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CET 6

精研大学英语六级考试 历年真题

..... 历年真题是最好的复习参考资料

主编：中国人民大学 杨彩霞

编写：北京前景培训学校英语教研室

本书优势：

本书含 12 套历年真题，听力采用考场原声，由中国人民大学杨彩霞老师，北京大学罗晓寒老师负责讲解每套试题，分析每一选项的对错原因。



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前言

❶ 存在问题

如何才能有效地复习准备大学英语六级考试?使用什么复习资料才能收到最好的效果?这是每一个参加六级考试的学生要问的首要问题。

根据我在人民大学的教学经验以及我在前景培训学校专门给四六级辅导班授课的经验来看,对历年真题的复习无疑是收效最快的途径。

❷ 本书特色

本书最大的特色就是解释详细,分别体现在对以下各题型分析中。

听力部分:直接在听力原文中用划线形式标明答题的关键信息,分析各选项对错原因。

阅读部分:对文章中的重点难点词汇和短语给出了音标和中文解释;对文中较难的复杂句进行分析;借助对题眼和命题陷阱的分析,抓住关键句,不仅分析正确选项,同时指明命题人对错误选项经常设置的陷阱,揣摩命题人思路。

词汇部分:不仅讲解本题考点,还分析了虽然不是考点,但与本题有联系,可能成为另一道题的考点内容;针对考点,从题库、考研度题以及历年四六级考题中精选出有代表性的考题,供读者做扩展练习;给出了题中所涉及语法点的详尽全面的语法分析;对选项中的近义、近形词进行辨析。

写作部分:列出写作中可以用到的关键词,其中的不少表达法都是常用的,建议读者最好能背下来;给出多篇范文以利读者比较对照,或者给出样卷点评,分析样卷的得失、优劣,指点写作技巧。

❸ 使用建议:

1. 复习初期,选做二套题,摸清自己与真题之间的差距,找出自己的弱项,确定复习的重点。复习过程中,每隔一段时间做一套题,呈周期性,用于检测自己复习的效果,不要兴致来了做了六七套,然后又长时间不做。

2. 在过去几年中,六级考试在出题范围、难度以及侧重点方面都有较大的变化,选做真题时要做一套老题(如2000年)再做一套新题(如2004年),这样对真题的把握才全面。

杨彩霞
2004年8月

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1999 年 1 月大学英语六级全真试卷

Part I Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

1. A) She's going away for a while.
B) She did well on the test.
C) She worked hard and earned a lot of money.
D) She didn't have to work hard for the exam.
2. A) Susan is a fast worker.
B) Susan did Jack's homework.
C) Susan didn't do the homework on her own.
D) Susan has not finished her homework.
3. A) He read the cabinet report.
B) He read the newspaper.
C) He listened to a radio report.
D) His secretary telephoned him.
4. A) Hurry to the conference.
B) Skip the conference.
C) Take the subway.
D) Take a bus.
5. A) He is confident.
B) He is worried.
C) He is bored.
D) He is angry.
6. A) He used to be a workman himself.
B) He likes to do repairs and make things himself.
C) He is a professional builder.
D) He paid workmen to decorate the house.
7. A) The woman doesn't like jam.
B) The woman forgot where she had left the jar.
C) The man had an accident.
D) The man broke the jar.
8. A) Opinions about the book are varied.
B) The man thinks the book is excellent.
C) You shouldn't believe everything you read.
D) The woman wonders which newspaper the man is reading.
9. A) It's quite normal.
B) It's too high.
C) It's cheap indeed.
D) It could be cheaper.
10. A) The admission of a patient.
B) Diagnosis of an illness.
C) The old man's serious condition.
D) Sending for a doctor.

Section B

Passage One

11. A) The color of the dog.
B) The price of the dog.
C) Whether the dog will fit the environment.
D) Whether the dog will get along with the other pets in the house.
12. A) It must be trained so it won't bite.
B) It needs more love and care.
C) It demands more food and space.
D) It must be looked after carefully.
13. A) They are less likely to run away.
B) It's easier for their masters to train them.
C) They are less likely to be shy with human beings.
D) It's easier for them to form a relationship with their masters.

Passage Two

14. A) They often go for walks at a leisurely pace.
B) They usually have a specific purpose in mind.
C) They like the seaside more than the countryside.
D) They seldom plan their leisure activities in advance.

15. A) Their hardworking spirit. C) Their delight in leisure activities.
 B) Their patience in waiting for theater tickets. D) Their enthusiasm for the arts.
16. A) The Polish people can now spend their leisure time in various ways.
 B) The Polish people are fond of walking leisurely in the countryside.
 C) The Polish people enjoy picking wild fruit in their leisure time.
 D) The Polish people like to spend their holidays abroad.

Passage Three

17. A) They will be much bigger. C) They will have three wheels.
 B) They will have more seats. D) They will need intelligent drivers.
18. A) It doesn't need to be refueled. C) It will be driven by electrical power.
 B) It will use solar energy as fuel. D) It will be more suitable for long distance travel.
19. A) Passengers in the car may be seated facing one another.
 B) The front seats will face forward and the back seats backward.
 C) Special seats will be designed for children.
 D) More seats will be added.
20. A) Choose the right route. C) Start the engine.
 B) Refuel the car regularly. D) Tell the computer where to go.

Part II Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Many Americans harbor a grossly distorted and exaggerated view of most of the risks surrounding food. Fergus Clydesdale, head of the department of food science and nutrition at the University of Massachusetts-Amherst, says bluntly that if the dangers from bacterially contaminated chicken were as great as some people believe, "the streets would be littered with people lying here and there."

Though the public increasingly demands no-risk food, there is no such thing. Bruce Ames, chairman of the biochemistry department at the University of California, Berkeley, points out that up to 10% of a plant's weight is made up of natural *pesticides* (杀虫剂). Says he: "Since plants do not have jaws or teeth to protect themselves, they employ chemical warfare." And many naturally produced chemicals, though occurring in tiny amounts, prove in laboratory tests to be strong carcinogens — a substance which can cause cancer. *Mushrooms* (蘑菇) might be banned if they were judged by the same standards that apply to food *additives* (添加剂). Declares Christina Stark, a nutritionist at Cornell University: "We've got far worse natural chemicals in the food supply than anything man-made."

Yet the issues are not that simple. While Americans have no reason to be terrified to sit down at the dinner table, they have every reason to demand significant improvements in food and water safety. They unconsciously and unwillingly take in too much of too many dangerous chemicals. If food already contains natural carcinogens, it does not make much sense to add dozens of new man-made ones. Though most people will withstand the small amounts of contaminants generally found in food and water, at least a few individuals will probably get cancer one day because of what they eat and drink.

To make good food and water supplies even better, the Government needs to tighten its regulatory standards, stiffen its inspection program and strengthen its enforcement policies. The food industry should modify some long-accepted practices or turn to less hazardous alternatives. Perhaps most important, consumers will have to do a better job of learning how to handle and cook food properly. The problems that need to be tackled exist all along the food-supply chain, from fields to processing plants to kitchens.

21. What does the author think of the Americans' view of their food?
 A) They overstate the government's interference with the food industry.
 B) They are overoptimistic about the safety of their food.

- C) They overestimate the hazards of their food.
 D) They overlook the risks of the food they eat.
22. The author considers it impossible to obtain no-risk food because _____.
- A) no food is free from pollution in the environment
 B) pesticides are widely used in agriculture
 C) many vegetables contain dangerous natural chemicals
 D) almost all foods have additives
23. By saying "they employ chemical warfare" (Line 4, Para. 2), Bruce Ames means "_____".
- A) plants produce certain chemicals to combat pests and diseases
 B) plants absorb useful chemicals to promote their growth
 C) farmers use man-made chemicals to dissolve the natural chemicals in plants
 D) farmers use chemicals to protect plants against pests and diseases
24. The reduction of the possible hazards in food ultimately depends on _____.
- A) the government B) the consumer C) the processor D) the grower
25. What is the message the author wants to convey in the passage?
- A) Eating and drinking have become more hazardous than before.
 B) Immediate measures must be taken to improve food production and processing.
 C) Health food is not a dream in modern society.
 D) There is reason for caution but no cause for alarm with regard to food consumption.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

There are some earth phenomena you can count on, but the magnetic field, some say, is not one of them. It fluctuates in strength, drifts from its axis, and every few 100,000 years undergoes a dramatic polarity reversal — a period when north pole becomes south pole and south pole becomes north pole. But how is the field generated, and why is it so unstable?

Groundbreaking research by two French geophysicists promises to shed some light on the mystery. Using 80 metres of deep sea *sediment* (沉淀物) core, they have obtained measurements of magnetic-field intensity that span 11 polarity reversals and four million years. The analysis reveals that intensity appears to fluctuate with a clear, well-defined rhythm. Although the strength of the magnetic field varies irregularly during the short term, there seems to be an inevitable long-term decline preceding each polarity reversal. When the poles flip — a process that takes several hundred thousand years — the magnetic field rapidly regains its strength and the cycle is repeated.

The results have caused a stir among geophysicists. The magnetic field is thought to originate from *molten* (熔化的) iron in the outer core, 3,000 kilometers beneath the earth's surface. By studying mineral grains found in material ranging from rocks to clay articles, previous researchers have already been able to identify reversals dating back 170 million years, including the most recent switch 730,000 years ago. How and why they occur, however, has been widely debated. Several theories link polarity flips to external disasters such as *meteor* (陨星) impacts. But Peter Olson, a geophysicist at the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, says this is unlikely if the French researchers are right. In fact, Olson says intensity that predictably declines from one reversal to the next contradicts 90 percent of the models currently under study. If the results prove to be valid geophysicists will have a new theory to guide them in their quest to understand the earth's inner physics. It certainly points the direction for future research.

26. Which of the following titles is most appropriate to the passage?
- A) Polarity Reversal: A Fantastic Phenomenon of Nature
 B) Measurement of the Earth's Magnetic-Field Intensity
 C) Formation of the Two Poles of the Earth
 D) A New Approach to the Study of Geophysics

27. The word "flip" (Line 6, Para. 2) most probably means "_____".
 A) decline B) intensify C) fluctuate D) reverse
28. What have the two French geophysicists discovered in their research?
 A) Some regularity in the changes of the earth's magnetic field.
 B) Some causes of the fluctuation of the earth's magnetic field.
 C) The origin of the earth's magnetic field.
 D) The frequency of polarity reversals.
29. The French geophysicists' study is different from currently prevailing theories in _____.
 A) its identification of the origin of the earth's magnetic field
 B) the way the earth's magnetic intensity is measured
 C) its explanation of the shift in the earth's polarity
 D) the way the earth's fluctuation rhythm is defined
30. In Peter Olson's opinion the French experiment _____.
 A) is likely to direct further research in the inner physics of the earth
 B) has successfully solved the mystery of polarity reversals
 C) is certain to help predict external disasters
 D) has caused great confusion among the world's geophysicists

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Imagine a world in which there was suddenly no emotion — a world in which human beings could feel no love or happiness, no terror or hate. Try to imagine the consequences of such a transformation. People might not be able to stay alive; knowing neither joy nor pleasure, anxiety nor fear, they would be as likely to repeat acts that hurt them as acts that were beneficial. They could not learn; they could not benefit from experience because this emotionless world would lack rewards and punishments. Society would soon disappear; people would be as likely to harm one another as to provide help and support. Human relationships would not exist; in a world without friends or enemies, there could be no marriage, affection among companions, or bonds among members of groups. Society's economic *underpinnings* (支柱) would be destroyed; since earning \$10 million would be no more pleasant than earning \$10, there would be no incentive to work. In fact, there would be no incentives of any kind. For as we will see, incentives imply a capacity to enjoy them.

In such a world, the chances that the human species would survive are next to zero, because emotions are the basic instrument of our survival and adaptation. Emotions structure the world for us in important ways. As individuals, we categorize objects on the basis of our emotions. True, we consider the length, shape, size, or texture, but an object's physical aspects are less important than what it has done or can do to us — hurt us, surprise us, anger us or make us joyful. We also use categorizations colored by emotions in our families, communities, and overall society. Out of our emotional experiences with objects and events comes a social feeling of agreement that certain things and actions are "good" and others are "bad", and we apply these categories to every aspect of our social life — from what foods we eat and what clothes we wear to how we keep promises and which people our group will accept. In fact, society exploits our emotional reactions and attitudes, such as loyalty, morality, pride, shame, guilt, fear and greed, in order to maintain itself. It gives high rewards to individuals who perform important tasks such as surgery, makes heroes out of individuals for unusual or dangerous achievements such as flying fighter planes in a war, and uses the legal and *penal* (刑法的) system to make people afraid to engage in antisocial acts.

31. The reason why people might not be able to stay alive in a world without emotion is that _____.
 A) they would not be able to tell the texture of objects
 B) they would not know what was beneficial and what was harmful to them
 C) they would not be happy with a life without love
 D) they would do things that hurt each other's feelings

32. According to the passage, people's learning activities are possible because they _____.
 A) believe that emotions are fundamental for them to stay alive
 B) benefit from providing help and support to one another
 C) enjoy being rewarded for doing the right thing
 D) know what is vital to the progress of society
33. It can be inferred from the passage that the economic foundation of society is dependent on _____.
 A) the ability to make money
 B) the will to work for pleasure
 C) the capacity to enjoy incentives
 D) the categorizations of our emotional experiences
34. Emotions are significant for man's survival and adaptation because _____.
 A) they provide the means by which people view the size or shape of objects
 B) they are the basis for the social feeling of agreement by which society is maintained
 C) they encourage people to perform dangerous achievements
 D) they generate more love than hate among people
35. The emotional aspects of an object are more important than its physical aspects in that they _____.
 A) help society exploit its members for profit
 B) encourage us to perform important tasks
 C) help to perfect the legal and penal system
 D) help us adapt our behavior to the world surrounding us

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

The Carnegie Foundation report says that many colleges have tried to be "all things to all people". In doing so, they have increasingly catered to a narrow minded careerism while failing to cultivate a global vision among their students. The current crisis, it contends, does not derive from a legitimate desire to put learning to productive ends. The problem is that in too many academic fields, the work has no context; skills, rather than being means, have become ends. Students are offered a variety of options and allowed to pick their way to a degree. In short, driven by careerism, "the nation's colleges and universities are more successful in providing *credentials* (文凭) than in providing a quality education for their students." The report concludes that the special challenge confronting the undergraduate college is one of shaping an "integrated core" of common learning. Such a core would introduce students "to essential knowledge, to connections across the disciplines, and in the end, to application of knowledge to life beyond the campus."

Although the key to a good college is a high-quality faculty, the Carnegie study found that most colleges do very little to encourage good teaching. In fact, they do much to undermine it. As one professor observed; "Teaching is important, we are told, and yet faculty know that research and publication matter most." Not surprisingly, over the last twenty years colleges and universities have failed to graduate half of their four-year degree candidates. Faculty members who dedicate themselves to teaching soon discover that they will not be granted *tenure* (终身任期), promotion, or substantial salary increases. Yet 70 percent of all faculty say their interests lie more in teaching than in research. Additionally, a frequent complaint among young scholars is that "There is pressure to publish, although there is virtually no interest among administrators or colleagues in the content of the publications."

36. When a college tries to be "all things to all people" (Line 1, Para. 1), it aims to _____.
 A) satisfy the needs of all kinds of students simultaneously
 B) focus on training students in various skills
 C) encourage students to take as many courses as possible
 D) make learning serve academic rather than productive ends
37. By saying that "in too many academic fields, the work has no context" (Line 4, Para. 1) the author means that the teaching in these areas _____.
 A) ignores the actual situation
 B) is not based on the right perspective
 C) only focuses on an integrated core of common learning

- D) gives priority to the cultivation of a global vision among students
38. One of the reasons for the current crisis in American colleges and universities is that _____.
- A) a narrow vocationalism has come to dominate many colleges
 B) students don't have enough freedom in choosing what they want to learn
 C) skills are being taught as a means to an end
 D) students are only interested in obtaining credentials
39. American colleges and universities failed to graduate half of their four-year degree candidates because _____.
- A) most of them lack high-quality faculties
 B) the interests of most faculty members lie in research
 C) there are not enough incentives for students to study hard
 D) they attach greater importance to research and publication than to teaching
40. It can be inferred from the passage that high-quality college education calls for _____.
- A) putting academic work in the proper context
 B) a commitment to students and effective teaching
 C) the practice of putting learning to productive ends
 D) dedication to research in frontier areas of knowledge

Part III Vocabulary

(20 minutes)

41. The Space Age _____ in October 1957 when the first artificial satellite was launched by the Soviet Union.
 A) initiated B) originated C) embarked D) commenced
42. John said that he didn't quite _____ and asked me to repeat what I had said.
 A) snatch up B) summon up C) catch on D) watch out
43. When he tried to make a _____, he found that the hotel that he wanted was completely filled because of a convention.
 A) complaint B) claim C) reservation D) decision
44. A budget of five dollars a day is totally _____ for a trip round Europe.
 A) inadequate B) incapable C) incompatible D) invalid
45. In our highly technological society, the number of jobs for unskilled workers is _____.
 A) shrinking B) obscuring C) altering D) constraining
46. The fire has caused great losses, but the factory tried to _____ the consequences by saying that the damage was not as serious as reported.
 A) decrease B) subtract C) minimize D) degrade
47. If the world is to remain peaceful the utmost effort must be made by nations to limit local _____.
 A) collisions B) combats C) contradictions D) conflicts
48. Satellite communications are so up-to-date that even when _____ in the middle of the Pacific, businessmen can contact their offices as if they were next door.
 A) gliding B) cruising C) piloting D) patrolling
49. In the past ten years skyscrapers have developed _____ in Chicago and New York City.
 A) homogeneously B) simultaneously C) spontaneously D) harmoniously
50. The court considers a financial _____ to be an appropriate way of punishing him.
 A) option B) duty C) obligation D) penalty
51. I think that I committed a _____ in asking her because she seemed very upset by my question.
 A) blunder B) revenge C) reproach D) scandal
52. Even when textbooks are _____ through a school system, methods of teaching may vary greatly.
 A) commonplace B) standardized C) competitive D) generalized

53. They have always regarded a man of _____ and fairness as a reliable friend.
 A) robustness B) temperament C) integrity D) compactness
54. All individuals are required to _____ to the laws made by their governments.
 A) obey B) conform C) concede D) observe
55. The basic causes are unknown, although certain conditions that may lead to cancer have been _____.
 A) identified B) guaranteed C) notified D) conveyed
56. It is very strange but I had an _____ that the plane would crash.
 A) inspiration B) intuition C) imagination D) incentive
57. The changing image of the family on television provides _____ into changing attitudes toward the family in society.
 A) insights B) presentations C) revelations D) specifications
58. The town planning commission said that their financial outlook for the next year was optimistic. They expect increased tax _____.
 A) efficiency B) revenues C) privileges D) validity
59. Bill is an example of a severely disabled person who has become _____ at many survival skills.
 A) proficient B) persistent C) consistent D) sufficient
60. The ties that bind us together in common activity are so _____ that they can disappear at any moment.
 A) trivial B) fatal C) tentative D) feeble
61. During the construction of skyscrapers, cranes are used to _____ building materials to the upper floors.
 A) toss B) tow C) hoist D) hurl
62. Diamonds have little _____ value and their price depends almost entirely on their scarcity.
 A) extinct B) permanent C) surplus D) intrinsic
63. The kitchen was small and _____ so that the disabled could reach everything without difficulty.
 A) conventional B) compact C) compatible D) concise
64. He will _____ resign in view of the complete failure of the research project.
 A) doubtfully B) adequately C) presumably D) reasonably
65. The goal is to make higher education available to everyone who is willing and capable _____ his financial situation.
 A) with respect to B) in accord with C) regardless of D) in terms of
66. The original elections were declared _____ by the former military ruler.
 A) void B) vulgar C) surplus D) extravagant
67. They stood gazing at the happy _____ of children playing in the park.
 A) perspective B) view C) landscape D) scene
68. An obvious change of attitude at the top towards women's status in society will _____ through the current law system in Japan.
 A) permeate B) probe C) violate D) grope
69. When he realized he had been _____ to sign the contract by intrigue, he threatened to start legal proceedings to cancel the agreement.
 A) elicited B) excited C) deduced D) induced
70. These areas rely on agriculture almost _____, having few mineral resources and a minimum of industrial development.
 A) respectively B) extraordinarily C) incredibly D) exclusively

Part IV Short Answer Questions

(15 minutes)

Many parents who welcome the idea of turning off the TV and spending more time with the family are still worried that without TV they would constantly be on call as entertainers for their children. They remem-

ber thinking up all sorts of things to do when they were kids. But their own kids seem different, less resourceful, somehow. When there's nothing to do, these parents observe regretfully, their kids seem unable to come up with anything to do besides turning on the TV.

One father, for example, says, "When I was a kid, we were always thinking up things to do, projects and games. We certainly never complained in an annoying way to our parents. 'I have nothing to do!'" He compares this with his own children today: "They're simply lazy. If someone doesn't entertain them, they'll happily sit there watching TV all day."

There is one word for this father's disappointment; unfair. It is as if he were disappointed in them for not reading Greek though they have never studied the language. He *deplores* (哀叹) his children's lack of inventiveness, as if the ability to play were something *innate* (天生的) that his children are missing. In fact, while the tendency to play is built into the human species, the actual ability to play — to imagine, to invent, to elaborate on reality in a playful way — and the ability to gain fulfillment from it, these are skills that have to be learned and developed.

Such disappointment, however, is not only unjust, it is also destructive. Sensing their parents' disappointment, children come to believe that they are, indeed, lacking something, and that this makes them less worthy of admiration and respect. Giving children the opportunity to develop new resources, to enlarge their horizons and discover the pleasures of doing things on their own is, on the other hand, a way to help children develop a confident feeling about themselves as capable and interesting people.

Questions: (注意:答题尽量简短,超过10个词要扣分。每条横线限写一个英语单词,标点符号不占格。)

S1. According to many parents, without TV, their children would like them to _____.

S2. Many parents think that, instead of watching a lot of TV, their children should _____.

S3. The father often blames his children for not being able to entertain themselves. This is unfair because they _____.

S4. When parents show constant disappointment in their children, the destructive effect is that the children will _____.

S5. Developing children's self-confidence helps bring them up to be _____.

Part V Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic *Don't Hesitate to Say "No"*. You should write at least 120 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below.

1. 别人请求帮助时,在什么情况下我们会说“不”。
2. 为什么有些人在该说“不”的时候不说“不”。
3. 该说“不”时不说“不”的坏处。

Don't Hesitate to Say "No"

1999年1月大学英语六级试题详解

参考答案

Part I BCBDA BDACA CBD BDA CCAD

Part II CCABD ADACA BCCBD BBADB

Part III DCCAA CDBBD ABCBA BABAD CDBCC ADADD

Part IV S1. play with themselves S2. think up things to do S3. have to learn and develop their playing abilities gradually S4. lose their confidence and respectability S5. capable and interesting people

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. M: Congratulations. You certainly did quite well and I must say you deserve that grade.

W: Well, I really studied hard for that exam. I've been preparing for it for more than a month. Now, I can relax for a while.

Q: Why is the woman so happy?

[B]

【题眼】B) 联系语境和 grade 和 exam 等词语,可以看出 woman 考试成绩非常好。

【陷阱】A) 针对“I can relax for a while”设计,迷惑没有听清对话主题的考生。C) 添枝加叶, work hard 是事实,但 earn a lot of money 显然与对话主题无关。D) 无中生有,好成绩是努力的结果,对话并没有说努力没有必要。

2. M: It's hard to believe that Susan has already finished her homework.

W: Well, she copied Jack's homework and made a few changes.

Q: What does the woman say about Susan?

[C]

【题眼】C) 既然是 copy,当然就不是独立完成的了。

【陷阱】A) 无中生有, Susan 完成作业是靠抄袭,并非她自己是 fast worker。B) 偷梁换柱,对话说 Susan 抄袭了 Jack 的 homework, copied 并非 did。D) 颠倒黑白,对话表明 Susan 已经完成,但只不过是抄袭的基础上稍作修改。

3. W: Mr. Johnson, have you heard the morning news report? Mill has resigned his post as Prime Minister.

M: I didn't turn on the radio this morning, but I did see the headlines. If you remember, he threatened to leave the office at the last cabinet meeting.

Q: How did Mr. Johnson learn that the Prime Minister had resigned?

[B]

【题眼】B) 从对话中的 headlines (大字标题)可以判断, Johnson 从报纸得知了 the Prime Minister had resigned。

【陷阱】A) 针对 cabinet 设计,但文中并未提及 report。C) 颠倒黑白, Johnson 说自己 didn't turn on the radio, 所以不可能由此得知。D) 无中生有,对话从未提及 secretary。

4. M: If you are in a hurry, you can take the subway. If you want to go sightseeing, take a bus.

W: Actually, I don't have to be at the conference before noon.

Q: What will the woman probably do?

[D]

【题眼】D) 结合前后对话, woman 既然不着急,说明她可能会选择 take a bus。

【陷阱】A) 颠倒黑白,从 woman 的话中,可以看出她中午到都可以,并不 hurry。B) 无中生有, woman 的话看不出她将不去参加会议的意思。C) 既然时间不着急,坐地铁的可能性没有 bus 的可能性大。

5. W: How did your interview go?

M: I couldn't feel better about it. The questions were very fair and I seemed to find answers for all of them.

Q: How does the man feel about the interview?

[A]

【题眼】A) 从 man 的回答看来,面试问题很简单,他都能给出答案。

【陷阱】B) 颠倒黑白,既然他很轻松就搞定了,就没有理由 worry。C) D) 无中生有,对话根本看不出 bored、angry 的意思。

6. W: I'm very impressed by all the work you've done on your house, Mr. Miller. How long have you been working

on it?

M: I first became interested in doing things myself several years ago. I've been doing something on it every now and then for almost a year now. You know, I couldn't afford to pay workmen to do it.

Q: What do we learn about Mr. Miller?

[B]

【题眼】B) 从 man 的话中可以看出他很喜欢自力更生,而不会请 workman。

【陷阱】A) 针对 workman 设计的干扰,但对话只说他请不起 workman,而并非他原本就是 workman。C) 无中生有,对话看不出 man 是一个 professional builder 的意思。D) 颠倒黑白,man 已经直接表明了说 couldn't afford to pay workmen to do it,说明不可能是请人装修的。

7. W: I just made a jar of jam this morning and now I can't find it anywhere. Do you know what happened to it?

M: Did you hear a crash, that was it. I'm just as clumsy as ever.

Q: What is the problem?

[D]

【题眼】D) 联系 woman 的话和 man 回答中的 crash,可以看出 man 将 jam 弄坏了。

【陷阱】A) 无中生有,woman 只是说找不着 jam 了,并没有说喜欢,况且喜欢也不是 problem。B) 对话只说 woman 找不到 jam,并没有说她是忘记放哪里了,实际上 jam 已经毁坏了。C) 没有弄清楚对话中 jam 的意思,并非 traffic jam 的意思。

8. W: I read in the newspaper that the novel you are reading is excellent.

M: I've also read some negative reviews.

Q: What can be learned from the conversation?

[A]

【题眼】A) 从对话中可以得出结论,关于 book 地评论有褒有贬。

【陷阱】B) 张冠李戴,woman 说看到报纸上说这书很好,这并不一定是 man 的观点。C) 无中生有,对话是在就书本身进行讨论,并没有得出什么一般性的观点。D) 针对 newspaper 设计的干扰,显然对话不是在讨论报纸。

9. W: John told me he had got a second-hand car, do you know how much he paid for it?

M: Well, he said he paid 800 dollars for it. I think he got a real bargain.

Q: What does the man think of the price of the car?

[C]

【题眼】C) 从“bargain”一词可以看出,man 认为价格非常便宜。

【陷阱】A) B) D) 无中生有,没有能够理解 bargain 的意思。

10. M: Hello, this is doctor Marita from the emergency department. I have a 70-year-old patient with a fractured ankle.

W: OK, send him toward 3.

Q: What are they talking about on the phone?

[A]

【题眼】A) 从 man 的话可以看出是 emergency department 在讨论转移病人的事情。

【陷阱】B) 无中生有,对话正在讨论转移病人,还没有进行诊断。C) 针对对话 with a fractured ankle 设计,但对话的重点不是讨论病情。D) 针对 send 设计的干扰,但对话没有派人去请医生的意思。

Section B

Passage One

Most people have had a dog or wanted one as their companion at some time in their lives. If you are thinking of buying a dog, however, (11) you should first decide what sort of companion you need and whether the dog is likely to be happy in the surroundings you can provide. Specialist advice is available to help you choose the most suitable breed of dog. But in part, the decision depends on common sense. Most breeds were originally developed to perform specific tasks. So, if you want a dog to protect you or your house, for example, you should choose a breed that has the right size and characteristics. You must also be ready to devote a good deal of time to train the dog when it is young and give it the exercise it needs throughout its life, unless you live in the country and can let it run freely. Dogs are demanding pets. Whereas cats identify with the house and so are content if their place there is secure, (12) a dog identifies with its master and consequently wants him to show proof of his affection. (13) The best time to buy a baby-dog is when it is between 6 and 8 weeks old so that it can transfer its affection from its mother to its master. If baby dogs have not established a relationship with the human being until they are over three months old, their strong relationship will always be with dogs. They are likely to be too shy when they are brought out into the world to become good pets.

11. What are mentioned as a consideration in buying a dog? [C]
 12. Why does the speaker say a dog is a more demanding pet than a cat? [B]
 13. Why is it advised to buy baby dogs under three months old? [D]

Passage Two

People in Poland take their pleasure seriously. (14) They like to have an aim even when spending the time which is entirely their own. During the summer, people start work very early in the morning so that they can finish early and enjoy a leisurely afternoon. (14) It is difficult to imagine Polish people going aimlessly for a walk in the country, though they might go to pick wild fruit, to visit a place of historical importance or to walk 20 KM as a training exercise. They are often admired (15) for their immense enjoyment of the arts. All parks are beautifully cared for and are for the use and enjoyment of the people. Quite ordinary people will talk with obvious delight about concerts. There is nearly always a crowd at the door of the theatre, asking for returned tickets. People in Poland now have far more leisure time and more money than even before. (16) It is therefore possible to spend the weekends in many new ways. Many people now have over 20 days holiday a year. This provides an opportunity for holidays in the country or at the seaside.

14. What is special about the Polish way of spending leisure time? [B]
 15. For what does the author admire the Polish people? [D]
 16. What do we learn from the passage? [A]

Passage Three

What kind of car will we be driving by the year 2010? It may be rather different from the type we know today. With the next decade bringing greater change than the past 50 years, the people who will be designing the models of tomorrow believe that environmental problems may well accelerate the pace of the car's development. (17) The vision is that of a machine with 3 wheels instead of 4, (18) electrically-powered, environmentally clean and able to drive itself along intelligent roads, equipped with built-in power supplies. Future cars will pick up the fuel during long journeys from a power source built into the road, or stored in small quantities for travelling in the city. (19) Instead of today's seating arrangement two in front, two or three behind, all facing forward, (19) the 2010 car will have an interior with adults and children in a family circle. This view of the future car based on a much more sophisticated road system. Cars will automatically be controlled by a computer. (20) All the driver will have to do is say where to go and the computer will do the rest. It will become impossible for cars to crash into one another. The technology already exists for the car to become a true automobile.

17. What is the designer's vision of the cars of tomorrow? [C]
 18. What else does the passage tell us about the future car? [C]
 19. What is the seating arrangement for future cars? [A]
 20. What is the only thing the driver of the future car has to do? [D]

Part II Reading Comprehension

Passage One

【词语注释】

exaggerate [ig'zædʒəreit] *v.* 夸大, 夸张
 litter ['lɪtə] *vt.* 乱丢, 铺草, 弄乱
 biochemistry ['baɪəu'kɛmɪstri] *n.* 生物化学
 point out 指出
 be made up of 由……组成
 pesticide ['pestisaɪd] *n.* 杀虫剂
 carcinogen [kɑ:'sɪnədʒən] *n.* 致癌物质

mushroom ['mʌʃrʊm] *n.* 蘑菇
 additive [æ'dɪtɪv] *a.* 附加的, 加成的, 添加的
 tighten ['taɪtn] *v.* 变紧, 绷紧, 拉紧
 stiffen ['stɪfn] *vt.* 使硬, 使僵硬, 使生硬
 overstate [əʊvə'steɪt] *vt.* 夸大的叙述, 夸张
 hazardous ['hæzədəs] *a.* 危险的, 冒险的

【难句点拨】

Mushrooms might be banned if they were judged by the same standards that apply to food additives. Declares Christina Stark, a nutritionist at Cornell University, says, "We've got far worse natural chemicals in the food supply

than anything man-made.”

句意:如果用衡量食品添加剂的标准来衡量蘑菇的话,那它将被禁止食用。……“我们摄入的自然化合物比任何人工添加物更有害。”这是本文提出的第一个主要话题,即过分追求食品中含有的有害物质是不切实际,也是不可能的。但正如后文又指出的,我们应改善食物和水的供应。

The problems that need to be tackled exist all along the food-supply chain, from fields to processing plants to kitchens.

句意:需要解决的问题贯穿于整个食品供应过程,从田地到加工厂到厨房。这句话概括了作者的第二个主要话题,即食品的安全性不单单在于食品本身,(正如前文所述,过分追求食物含有的有害物质不切实际),更重要的在于食品加工和烹饪的过程。

【试题分析】

21. 【题眼】C) 本题关键在于理解第一段的内容,文章首句说“许多美国人对食物的危险性持一种被极端扭曲、夸大的观点。”随后又引用 Fergus Clydesdale 的话来支持自己的这一结论。
- 【陷阱】A) 无中生有,文章最后提到了 food industry,但并没有提到政府对食品行业的 interference,更谈不上 overstate。B) 颠倒黑白,文章意思并不是公众对食品安全过于乐观,相反的,是公众过分估计了事物中的危害因素。D) 颠倒黑白, overlook(忽视),和 B 一样,选项和原文意思恰好相反。
22. 【题眼】C) 文章第二段开始便提出了作者的观点,随后用 Bruce Ames 的研究结果作为论据来加以论证。显然, A 项正是 Bruce 的研究结果。
- 【陷阱】A) 无中生有,虽然选项意思符合人们的一般看法,但是原文并没有提到环境污染和 risk 的关系,不能臆造。B) 以假乱真,文章中说的 pesticides 并不是人为施用的,而是植物产生的,所以是 natural pesticides。D) 添枝加叶,第二段末尾提到 food additives,但原文并没有说基本所有食物都含有添加剂。
23. 【题眼】A) 结合上下文可以看出,原文意思是说植物借助于化学物质抵御害虫和疾病的侵害。
- 【陷阱】B) 无中生有,文章并没有说吸收这些化学物质促进生长的意思。C) 无中生有,文章也没有提到农民添加人工化学物质去 dissolve(溶解)植物里的天然化学物质。D) 张冠李戴,没有弄清 they 指代的对象,显然, they 指代 plants,并非 farmers。
24. 【题眼】B) 根据文章第 4 段“Perhaps most import, consumers …”,可知作者认为减少食品的危害性关键在于消费者自己。也就是说,减少食品的危害性最终还得靠消费者。
- 【陷阱】A) C) D) 无中生有,文章并没有说减少食品的危害性最终还得靠政府,或是加工人员,也没有说要靠生产者的意思。
25. 【题眼】D) 关键在于对作者的把握,文章开头提到许多人对于事物中包含的危险因素担心过份了,后来有提到还是要采取措施,保证食品和水的供应卫生。D 恰当地表达了作者这样的观点。
- 【陷阱】A) 无中生有,文章根本就没有提到说吃饭喝水变得比以前更加危险。B) 囫圇吞枣,选项是对作者在最后一段提出的观点的误解。C) 颠倒黑白,从文章第二段首句可以清楚地知道, no-risk food 是不存在的。

Passage Two

【词语注释】

fluctuate [ˈflʌktʃueɪt] *vi.* 变动,波动,涨落

drift [drɪft] *v.* (使)漂流

polarity [pəʊˈlærɪti] *n.* 极性

shed light on sth 使某事清楚明白地表示出来

sediment [ˈsedɪmənt] *n.* 沉淀物,沉积

span [spæn] *v.* 横越

flip [flɪp] *vt.* 翻转

molten [ˈmɒltən] *a.* 熔铸的

meteor [ˈmi:tɪə] *n.* 流星

magnetic [mæɡˈnetɪk] *a.* 有磁性的,有吸引力的

【难句点拨】

Although the strength of the magnetic field varies irregularly during the short term, there seems to be an inevitable long term decline preceding each polarity reversal.

句意:尽管磁力在短期内的变化并无规律,但似乎每次磁极颠倒之前总有一次长期的磁力减弱。there seems to be …也可以说 it seems that there is …; short term“短期”; long term“长期”; precede 作动词,“领先于、在……之前”; preceding 相当于 before,还有一个常用的用法,即 followed by。

In fact, Olson says intensity that predictably declines from one reversal to the next contradicts 90 percent of the