强烈反对只改变包装的大小而不改变内装产品的重量和体积。用来增强产品市场地位的包装型号、材料、形状、艺术装饰和产品的净重在无尽无休的变化之中,这极大地增加了成本,而业内却无人对此提出异议。

When a packaging expert explained that he was able to multiply the price of hard sweets by 2.5, from \$ 1 to \$ 2.50 by changing to a fancy jar, or that he had made a 5-ounce bottle look as though it held 8 ounces, he was in effect telling the public that packaging can be a very expensive luxury. It evidently does come high, when an average family pays about \$ 200 a year for bottles, cans, boxes, jars and other containers, most of which can't be used for anything but stuffing the garbage can.

6. What started the public and Congressional concern about deceptive packaging rumpus?

- A. Consumers' complaints about the changes in package size.
- B. Expensive packaging for poor quality products.
- C. A senator's discovery of the tricks in packaging.
- D. The rise in the unit price for many products.

7. The word "undue" ( Line 3, Para. 2 ) means " \_\_\_\_\_ " .

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| A. improper   | B. adequate  |
| C. unexpected | D. excessive |

8. Consumers are concerned about the changes in package size, mainly because \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. they hate to see any changes in things they are familiar with
- B. the unit price for a product often rises as a result
- C. they have to pay for the cost of changing pack-



当一位包装专家解释他能够通过换用一种别致的罐子的方式把硬糖的价格提高了 2.5 倍,从 1 美元升到 2.5 美元,他曾制造出一种看起来能装 8 盎司而实际却装 5 盎司的瓶子时,他实际上是在告诉公众包装可以是一种昂贵的奢侈品。如果一般家庭每年花 200 美元买些瓶子、罐头盒、盒子、罐子及其它容器,而这些东西大多除了扔进垃圾箱别无他用,包装的费用显然是太高了。

6. 是什么引起了公众和议会对欺骗性包装泛滥的关注?

A. 消费者对包装大小变化的抱怨。

B. 产品质量低但包装却昂贵。

【C】一位参议员发现了包装中作的手脚。

D. 许多产品单位价格的上涨。

7. “undue”(第 2 段第三行)这个词的意思是\_\_\_\_\_。

A. 不适当的

B. 足够的

C. 出乎意料的

【D】过分的

8. 消费者主要是因为\_\_\_\_\_而关心包装大小的改变。

A. 他们不愿见到自己所熟悉的东西产生变化

【B】产品的单位价格经常因此而上涨

C. 他们必须为改变包装大小的成本而付钱