

全国大学英语六级考试指导用书

CET

大学英语六级

# 历年实考试卷评析

编写：大学英语四、六级标准化考试课题组

主编：中国人民大学 艾秋

制作：清华大学音像复制部

修订版简评：本书突出特点是讲解分析部分非常详细、简明、精炼，其中的“融会贯通”和“举一反三”以及生动形象的插图对考生复习有较好的启发提示作用。



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英语六级考试指导用书

# 大学英语六级 历年实考试卷评析

College English Test 6

6

主 编:中国人民大学 艾秋

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# 前言

全国统一的大学英语四、六级考试因其科学性和权威性而得到社会普遍的认同。1999年9月正式颁布的新的《大学英语教学大纲》规定:本科学生在毕业前必须通过四级考试,否则不能授予学士学位。很多单位在招聘大学毕业生时都有一条:有英语六级证书者优先。甚至要求应聘者必须有六级证,否则不予考虑。目前,全国每年参加四、六级考试的考生近三百万。众多出版商都将目光瞄准了这一巨大的市场,市面上有关四、六级考试的辅导书籍令人眼花缭乱,无所适从。

值得一提的是,英语四、六级考试试题形式上非常简单,无非是一道题目搞几个选择项,出个题目要求学生以此作文。有些人以为一天就可以轻而易举地命几十道题,致使以牟利为目的的各种所谓大学英语模拟试题集充斥市场。事实上,一套科学的试题,其命制是一项专业性极强的工作,难度大,周期长。为保证大学英语四、六级考试的命题科学、评分一致、成绩可比,力求对学生能力进行客观、科学的评价,教育部专设了“大学英语四、六级标准化考试设计组”(现“全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会”),对考试内容进行了明确规定,严格要求命题工作,建立了专门的命题员队伍,并对其进行了严格培训。一套四、六级统考试卷的命制周期往往长达一年之久。试卷中的题目要经过命题、审题、试测、计算机试题项目分析、复审、构卷等一系列复杂的程序,在确保试卷在难易度、区分度等方面都达到了规定的要求后才能实际施考。那种由没有经过专门训练、不熟悉命题规则的人员编写的、没有经过检验的所谓大学英语模拟试题集,用于自测或训练,其效度、信度实在值得怀疑。

“知己知彼,百战不殆”。为了使广大同学能够认真学好、掌握好《大学英语教学大纲》的全部内容,并为顺利通过大学英语四、六级考试提供一个高信度、高效度的复习、自测的参考系,我们编写了这套《大学英语四、六级历年实考试卷评析》。全书收录了十二套历年考过的四、六级全真试题。每套题后除参考答案外,还编有简明扼要、全面准确的注解,分析了命题规律及考生常犯的错误,指出考生应加以注意的问题,并结合试题讲解了解题方法、思路及技巧,力图使考生能举一反三,触类旁通。

本书原为校内辅导班内部专用教材,经我们在考前辅导中使用,表明效果良好。但在教学中我们发现,本书有不少地方需要进一步改进、完善。许多师生也根据自己的教学体会,对我们提出了一些中肯的建议。鉴于此,我们先后数次对本书进行了幅度不同的修订。

与本教材前几版及市场上的同类书相比,2003年最新版具有以下特色:

1. 本书编者均为多年从事大学英语教学与科研的教师,对四、六级考试很有研究。他们所写的注解都经字斟句酌,力求简明、扼要、全面、精炼,既不繁琐、拖沓,又对应该加以讲解的内容无一遗漏。

2. 力求减少读者的经济负担,为此,我们除了讲求注解部分文字的精炼外,还采取了以下措施:

①因每套试卷各部分的考试指令(即 Direction)都千篇一律,和考试委员会公布的样题一模一样,大家都已熟知,故本书将其省去,以节省版面。

②采用小5号字及超大、超密版心,每页字数几乎相当于其他书的2倍。

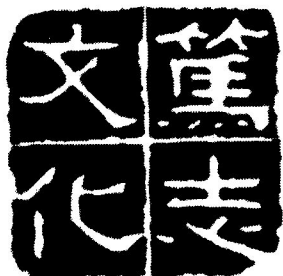
③本书所配录音磁带均为90分钟长,故原来需3盒60分钟长的磁带才能录完的听力部分我们只用了2盒磁带。

本书在编写和修订过程中,曾得到北京大学英语系部分同志的大力协助,我们在此表示感谢。

尽管本书经过多次修订,但我们仍不敢说它已尽善尽美。书中难免仍存在一些不足之处,尚请读者批评指正。

编者

2003年2月于北京大学



博学而笃志  
砥砺前行 思想耕耘人生  
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# 1997 年 6 月大学英语六级考试试题

## 试卷一

### Part I Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

#### Section A

1. ☒ A) On Thursday night.  
B) On Monday night.  
C) On Friday morning.  
D) On Thursday morning.
2. ☒ A) Try to help him find rooms in another hotel.  
B) Check to see if there are any vacancies in her hotel.  
C) Let him move to a room with two single beds.  
D) Show him the way to Imperial Hotel.
3. ☒ A) Robust.  
B) Brave.  
C) Generous.  
D) Dangerous.
4. ☒ A) He loves his present job.  
B) He is to open a store.  
C) He is about to retire.  
D) He works in a repair shop.
5. ☒ A) She has confidence in him.  
B) She has also won a scholarship.  
C) She is surprised at the news.  
D) She is not interested in the news.
6. A) His only son is dying.  
B) His mother died some time ago.  
C) He didn't look after his sick wife.  
☒ D) He hasn't taken good care of his son.
- ☒ 7. A) At the airport.  
B) In a travel agency.  
C) In a hotel.  
☒ D) At the reception desk.
8. A) He is not equal to the job.  
B) He is not well paid for his work.  
C) He doesn't think the job is challenging enough.  
☒ D) He cannot keep his mind on his work.
9. A) The talks haven't started yet.  
☒ B) The talks haven't achieved much.  
C) The talks have produced a general agreement.  
D) The talks broke down and could go no further.
10. A) Help him to carry some luggage.  
B) Tell him the way to the left-luggage office.  
C) Get some travel information.  
☒ D) Look after something for him.

#### Section B

##### Passage One

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- ☒ 11. ☒ A) Crowded air traffic.  
B) The large size of airplanes.  
C) Mistakes by air traffic controllers.  
D) Bad weather.
12. A) They bumped into each other over a swimming pool.  
B) They avoided each other by turning in different directions.  
C) They narrowly escaped crashing into each other.  
☒ D) One plane climbed above the other at the critical moment.
- ☒ 13. A) To show the key role played by air traffic controllers.  
☒ B) To show the great responsibility shouldered by the pilots.



- C) To give an example of air disasters.
- D) To show that air travel is far safer than driving a car.

### Passage Two

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

- 14. A) His unique experience. C) His favourite job.
- B) His future prospects. D) His lonely life.
- 15. A) Authority. C) Good luck.
- B) A good relationship. D) Independence.
- 16. A) He will live an empty life. C) He will remain single.
- B) He will work in a bookstore. D) He will earn a lot of money.
- 17. A) He should find a good job. C) He should have more control over his life.
- B) He should open a small restaurant. D) He should get married.

### Passage Three

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

- 18. A) In day-care centres where little children were taken care of.
- B) In areas in Chicago where poor people lived.
- C) In places where hot lunch was provided for factory workers.
- D) In schools where free classes were organized for young people.
- 19. A) For young people and adults. C) For factory workers.
- B) For immigrants. D) For poor city children.
- 20. A) Jane Adams' contributions to society.
- B) Jane Adams' struggle for women's liberation.
- C) Jane Adams' life story.
- D) Jane Adams' responsibility for the poor.

## Part II Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

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 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  $10\frac{1}{2}$  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.

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.

21. 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.
22. The word "undue" (Line 2, Para. 2) means "\_\_\_\_\_".
  - A) improper 不恰当的
  - C) unexpected 意想不到的
  - B) adequate 足够的
  - ☒ D) excessive 过分的
23. 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 package sizes
  - D) this entails an increase in the cost of packaging
24. According to this passage, various types of packaging come into existence to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) meet the needs of consumers
  - ☒ C) enhance the market position of products
  - B) suit all kinds of products
  - D) introduce new products
25. The author is critical mainly of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☒ A) dishonest packaging
  - B) inferior packaging
  - C) the changes in package size
  - D) exaggerated illustrations on packages

**Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:**

<sup>1</sup>It is sustainable competitive advantage depends on work-force skills, American firms have a problem. Human-resource management is not traditionally seen as central to the competitive survival of the firm in the United States. <sup>2</sup>Skill acquisition is considered an individual responsibility. Labour is simply another factor of production to be hired—rented at the lowest possible cost—much as one buys raw materials or equipment.

The lack of importance attached to human-resource management can be seen in the corporate hierarchy. In an American firm the chief financial officer is almost always second in command. <sup>3</sup>The post of head of human-resource management is usually a specialized job, off at the edge of the corporate hierarchy. The executive who holds it is never consulted on major strategic decisions and has no chance to move up to Chief Executive Officer (CEO). By way of contrast, in Japan the head of human-resource management is central—usually the second most important executive, after the CEO, in the firm's hierarchy.

While American firms often talk about the vast amounts spent on training their work force, in fact they invest less in the skills of their employees than do either Japanese or German firms. <sup>4</sup>The money they do invest is also more highly concentrated on professional and managerial employees. And the limited investments that are made in training workers are also much more narrowly focused on the specific skills necessary to do the next job rather than on the basic background skills that make it possible to absorb new technologies.

As a result, problems emerge when new breakthrough technologies arrive. If American workers, for example, take much longer to learn how to operate new flexible manufacturing stations than workers on Germany (as they do),

the effective cost of those stations is lower in Germany than it is in the United States. More time is required before equipment is up and running at capacity, and the need for extensive retraining generates costs and creates bottlenecks that limit the speed with which new equipment can be employed. The result is a slower pace of technological change. And in the end the skills of the bottom half of the population affect the wages of the top half. If the bottom half can't effectively staff the processes that have to be operated, the management and professional jobs that go with these processes will disappear.

26. Which of the following applies to the management of human resources in American companies?

- A) They hire people at the lowest cost regardless of their skills.
- B) They see the gaining of skills as their employees' own business.
- C) They attach more importance to workers than to equipment.
- D) They only hire skilled workers because of keen competition.

27. What is the position of the head of human-resource management in an American firm?

- A) He is one of the most important executives in the firm.
- B) His post is likely to disappear when new technologies are introduced.
- C) He is directly under the chief financial executive.
- D) He has no say in making important decisions in the firm.

28. The money most American firms put in training mainly goes to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) workers who can operate new equipment
- B) technological and managerial staff
- C) workers who lack basic background skills
- D) top executives

29. According to the passage, the decisive factor in maintaining a firm's competitive advantage is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the introduction of new technologies
- B) the improvement of workers' basic skills
- C) the rational composition of professional and managerial employees
- D) the attachment of importance to the bottom half of the employees

30. What is the main idea of the passage ?

- A) American firms are different from Japanese and German firms in human-resource management.
- B) Extensive retraining is indispensable to effective human-resource management.
- C) The head of human-resource management must be in the central position in a firm's hierarchy.
- D) The human-resource management strategies of American firms affect their competitive capacity.

**Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:**

The biographer has to dance between two shaky positions with respect to the subject (研究对象). Too close a relation, and the writer may lose objectivity. Not close enough, and the writer may lack the sympathy necessary to any effort to portray a mind, a soul—the quality of life. Who should write the biography of a family, for example? Because of their closeness to the subject, family members may have special information, but by the same token, they may not have the distance that would allow them to be fair. Similarly, a king's servant might not be the best one to write a biography of that king. But a foreigner might not have the knowledge and sympathy necessary to write the king's biography—not for a readership from within the kingdom, at any rate.

There is no ideal position for such a task. The biographer has to work with the position he or she has in the world, adjusting that position as necessary to deal with the subject. Every position has strengths and weaknesses: to thrive, a writer must try to become aware of these, evaluate them in terms of the subject, and select a position accordingly.

When their subjects are heroes or famous figures, biographies often reveal a democratic motive; they attempt to

show that their subjects are only human, no better than anyone else. Other biographies are meant to change us, to invite us to become better than we are. The biographies of Jesus (耶稣) found in the Bible are in this class.

Biographers may claim that their account is the “authentic” one. In advancing this claim, they are helped if the biography is “authorized” by the subject; this presumably allows the biographer special access to private information. “Unauthorized” biographies also have their appeal, however, since they can suggest an independence of mind in the biographer. In book promotions, the “unauthorized” characterisation usually suggests the prospect of juicy gossip that the subject had hoped to suppress. A subject might have several biographies, even several “authentic” ones. We sense intuitively that no one is in a position to tell “the” story of a life, perhaps not even the subject, and this has been proved by the history of biography.

31. According to the author, an ideal biographer would be one who \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) knows the subject very well and yet maintains a proper distance from him  
B) is close to the subject and knows the techniques of biography writing  
C) is independent and knows the techniques of biography writing  
D) possesses special private information and is sympathetic toward the subject
32. The author cites the biographies of Jesus in the Bible in order to show that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the best biographies are meant to transform their readers  
B) biographies are authentic accounts of their subjects' lives  
C) the best biographies are those of heroes and famous figures  
D) biographies can serve different purposes
33. Which of the following statements is true, according to the passage?  
A) An authentic biography seldom appeals to its readers.  
B) An authentic biography is one authorized by the subject.  
C) No one can write a perfect biography.  
D) Authorized biographies have a wider readership.
34. An unauthorized biography is likely to attract more readers because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) it portrays the subject both faithfully and vividly  
B) it contains interesting information about the subject's private life  
C) it reveals a lot of accurate details unknown to outsiders  
D) it usually gives a sympathetic description of the subject's character
35. In this passage, the author focuses on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the difficulty of a biographer in finding the proper perspective to do his job  
B) the secret of a biographer to win more readers  
C) the techniques required of a biographer to write a good biography  
D) the characteristics of different kinds of biographies

**Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:**

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 the 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 (理解) 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 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, then 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.

36. 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

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

- A) whose front view is fully perceived
- C) whose face is seen from the side
- (B) whose face is covered with a mask
- D) whose face is free of any covering

38. 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

39. According to the passage, a conversation between two Americans may break down due to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) one temporarily glancing away from the other
- (C) improperly-timed ceasing of eye contact
- B) eye contact of more than one second
- D) constant adjustment of eye contact

40. To keep a conversation flowing smoothly, it is better for the participants \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) not to wear dark spectacles
- C) not to glance away from each other
- B) not to make any interruptions
- D) not to make unpredictable pauses

### Part III Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes)

41. By \_\_\_\_\_ computation, he estimated that the repairs on the house would cost him a thousand dollars.

- A) coarse
- B) rude
- C) crude
- (D) rough

42. Your story about the frog turning into a prince is \_\_\_\_\_ nonsense.

- A) sheer
- B) shear
- C) shield
- D) sheet

43. I could see that my wife was \_\_\_\_\_ having that fur coat, whether I approved of it or not.

- A) adequate for
- (B) intent on
- C) short of
- (D) deficient in

44. The \_\_\_\_\_ runner can run 2 miles in fifteen minutes.

- A) common
- B) usual
- C) average
- D) general

45. One of his eyes was injured in an accident, but after a \_\_\_\_\_ operation, he quickly recovered his sight.

- A) delicate
- B) considerate
- (C) precise
- D) sensitive

46. As an excellent shooter, Peter practised aiming at both \_\_\_\_\_ targets and moving targets.

- A) standing
- B) stationary
- (C) still
- (D) stable

47. In American universities, classes are often arranged in more flexible \_\_\_\_\_ and many jobs on campus are re-

served for students.

- A) scales (磅秤) (B) patterns (模式) (C) grades (等级) (D) ranks (排名)

48. The insurance company paid him \$10,000 in \_\_\_\_\_ after his accident.

- A) compensation (赔偿) (B) installment (分期付款) (C) substitution (替代) (D) commission (佣金)

49. The political future of the president is now hanging by a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) thread (线) (B) cord (绳子) (C) string (绳子) (D) rope (绳子)

50. The statue would be perfect but for a few small \_\_\_\_\_ in its base.

- A) mistakes (错误) (B) weaknesses (弱点) (C) flaws (瑕疵) (D) errors (错误)

51. Why should anyone want to read \_\_\_\_\_ of books by great authors when the real pleasure comes from reading the originals.

- A) themes (主题) (B) insights (见解) (C) digests (摘要) (D) leaflets (传单)

52. Parents have a legal \_\_\_\_\_ to ensure that their children are provided with efficient education suitable to their age.

- A) impulse (冲动) (B) influence (影响) (C) obligation (义务) (D) sympathy (同情)

53. Most nurses are women, but in the higher ranks of the medical profession women are in a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) scarcity (缺乏) (B) minority (少数) (C) minimum (最低限度) (D) shortage (短缺)

54. David likes country life and has decided to \_\_\_\_\_ farming.

- A) go in for (从事) (B) go back on (违背) (C) go through with (进行到底) (D) go along with (附和)

55. Jack was about to announce our plan but I \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) put him through (接通电话) (B) turned him out (赶出) (C) gave him up (放弃) (D) cut him short (打断)

56. I am sure I can \_\_\_\_\_ him into letting us stay in the hotel for the night.

- A) speak (说话) (B) say (说) (C) talk (谈话) (D) tell (告诉)

57. Last year, the crime rate in Chicago has sharply \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) declined (下降) (B) lessened (减少) (C) descended (下降) (D) slipped (滑落)

58. The republication of the poet's most recent works will certainly \_\_\_\_\_ his national reputation.

- A) magnify (放大) (B) strengthen (加强) (C) enlarge (扩大) (D) enhance (增强)

59. Recently a number of cases have been reported of young children \_\_\_\_\_ a violent act previously seen on television.

- A) modifying (修改) (B) duplicating (复制) (C) accelerating (加速) (D) stimulating (刺激)

60. This kind of material can \_\_\_\_\_ heat and moisture.

- A) delete (删除) (B) compel (迫使) (C) constrain (约束) (D) repel (排斥)

61. Reading \_\_\_\_\_ the mind only with materials of knowledge; it is thinking that makes what we read ours.

- A) rectifies (纠正) (B) prolongs (延长) (C) minimizes (减少) (D) furnishes (提供)

62. If the fire alarm is sounded, all residents are requested to \_\_\_\_\_ in the courtyard.

- A) assemble (集合) (B) converge (汇集) (C) crowd (拥挤) (D) accumulate (堆积)

63. The work in the office was \_\_\_\_\_ by a constant stream of visitors.

- A) confused (使混乱) (B) hampered (阻碍) (C) reversed (颠倒) (D) perplexed (使困惑)

64. The joys of travel, having long \_\_\_\_\_ the disabled, are opening up to virtually anyone who has the means.

- A) omitted (省略) (B) missed (错过) (C) neglected (忽视) (D) discarded (丢弃)

65. Fewer and fewer of today's workers expect to spend their working lives in the same field, \_\_\_\_\_ the same company.

- A) all else (其他一切) (B) much worse (更糟) (C) less likely (不太可能) (D) let alone (更不用说)

- B66. When he finally emerged from the cave after thirty days, John was \_\_\_\_\_ pale.  
 A) enormously 极大地 B) startlingly 惊人地 C) uniquely 独一无二地 D) dramatically
67. Thank you for applying for a position with our firm. We do not have any openings at this time, but we shall keep your application on \_\_\_\_\_ for two months.  
 A) pile B) segment C) sequence D) file 存档
- A 68. It will be safer to walk the streets because people will not need to carry large amounts of cash; virtually all financial \_\_\_\_\_ will be conducted by computer.  
 A) transactions 交易 B) transmissions 传递 C) transitions 转变 D) transformations 变化
- B 69. The \_\_\_\_\_ of a cultural phenomenon is usually a logical consequence of some physical aspect in the life style of the people.  
 A) implementation 执行 B) manifestation 表现 C) demonstration D) expedition 远征
70. The new technological revolution in American newspapers has brought increased \_\_\_\_\_, a wider range of publications and an expansion of newspaper jobs.  
 A) manipulation 操作 B) reproduction 再生 C) circulation 发行 D) penetration 渗透

## 试卷二

### Part IV Short Answer Questions

(15 minutes)

I once knew a dog named Newton who had a unique sense of humour. Whenever I tossed out a *Frisbee* (飞碟) for him to chase, he'd take off in hot pursuit but then seem to lose track of it. Moving back and forth only a yard of two from the toy, Newton would look all around, even up into the trees. He seemed genuinely puzzled. Finally, I'd give up and head into the field to help him out. But no sooner would I get within 10 ft. of him than he would run invariable straight over to the *Frisbee*, grab it and start running like mad, looking over his shoulder with what looked suspiciously like a grin.

Just about every pet owner has a story like this and is eager to share it with anyone who will listen. On very short notice, *TIME* reporters came up with 25 stories about what each is convinced is the smartest pet in the world. Among them: the cat who closes the door behind him when he goes into the bathroom; the cat who uses a toilet instead of a litter box ... and flushes it afterward; the dog who goes wild when he sees his owner putting on blue jeans instead of a dress because jeans mean it is time to play; and the cat who used to wait patiently at the bus stop every day for a little girl, then walk her the six blocks home. And so on.

These behaviours are certainly clever, but what do they mean? Was Newton really deceiving? Can a cat really desire privacy in the toilet? In short, do household pets really have a mental and emotional life? Their owners think so, but until recently, animal-behaviour experts would have gone mad on hearing such a question. The worst sin in their moral vocabulary was *anthropomorphism* (拟人化), projecting human traits onto animals. A dog or a cat might behave as if it were angry, lonely, sad, happy or confused, but that was only in the eye of the viewer. What was going on, they insisted, was that the dog or cat had been conditioned, through a perhaps unintentional series of punishments and rewards, to behave a certain way. The behaviour was a mechanical result of the training.

#### Questions:

S1. What did Newton seem puzzled about?

S2. Why does the author say Newton had unique sense of humour?

S3. What made it possible for the TIME reporters to come up with so many interesting stories about pets?

S4. What belief about pet behaviour was unacceptable to experts of animal behaviour?

S5. What is the explanation of animal-behaviour experts for the "clever" behaviour of pets?

## Part V Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **My View on Job-Hopping**. You should write at least 120 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

1. 有些人喜欢始终从事一种工作,因为.....
2. 有些人喜欢经常更换工作,因为.....
3. 我的看法。

Every one's attitude towards job-hopping is different.

Some people do one job until retirement. Take up one thing, like it and be good at it.

Others like to change jobs from time to time. Doing a job is only to get more money.

My view between the two viewpoints expressed above.

Suits me → do it all my life. No other job can attract me.

Don't suit me → change until find a suitable one.



# 1997 年 6 月大学英语六级试题题解

## Part I Listening Comprehension

### Section A

1. W: Good morning. I'm here to see Mr. Addison.  
M: Mr. Addison went to Washington last Monday for a conference, and will be back on Thursday night. If you like, you may come again on Friday morning.  
Q: When will Mr. Addison return? [A]
2. M: I wonder whether it would be possible to change this double room to two single rooms.  
W: Sorry, Sir. All the single rooms are occupied. But if you like, I can check with Imperial Hotel to see if they have any.  
Q: What's the woman going to do for the man? [A]
3. M: Bill was a great guy. He was drowned while rescuing a child from the icy water of the river yesterday.  
W: Well, as far as I know, that was not the first dangerous situation he was in.  
Q: Which of the following best describes Bill? [B]
4. W: It's good to see you again. What are you doing these days? You're still working at the same place, aren't you?  
M: Yes, I am. And I'm counting the days until retirement.  
Q: What can we learn about the man? [C]
5. M: Susan, have you read the notice on bulletin board? I've won the scholarship for the next semester.  
W: I knew you would. You certainly deserve it.  
Q: What does the woman mean? [A]
6. M: What kind of father am I? My only son almost died, and I didn't even know he was ill.  
W: Don't blame yourself. You were too busy to pay attention to him. If his mother was still alive, things would have been much better.  
Q: Why does the man blame himself? [D]
7. M: I've just got back from the holiday you arranged for me. But I must tell you the hotel was really awful. It was miles from the sea. The food was awful, too. The bedroom was dirty.  
W: Sorry about that. But it's not really our fault. The contract does say that the hotel accommodation is not our responsibility.  
Q: Where is the conversation probably taking place? [B]
8. W: Suppose the company offered you a pay raise, a 50%, would you be so determined to leave and look for a job else where?  
M: Yes, I've set my mind on it. I'd like to find a job with full scope to show my ability.  
Q: Why has the man decided to leave the company? [C]
9. W: How are their talks going on? Have they reached any agreement?  
M: They only seemed to have agreed to set another date for further talks.  
Q: What can we infer from the conversation? [B]
10. M: Excuse me, madam. Could I leave this here for a few hours, please?  
W: Well, it's a bit ... er ... unusual, isn't it? Why not go to the left-luggage office over there?  
Q: What does the man ask the woman to do? [D]