

大学英语六级考试

全真
详解

全真题详解

主编：马 静

全真 详解

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非常英语 ■■■■■



东华大学出版社

大学英语六级考试 全真题详解

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前 言

对于参加全国大学英语六级考试的学生来说,做一定数量的考试题是不可少的。为了帮助广大考生熟悉考试题型,在复习中具有针对性,我们出版了这本《大学英语六级全真题详解》。这本书可从以下三个方面为学生提供帮助。

1. 测试自己的复习准备情况。在这本书里,我们提供了从1997年到2002年的十二套全真试题。这些题是六级考试的标准化试题,难易程度适中。考生通过自测了解自己的复习情况,及时进行调整,以达到最理想的复习效果。

2. 掌握考试中的难点和重点。我们针对学生学习中的难点,对每个试题进行导考,并附有汉语译文,以帮助考生理解。导考部分主要包括以下几个方面:

1) 词汇部分的讲解包括词汇的辨析、理解、构词、搭配及词汇的句法等。

2) 阅读部分是考试的重点、分值也最高,对这一部分的讲解将是本书的重中之重。讲解既包括对文章中心的大意的概述,也包括对测试短文类型的分析、长难句的理解翻译以及对整篇文章进行分析、讲解,以帮助考生吃透原文,从中找出答题的技巧,提高阅读水平。

3) 翻译部分和简答部分是新题型,到目前为止已考过几次。简答部分是目前主观题测试的主要方面,应多加注意。

4) 改错部分和完形填空部分,既提供了答案又进行了讲解。

5) 提供了听力原文和作文范文,以供学生参考。

3. 巩固英语学习中已学的知识。提供讲解的教师大都是有经验的老师,语言简练,内容正确。通过考题中的讲解,学生可以巩固已学的知识,查漏补缺。

在本书的编写过程中魏皓鸿、党会莉、张建国、惠敏、李静、李昊、赵小丽、王烨等同志给予了很多帮助,在此表示感谢。

本书有不足之处,请读者批评指正。

(本书配有音带三盒)

编者

2002年8月于上海

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第一部分

大学英语六级考试全真试卷

- C) The woman hasn't renewed her passport yet.
D) The woman's passport is still valid.
5. A) A prediction of the future of mankind.
B) A new drug that may benefit mankind.
C) An opportunity for a good job.
D) An unsuccessful experiment.
6. A) A lesson requires student's active involvement.
B) Students usually take an active part in a lecture.
C) More knowledge is covered in a lecture.
D) There is a larger group of people interested in lessons.
7. A) Neither of their watches keeps good time.
B) The woman's watch stopped 3 hours ago.
C) The man's watch goes too fast.
D) It's too dark for the woman to read her watch.
8. A) She's proud of being able to do many things at the same time.
B) She is sure to finish all the things in a few hours.
C) She dreams of becoming a millionaire someday.
D) She's been kept extremely busy.
9. A) He wants his students to be on time for class.
B) He doesn't allow his students to tell jokes in class.
C) He is always punctual for his class.
D) He rarely notices which students are late.
10. A) He is nervous about the exam.
B) He is looking for a job.
C) He doesn't dare to tell lies.
D) He doesn't know how to answer the questions.

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) She was bored with her idle life at home.
B) She was offered a good job by her neighbour.
C) She wanted to help with the family's finances.

- D) Her family would like to see her more involved in social life.
12. A) Doing housework.
B) Looking after her neighbour's children.
C) Reading papers and watching TV.
D) Taking good care of her husband.
13. A) Jane got angry at Bill's idle life.
B) Bill failed to adapt to the new situation.
C) Bill blamed Jane for neglecting the family.
D) The children were not taken good care of.
14. A) Neighbours should help each other.
B) Women should have their own careers.
C) Man and wife should share household duties.
D) Parents should take good care of their children.

Passage Two

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

15. A) To predict natural disasters that can cause vast destruction.
B) To limit the destruction that natural disasters may cause.
C) To gain financial support from the United Nations.
D) To propose measures to hold back natural disasters.
16. A) There is still a long way to go before man can control natural disasters.
B) International cooperation can minimize the destructive force of natural disasters.
C) Technology can help reduce the damage natural disasters may cause.
D) Scientists can successfully predict earthquakes.
17. A) There were fatal mistakes in its design.
B) The builder didn't observe the building codes of the time.
C) The traffic load went beyond its capacity.
D) It was built according to less strict earthquake resistance standards.

Passage Three

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

18. A) By judging to what extent they can eliminate the risks.
B) By estimating the possible loss of lives and property.
C) By estimating the frequency of volcanic eruptions.
D) By judging the possible risks against the likely benefits.
19. A) One of Etna's recent eruptions made many people move away.
B) Etna's frequent eruptions have ruined most of the local farmland.
C) Etna's eruptions are frequent but usually mild.
D) There are signs that Etna will erupt again in the near future.
20. A) They will remain where they are.
B) They will leave this area for ever.

- C) They will turn to experts for advice.
D) They will seek shelter in nearby regions.

Part II**Reading Comprehension****(35 minutes)**

Directions: *There are 4 reading 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.

When global warming finally came, it stuck with a vengeance (异乎寻常地). In some regions, temperatures rose several degrees in less than a century. Sea levels shot up nearly 400 feet, flooding coastal settlements and forcing people to migrate inland. Deserts spread throughout the world as vegetation shifted drastically in North America, Europe and Asia. After driving many of the animals around them to near extinction, people were forced to abandon their old way of life for a radically new survival strategy that resulted in widespread starvation and disease. The adaptation was farming: the global warming crisis that gave rise to it happened more than 10,000 years ago.

As environmentalists convene in Rio de Janeiro this week to ponder the global climate of the future, earth scientists are in the midst of a revolution in understanding how climate has changed in the past — and how those changes have transformed human existence. Researchers have begun to piece together an illuminating picture of the powerful geological and astronomical forces that have combined to change the planet's environment from hot to cold, wet to dry and back again over a time period stretching back hundreds of millions of year.

Most important, scientists are beginning to realize that the climatic changes have had a major impact on the evolution of the human species. New research now suggests that climate shifts have played a key role in nearly every significant turning point in human evolution: from the dawn of primates (灵长目动物) some 65 million years ago to human ancestors rising up to walk on two legs, from the huge expansion of the human brain to the rise of agriculture. Indeed, the human history has not been merely touched by global climate change. some scientists argue, it has in some instances been driven by it.

The new research has profound implications for the environmental summit in Rio. Among other things, the findings demonstrate that dramatic climate change is nothing new for planet Earth. The benign (宜人的) global environment that has existed over the past 10,000 years — during which agriculture, writing, cities and most other features of civilization appeared — is a mere bright spot in a much larger pattern of widely varying climate over the ages. In fact, the pattern of changes in the future — even without the influence of human activity.

21. Farming emerged as a survival strategy because man had been obliged _____.
- A) to give up his former way of life
 - B) to follow the ever shifting vegetation
 - C) to leave the coastal areas
 - D) to abandon his original settlement
22. Earth scientists have come to understand that climate _____.
- A) is going through a fundamental change
 - B) has been getting warmer for 10,000 years
 - C) will eventually change from hot to cold
 - D) has gone through periodical changes
23. Scientists believe that human evolution _____.
- A) has seldom been accompanied by climatic changes
 - B) has exerted little influence on climatic changes
 - C) has largely been effected by climatic changes
 - D) has had a major impact on climatic changes
24. Evidence of past climatic changes indicates that _____.
- A) human activities have accelerated changes of Earth's environment
 - B) Earth's environment will remain mild despite human interference
 - C) Earth's climate is bound to change significantly in the future
 - D) Earth's climate is unlikely to undergo substantial changes in the future
25. The message the author wishes to convey in the passage is that _____.
- A) human civilization remains glorious though it is affected by climatic changes
 - B) mankind is virtually helpless in the face of the dramatic changes of climate
 - C) man has to limit his activities to slow down the global warming process
 - D) human civilization will continue to develop in spite of the changes of nature

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

No woman can be too rich or too thin. This saying often attributed to the late Duchess (公爵夫人) of Windsor embodies much of the odd spirit of our times. Being thin is deemed as such a virtue.

The problem with such a view is that some people actually attempt to live by it. I myself have fantasies of slipping into narrow designer clothes. Consequently, I have been on a diet for the better — or worse — part of my life. Being rich wouldn't be bad either, but that won't happen unless an unknown relative dies suddenly in some distant land, leaving me millions of dollars.

Where did we go off the track? When did eating butter become a sin, and a little bit of extra flesh unappealing, if not repellent? All religions have certain days when people refrain from eating, and excessive eating is one of Christianity's seven deadly sins. However, until quite recently, most people had a problem getting enough to eat. In some religious groups, wealth was a symbol of probable salvation and high morals, and fatness a sign of wealth and well-being.

Today the opposite is true. We have shifted to thinness as our mark of virtue. The result is that being fat — or even only somewhat overweight — is bad because it implies a lack of moral strength.

Our obsession (迷恋) with thinness is also fueled by health concerns. It is true that in this country we have more overweight people than ever before, and that, in many cases, being overver, may have as much to do with our way of life and our high fat diets as with excess weight. And the associated risk of cancer in the digestive system may be more of a dietary problem — too much fat and a lack of fiber — than a weight problem.

The real concern, then, is not that we weigh too much, but that we neither exercise enough nor eat well. Exercise is necessary for strong bones and both heart and lung health. A balanced diet without a lot of fat can also help the body avoid many diseases. We should surely stop paying so much attention to weight. Simply being thin is not enough. It is actually hazardous if those who get (or already are) thin think they are automatically healthy and thus free from paying attention to their overall life style. Thinness can be pure vainglory (虚荣).

26. In the eyes of the author, an odd phenomenon nowadays is that _____ .
- A) the Duchess of Windsor is regarded as a woman of virtue
 - B) looking slim is a symbol of having a large fortune
 - C) being thin is viewed as a much desired quality
 - D) religious people are not necessarily virtuous
27. Swept by the prevailing trend. The author _____ .
- A) had to go on a diet for the greater part of her life
 - B) could still prevent herself from going off the track
 - C) had to seek help from rich distant relatives
 - D) had to wear highly fashionable clothes
28. In human history, people's views on body weight _____ .
- A) were closely related to their religious beliefs
 - B) changed from time to time
 - C) varied between the poor and the rich
 - D) led to different moral standards
29. The author criticizes women's obsession with thinness _____ .
- A) from an economic and educational perspective
 - B) from sociological and medical points of view
 - C) from a historical and religious standpoint
 - D) in the light of moral principles
30. What's the author's advice to women who are absorbed in the idea of thinness?
- A) They should be more concerned with their overall lifestyle.
 - B) They should be more watchful for fatal diseases.
 - C) They should gain weight to look healthy.
 - D) They should rid themselves of fantasies about designer clothes.

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passages.

War may be a natural expression of biological instincts and drives toward aggression in the human species. Natural impulses of anger, hostility, and territoriality (守卫地盘的天性) are expressed through acts of violence. These are all qualities that humans share with animals. Aggression is a kind of innate (天生的) survival mechanism, an instinct for self-preservation, that allows animals to defend themselves from threats to their existence. But, on the other hand, human violence shows evidence of being a learned behavior. In the case of human aggression, violence cannot be simply reduced to an instinct. The many expressions of human violence are always conditioned by social conventions that give shape to aggressive behavior. In human societies violence has a social function: it is a strategy for creating or destroying forms of social order. Religious traditions have taken a leading role in directing the powers of violence. We will look at the ritual and ethical (道德上的) patterns within which human violence has been directed.

The violence within a society is controlled through institutions of law. The more developed a legal system becomes, the more society takes responsibility for the discovery, control, and punishment of violent acts. In most tribal societies the only means to deal with an act of violence is revenge. Each family group may have the responsibility for personally carrying out judgment and punishment upon the person who committed the offense. But in legal systems, the responsibility for revenge becomes depersonalized and diffused. The society assumes the responsibility for protecting individuals from violence. In case where they cannot be protected, the society is responsible for imposing punishment. In a state controlled legal system, individuals are removed from the cycle of revenge motivated by acts of violence. And the state assumes responsibility for their protection.

The other side of a state legal apparatus is a state military apparatus. While the one protects the individual from violence, the other sacrifices the individual to violence in the interests of the state. In war the state affirms its supreme power over the individuals within its own borders. War is not simply a trial by combat to settle disputes between states; it is the moment when the state makes its most powerful demands upon its people for their commitment, allegiance, and supreme sacrifice. Times of war test a community's deepest religious and ethical commitments.

31. Human violence shows evidence of being a learned behavior in that _____.
- A) it threatens the existing social systems
 - B) it is influenced by society
 - C) it has roots in religious conflicts
 - D) it is directed against institutions of law
32. The function of legal systems, according to the passage, is _____.
- A) to control violence within a society
 - B) to protect the world from chaos
 - C) to free society from the idea of revenge
 - D) to give the government absolute power

33. What does the author mean by saying "... in legal systems, the responsibility for revenge becomes depersonalized and diffused" (Lines 5—6, Para. 2)?
- A) Legal systems greatly reduce the possibilities of physical violence.
B) Offenses against individuals are no longer judged on a personal basis.
C) Victims of violence find it more difficult to take revenge.
D) Punishment is not carried out directly by the individuals involved.
34. The word "allegiance" (Line 5, Para. 3) is closest in meaning to _____.
- A) loyalty
B) objective
C) survival
D) motive
35. What can we learn from the last paragraph?
- A) Governments tend to abuse their supreme power in times of war.
B) In times of war governments may extend their power across national borders.
C) In times of war governments impose high religious and ethical standards on their people.
D) Governments may sacrifice individuals in the interests of the state in times of war.

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Researchers who are unfamiliar with the cultural and ethnic groups they are studying must take extra precautions to shed any biases they bring with them from their own culture. For example, they must make sure they construct *measures that are meaningful for each of the cultural or ethnic minority groups being studied.*

In conducting research on cultural and ethnic minority issues, investigators distinguish between the emic approach and the etic approach. In the emic approach, the goal is to describe behavior in one culture or ethnic group in terms that are meaningful and important to the people in that culture or ethnic group, without regard to other cultures or ethnic groups. In the etic approach, the goal is to describe behavior so that generalizations can be made across cultures. If researchers construct a questionnaire in an emic fashion, their concern is only that the questions are meaningful to the particular culture or ethnic group being studied. If, however, the researchers construct a questionnaire in an etic fashion, they want to include questions that reflect concepts familiar to all cultures involved.

How might the emic and etic approaches be reflected in the study of family processes? In the emic approach, the researchers might choose to focus only on middle-class White families, without regard for whether the information obtained in the study can be generalized or is appropriate for ethnic minority groups. In a subsequent study, the researchers may decide to adopt an etic approach by studying not only middle class White families, but also lower income White families, Black American families, Spanish American families, and Asian American families. In studying ethnic minority families, the researchers would likely discover that the extended family is more frequently a support system in ethnic minority families than in White American families. If so, the emic approach would reveal a different pattern of family interaction than would the etic approach, documenting that research with middle class White families cannot always be generalized to all ethnic groups.

36. According to the first paragraph, researchers unfamiliar with the target cultures are inclined to _____.
- A) be overcautious in constructing meaningful measures
B) view them from their own cultural perspective
C) guard against interference from their own culture
D) accept readily what is alien to their own culture
37. What does the author say about the emic approach and the etic approach?
- A) They have different research focuses in the study of ethnic issues.
B) The former is biased while the latter is objective.
C) The former concentrates on the study of culture while the latter on family issues.
D) They are both heavily dependent on questionnaires in conducting surveys.
38. Compared with the etic approach, the emic approach is apparently more _____.
- A) culturally interactive
B) culture-oriented
C) cultural biased
D) culture-specific
39. The etic approach is concerned with _____.
- A) the general characteristics of minority families
B) culture related concepts of individual ethnic groups
C) features shared by various cultures or ethnic groups
D) the economic conditions of different types of families
40. Which of the following is true of the ethnic minority families in the U. S. according to the passage?
- A) Their cultural patterns are usually more adaptable.
B) Their cultural concepts are difficult to comprehend.
C) They don't interact with each other so much as White families.
D) They have closer family ties than White families.

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

41. It was _____ that the restaurant discriminated against black customers.
- A) addicted B) alleged C) assaulted D) ascribed
42. The medicine _____ his pain but did not cure his illness.
- A) activated B) alleviated C) mediated D) deteriorated
43. He is the only person who can _____ in this case, because the other witnesses were killed mysteriously.
- A) testify B) charge C) accuse D) rectify
44. Professor Hawking is _____ as one of the world's greatest living physicists.