

# CET-6

# 大学英语

## 六级考试全真题详解

全真试题·答案解析



2002年版

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST  
BAND SIX

包括1996-2002年试题

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W 世界图书出版公司

# 大 学 英 语 六 级 考 试

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# 大学英语六级考试

——全真题详解

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一套每天做一套

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# 前 言

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本书《大学英语六级考试——全真题详解》为《征服——大学英语等级考试》系列丛书之一。大学英语四、六级考试大纲不断变化,题型逐年更新,很多考生无以适从。为使考生明其所变、有的放矢,我们在有限的时间内邀请多名专家,对历年试题及考试结果做了详尽的调查,在此基础上撰写出详细的试题解析,力求帮助读者攻克最薄弱环节。本书特别收录了刚刚结束的2002年1月六级考试的试题,以为读者提供最新的考试信息和解题思路。

本书共分两大部分:第一部分为六级全真试题;第二部分为全真题的参考答案和每题的解题思路。

本书与其他同类六级辅导书相比,具有以下四大特点:

1. 录音磁带都是现场原声版:本套书全真试题上的听力完全是原始录音,这样有利于考生掌握真实的语速和语调,为上考场做足心理准备。

2. 全真题与详解充分配合:本书收录的试题均是从96年以来六级考试的原题,配以编者从实战角度做出的详尽分析和解释,使得考生在没有教师指导时,也能独立进行复习。

3. 灵活安排,经济实用:本书的每一道题均有详尽的解题点拨,可作很好的词汇、语法自测书,听力很好或已有听力磁带的同学也可以单独购买此书,方便经济。体现了出版者处处为读者着想的出书原则。

4. 跨度广,容量大:本书收录从1996年6月至2002年1月的共12套全真试题。考试大纲不断修订,很多考生觉得难以适从,只有尽可能多的收集历年考题,才能清楚地看出六级考试的侧重点走向,做到处变不惊,从容应答。

针对本书以上特点,编者建议:

## 1、测练结合——树立信心

不少考生一进考场就紧张惶恐,这是一种必须消除的心理障碍。当然,适当的紧张感还是有益的,因为这样可以保持高度集中的注意力。为了消除过度的紧张感,除了在考前做各种技术性准备(熟悉怎样用适合自己的铅笔答卷,适应听音设备等),还要通过本书第一部分的全真考题不断训练。本书共12套题,可分成3组进行自测,最后用下面这个公式计算预测成绩:

预测分数=1/12 (前4次测试成绩之和×1.2+中间4次测试成绩之和×1.1+后4次测试成绩之和×1.0)

这里计算成绩的依据是,刚开始考生对试题题型不熟,答题速度跟不上,准备不够充分等因素而导致成绩普遍偏低,所以要乘以较高的系数;尔后的成绩,由于考生通过大量地做题,弥补了上述因素的影响,因此接近参加正式考试的成绩,到做最后一组考题时,考生已经做好充分的准备,所取得的成绩,最能代表在真正应试时的实际成绩。

通过这样的技能和心理训练,当考生正式临考时,自然会在思想上放得开,镇定自若,信心百倍,丝毫不感到紧张和惶惑。心理障碍烟消云散,取得理想成绩便是意料中事。

## 2、粗细结合 —— 粗中有细

所谓“粗”是指尽量快速的做完整套题目,其目的是训练考生的做题速度。“细”即指在每做一道题时,都尽量保持全神贯注的状态,采取各种可能的技巧,尤其是做听力题时,一定要利用提示时间快速浏览选项,做到心中有数。“粗细结合”即指在进行大量练习的同时,选定某些做错的题进行事后研究,争取将每一个单词、词组或语法知识点彻底弄懂。这样几套题做下来,收益非浅。

这两个学习办法是我们在教学实践和众多获得成功的考生中总结出来的,通过自己做题、自己分析和自己总结,考生定会发现受益非浅。除作为六级考试的必备参考书外,本书也可作为参加出国人员英语水平考试、全国硕士研究生入学英语考试、TOEFL、硕士学位考试等高级英语水平考试者使用的参考书。

预祝广大考生顺利通过六级考试!

编 者

2002年1月

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## 1996 年 6 月大学英语六级考试试题

### 试卷一

#### Part I

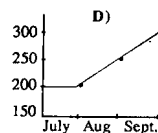
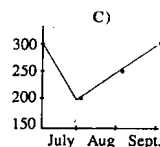
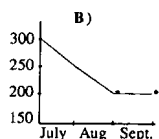
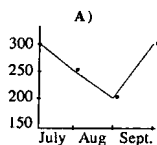
#### Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

#### Section A

1. A) To change the tennis shoes in the sportswear department.  
B) To help his friend find the right department.  
C) To find his lost shoes on the tennis court.  
D) To buy himself a pair of tennis shoes.
2. A) They produce part of their own food.  
B) They sell their own produce.  
C) They feed their family on cheap food.  
D) They buy food from farmers.
3. A) Mr. White's reason for leaving.  
B) Mr. White's new appointment.  
C) A vacant position.  
D) Talk to Nancy a letter.
5. A) To serve as her tour guide.  
B) To serve as her bodyguard.  
C) To serve as her driver.  
D) To serve as her porter.
6. A) He is often asked to go and see exhibits.  
B) He would like to go and see the exhibits.  
C) He went to see the exhibit last year.  
D) He definitely does not want to go.
7. A) The environmental problem.  
B) The health problem.  
C) The educational problem.  
D) The international problem.
8. A) Bob will see Susan tomorrow evening.  
B) Bob might be at home late tomorrow evening.  
C) Bob and Susan have decided to go on a holiday.  
D) Bob asked the woman come another time.
9. A) They think cinemas are too far away from their homes.  
B) They are disappointed with the films produced these days.  
C) They both dislike films about adventure stories.  
D) They both like the idea of going to the cinema at night.

10.



#### Section B

#### Passage One

Questions 11 to 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) Because he was a cook at a country-music club.  
B) Because he performed for guests while he worked as a cook.  
C) Because he often sang while cooking.  
D) Because he liked singing better than cooking.
12. A) His brother.  
B) His manager.  
C) His father.  
D) A business woman.
13. A) At a club.  
B) On a farm.  
C) At a construction site.  
D) In a record company.
14. A) His ability to live independently.  
B) His sense of responsibility in whatever he did.  
C) His courage in the face of rejections.  
D) His hard work in his early days.

#### Passage Two

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

15. A) How to handle spiders. C) People's fear of spiders.  
 B) Spiders in the United States. D) A special kind of spider.
16. A) Most spiders will not bite even when handled. B) Most spiders are poisonous and dangerous.  
 C) Most spiders are likely to attack people. D) Most spiders have sharp eyes.
17. A) Because she cannot find a husband for herself.  
 B) Because the female spider is larger than the male one.  
 C) Because the female spider often eats her husband.  
 D) Because she is a black female spider.

### Passage Three

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

18. A) Instructions B) Medicine C) Money D) The draft of his speech
19. A) Because she had to type Mr. Bascomb's speech. B) Because she had a headache.  
 C) Because she had to meet some businessmen. D) Because she had to get her car fixed.
20. A) The problems of the city. B) Himself and his problems.  
 C) Things he had planned to say to his audience. D) The plan for his future work as a mayor.

## Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

### Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Three English dictionaries published recently all lay claim to possessing a "new" feature. The *BBC English Dictionary* contains background information on 1,000 people and places prominent in the news since 1988; the *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary: Encyclopedic* (百科全书的) *Edition* is the OALD plus encyclopedic entries; the *Longman Dictionary of English Language and Culture* is the LDOCE plus cultural information.

The key fact is that all three dictionaries can be seen to have a distinctly "cultural" as well as language learning content. That being said, the way in which they approach the cultural element is not identical, making direct comparisons between the three difficult.

While there is some common ground between the encyclopedic/cultural entries for the Oxford and Longman dictionaries, there is a clear difference. Oxford lays claim to being encyclopedic on content whereas Longman distinctly concentrates on the language and culture of the English-speaking world. The Oxford dictionary can therefore stand more vigorous scrutiny (审视) for cultural bias than the Longman publication because the latter does not hesitate about viewing the rest of the world from the cultural perspectives of the English-speaking world. The cultural objectives of the BBC dictionary are in turn more distinct still. Based on an analysis of over 70 million words recorded from the BBC World Service and National Public Radio of Washington over a period of four years, their 1,000 brief encyclopedic entries are based on people and places that have featured (占显著地位) in the news recently. The intended user they have in mind is a regular listener to the *World Service* who will have a reasonable standard of English and a developed skill in listening comprehension.

In reality, though, the BBC dictionary will be purchased by a far wider range of language, as will the other two dictionaries. We will be faced with a situation where many of the users of these dictionaries will at the very least have distinct socio-cultural perspectives and may have world views which are totally opposed and even hostile to those of the West. Advanced learners from this kind of background will not only evaluate a dictionary on how user-friendly it is but will also have definite views about the scope and appropriateness of the various socio-cultural entries.

21. What feature sets apart the three dictionaries discussed in the passage from traditional ones?  
 A) The combination of two dictionaries into one. B) The new approach to defining words.  
 C) The inclusion of cultural content. D) The increase in the number of entries.



# 大学英语六级考试全真题详解

22. The Longman dictionary is more likely to be criticized for cultural prejudice because \_\_\_\_.

- ☒ A) its scope of cultural entries goes beyond the culture of the English-speaking world  
☐ B) it pays little attention to the cultural content of the non-English-speaking countries  
☐ C) it views the world purely from the standpoint of the English-speaking people  
☐ D) it fails to distinguish language from culture in its encyclopedic entries

23. The BBC dictionary differs from Oxford and Longman in that \_\_\_\_.

- A) it has a wider selection of encyclopedic entries  
B) it is mainly designed to meet the needs of radio listeners  
C) it lays more emphasis on language than on culture  
D) it is intended to help listeners develop their listening comprehension skills

24. It is implied in the last paragraph that, in approaching socio-cultural content in a dictionary, special thought should be given to \_\_\_\_.

- A) the language levels of its users  
B) the number of its prospective purchasers  
C) the different tastes of its users  
☒ D) the various cultural backgrounds of its users

25. What is the passage mainly about?

- ☒ A) Different ways of treating socio-cultural elements in the three new English dictionaries.  
☐ B) A comparison of people's opinions on the cultural content in the three new English dictionaries.  
☐ C) The advantages of the BBC dictionary over Oxford and Longman.  
☐ D) The user-friendliness of the three new English dictionaries.

## Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Real policemen hardly recognize any resemblance between their lives and what they see on TV.

The first difference is that a policeman's real life revolves round criminal law. He has to know exactly what actions are crimes and what evidence can be used to prove them in court. He has to know nearly as much law as a professional lawyer, and what is more, he has to apply it on his feet, in the dark and rain, running down a street after someone he wants to talk to.

Little of his time is spent in chatting. He will spend most of his working life typing millions of words on thousands of forms about hundreds of sad, unimportant people who are guilty of stupid, petty crimes.

Most television crime drama is about finding the criminal: as soon as he's arrested, the story is over. In real life, finding criminals is seldom much of a problem. Except in very serious cases like murders and terrorist attacks little effort is spent on searching.

Having made an arrest, a detective really starts to work. He has to prove his case in court and to do that he often has to gather a lot of different evidence.

A third big difference between the drama detective and the real one is the unpleasant pressure: first, as members of a police force they always have to behave absolutely in accordance with the law. Secondly, as expensive public servants they have to get results. They can hardly ever do both. Most of the time some of them have to break the rules in small ways.

If the detective has to deceive the world, the world often deceives him. Hardly anyone he meets tells him the truth. And this separation the detective feels between himself and the rest of the world is deepened by the simple-mindedness-as he sees it-of citizens, social workers, doctors, law-makers, and judges, who, instead of eliminating crime punish the criminals less severely in the hope that this will make them reform. The result, detectives feel, is that nine-tenths of their work is re-catching people who should have stayed behind bars. This makes them rather cynical (愤世嫉俗的).

26. A policeman has to be trained in criminal law because \_\_\_\_.

- A) he must work hard to help reform criminals  
B) he must behave as professional lawyers do

☒ C) he must be able to tell when and where a crime is committed

☐ D) he must justify the arrests he makes of criminals

27. What is the most suitable word that describes the work of a policeman according to the passage?

☒ A) Dangerous.

☒ B) Demanding

☐ C) Distressing

☐ D) Dramatic.

28. According to the passage, policemen spend most of their time and efforts \_\_\_\_.

☐ A) patrolling the street, rain or shine

☒ C) collecting and providing evidence

☐ B) tracking and arresting criminals

☐ D) consulting the rules of law

29. What's the policeman's biggest headache?

☐ A) He has to get the most desirable results without breaking the law in any way.

☒ B) He has to justify his arrests while unable to provide sufficient evidence in most cases.

☐ C) He can hardly find enough time to learn criminal law while burdened with numerous criminal cases.

☐ D) He has to provide the best possible public service at the least possible expense.

30. Why do policemen feel separated from the rest of the world?

☒ A) Because they do not receive due support from society.

☐ B) Because they find people insincere to them.

☐ C) Because they feel superior to the simple-minded people around them.

☐ D) Because they are suspicious of the people around them.

### Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

To live in the United States today is to gain an appreciation for Dahrendorf's assertion that social change exists everywhere. Technology, the application of knowledge for practical ends, is a major source of social change.

Yet we would do well to remind ourselves that technology is a human creation; it does not exist naturally. A spear or a robot is as much a cultural as a physical object. Until humans use a spear to hunt game or a robot to produce machine parts, neither is much more than a solid mass of matter. For a bird looking for an object on which to rest, a spear of robot serves the purpose equally well. The explosion of the Challenger space shuttle (挑战者号航天飞机) and the Russian nuclear accident at Chernobyl drive home the human quality of technology; they provide cases in which well-planned systems suddenly went haywire (变得混乱) and there was no ready hand to set them right. Since technology is a human creation, we are responsible for what is done with it. Pessimists worry that we will use our technology eventually to blow our world and ourselves to pieces. But they have been saying this for decades, and so far we have managed to survive and even flourish. Whether we will continue to do so in the years ahead remains uncertain. Clearly, the impact of technology on our lives deserves a closer examination.

Few technological developments have had a greater impact on our lives than the computer revolution. Scientists and engineers have designed specialized machines that can do the tasks that once only people could do. there are those who assert that the switch to an information-based economy is in the same camp as other great historical milestones, particularly the Industrial Revolution. Yet when we ask why the Industrial Revolution was a revolution, we find that it was not the machines. The primary reason why it was a revolutionary is that it led to great social change. It gave rise to mass production and, through mass production, to a society in which wealth was not confined to the few.

In somewhat similar fashion, computers promise to revolutionize the structure of American life, particularly as they free the human mind and open new possibilities in knowledge and communication. The Industrial Revolution supplemented and replaced the muscles of humans and animals by mechanical methods. The computer extends this development to supplement and replace some aspects of the mind of human beings by electronic methods. It is the capacity of the computer for solving problems and making decisions that represents its greatest potential and that poses the greatest difficulties in predicting the impact on society.

31. A spear or a robot has the quality of technology only when it \_\_\_\_.

☐ A) is used both as a cultural and a physical object

☒ B) serves different purposes equally well

C) is utilized by man

D) can be of use to both man and animal

32. The examples of the Challenger and Chernobyl cited by the author serve to show that \_\_\_\_\_.

A) if not given close examination, technology could be used to destroy our world

B) technology is a human creation, so we are responsible for it

C) technology usually goes wrong, if not controlled by man

D) being a human creation, technology is liable to error

33. According to the author, the introduction of the computer is a revolution mainly because \_\_\_\_\_.

A) the computer has revolutionized the workings of the human mind

B) the computer can do the tasks that could only be done by people before

C) it has helped to switch to an information technology

D) it has a great potential impact on society

34. By using the phrase "the human quality of technology" (Para.2, Line 6), the author refers to the fact that technology \_\_\_\_\_.

A) has a great impact on human life

B) has some characteristics of human nature

C) can replace some aspects of the human mind

D) does not exist in the natural world

35. The passage is based on the author's \_\_\_\_\_.

A) keen insight into the nature of technology

B) prejudiced criticism of the role of the Industrial Revolution

C) cautious analysis of the replacement of the human mind by computers

D) exaggerated description of the negative consequences of technology

## Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Now custom has not been commonly regarded as a subject of any great importance. The inner workings of our own brains we feel to be uniquely worthy of investigation, but custom, we have a way of thinking, is behavior at its most commonplace. As a matter of fact, it is the other way around. Traditional custom, taken the world over, is a mass of detailed behavior more astonishing than what any one person can ever evolve in individual actions. Yet that is a rather trivial aspect of the matter. The fact of first-rate importance is the predominant role that custom plays in experience and in belief and the very great varieties it may manifest.

No man ever looks at the world with pristine (未受外界影响的) eyes. He sees it edited by a definite set of customs and institutions and ways of thinking. Even in his philosophical probings he cannot go behind these stereotypes (固定的模式); his very concepts of the true and the false will still have reference to his particular traditional customs. John Dewey has said in all seriousness that the part played by custom in shaping the behavior of the individual as over against any way in which he can affect traditional custom, is as the proportion of the total vocabulary of his mother tongue over against those words of his own baby talk that are taken up into the language of his family. When one seriously studies social orders that have had the opportunity to develop independently, the figure (这种比喻) becomes no more than an exact and matter-of-fact observation. The life history of the individual is first and foremost an adjustment to the patterns and standards traditionally handed down in his community. From the moment of his birth the customs into which he is born shape his experience and behavior. By the time he can talk, he is the little creature of his culture, and by the time he is grown and able to take part in its activities, its habits are his habits, its beliefs his beliefs, its impossibilities his impossibilities.

36. The author thinks the reason why custom has been ignored in the academic world is that \_\_\_\_\_.

A) custom reveals only the superficial nature of human behavior

B) the study of social orders can replace the study of custom

C) people are still not aware of the important role that custom plays in forming our world outlook

D) custom has little to do with our ways of thinking

37. Which of the following is true according to John Dewey?  
~~A~~ A) An individual can exercise very little influence on the cultural tradition into which he is born.  
~~B~~ B) Custom is the direct result of the philosophical probings of a group of people.  
~~C~~ C) An individual is strongly influenced by the cultural tradition even before he is born.  
~~D~~ D) Custom represents the collective wisdom which benefits the individual.
38. The word "custom" in this passage most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
~~A~~ A) the concept of the true and the false of a society    ~~B~~ B) the independently developed social orders  
~~C~~ C) the adjustment of the individual to the new social environment  
~~D~~ D) the patterns and standards of behavior of a community
39. According to the passage, a person's life, from his birth to his death, \_\_\_\_\_.  
~~A~~ A) is constantly shaping the cultural traditions of his people  
~~B~~ B) is predominated by traditional custom  
~~C~~ C) is continually influenced by the habits of other communities  
~~D~~ D) is chiefly influenced by the people around him
40. The author's purpose in writing this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
~~A~~ A) to urge individuals to follow traditional customs  
~~B~~ B) to stress the strong influence of customs on an individual  
~~C~~ C) to examine the interaction of man and social customs  
~~D~~ D) to show man's adjustment to traditional customs

**Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)**

41. It has been estimated that the earth's surface temperature has increased \_\_\_\_\_ one quarter to three quarters of a degree since 1850.  
 A) to                      B) by                      C) at                      D) with
42. The lady dressed in the latest Paris fashion is \_\_\_\_\_ in her appearance but rude in her speech.  
 A) elaborate              B) excessive              C) elegant              D) exaggerated
43. Many people think that the standards of public \_\_\_\_\_ have declined.  
 A) morality              B) rightness              C) awareness              D) mentality
44. Iceland lies far north in the Atlantic, with its northern most tip actually \_\_\_\_\_ the Arctic Circle.  
 A) touched              B) touches              C) touching              D) being touching
45. You need to rewrite this sentence because it is \_\_\_\_\_; the readers will have difficulty in understanding it.  
 A) comprehensive      B) alternative              C) deliberate              D) ambiguous
46. People were surprised to find that he had the ability to \_\_\_\_\_ everything he was involved in.  
 A) precede              B) dominate              C) effect              D) instruct
47. Colin married my sister and I married his brother, \_\_\_\_\_ makes Colin and me double in-laws.  
 A) what              B) which              C) that              D) it
48. The problems requiring immediate solution will be given \_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting.  
 A) priority              B) urgency              C) superiority              D) emergency
49. A membership card authorizes \_\_\_\_\_ the club's facilities for a period of 12 months.  
 A) the holder using      B) the holder's use      C) the holder to use      D) the holder uses
50. During the conference the speaker tried to \_\_\_\_\_ his feelings concerning the urgency of a favorable decision.  
 A) comply              B) impose              C) imply              D) convey
51. \_\_\_\_\_ I admit that there are problems, I don't think that they cannot be solved.  
 A) Unless              B) Until              C) As              D) While
52. The fact that they reacted so differently was a reflection of their different \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) performances      B) personalities      C) qualities      D) appearances

53. Your excuse that an elephant fell on you and made you late is just \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) inevitable                      B) indispensable                      C) incredible                      D) incurable
54. Another big issue \_\_\_\_\_ the new republic is the problem of the education of its citizens.  
 A) confining                      B) confirming                      C) conforming                      D) confronting
55. I tried to relax because I knew I would use up my oxygen sooner \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) the more excited I got                      B) I got excited more  
 C) and more I got excited                      D) and I got more excited
56. Scientists first \_\_\_\_\_ the idea of the atom bomb in the 1930s.  
 A) imagined                      B) conceived                      C) considered                      D) acknowledged
57. Cotton production has been \_\_\_\_\_ the decline these years.  
 A) down                      B) on                      C) at                      D) under
58. The day before my history exam, I still hadn't \_\_\_\_\_ reading the first book on the list.  
 A) seen about                      B) caught up with                      C) got round to                      D) sat for
59. He has pointed out the dangers \_\_\_\_\_ in this type of nuclear power station.  
 A) interior                      B) inherent                      C) inside                      D) inner
60. Whenever I have an appointment, I like to arrive \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) ahead of time a little                      C) a little ahead of time  
 B) a little time ahead                      D) ahead of a little time
61. Radar is used to extend the \_\_\_\_\_ of man's senses for observing his environment, especially the sense of vision.  
 A) validity                      B) liability                      C) capability                      D) intensity
62. The boy cycling in the street was knocked down by a minibus and received \_\_\_\_\_ injuries.  
 A) fatal                      B) excessive                      C) disastrous                      D) exaggerated
63. If the ocean were free of ice, storm paths would move further north, \_\_\_\_\_ the plains of North America of rainfall.  
 A) to deprive                      B) deprived                      C) depriving                      D) deprive
64. A window in the kitchen was \_\_\_\_\_; there was rubbish every where, and the curtains and carpets had been stolen.  
 A) scattered                      B) scraped                      C) scratched                      D) smashed
65. The place is an ideal site for a university \_\_\_\_\_ it is far from the downtown area.  
 A) provided that                      B) now that                      C) so that                      D) in that
66. The most \_\_\_\_\_ technological success in the twentieth century is probably the computer revolution.  
 A) prominent                      B) prosperous                      C) solemn                      D) prevalent
67. Whether their football team will win is a matter of \_\_\_\_\_ to me.  
 A) indifference                      B) discrimination                      C) deviation                      D) interests
68. He thought he could talk Mr. Robinson \_\_\_\_\_ buying some expensive equipment.  
 A) on                      B) of                      C) round                      D) into
69. Today the public is much concerned about the way \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) nature is being ruined                      B) which nature is ruined  
 C) on which to ruin nature                      D) of nature to be ruined
70. Though \_\_\_\_\_ rich, he was better off than at any other period in his life.  
 A) by any means                      B) by some means                      C) by all means                      D) by no means

## Part IV Short Answer Questions (15 minutes)

The concept of personal choice in relation to health behaviors is an important one. An estimated 90 percent of all illnesses may be preventable if individuals would make sound personal health choices based upon current medical knowledge. We all enjoy our freedom of choice and do not like to see it restricted when it is within the legal and moral boundaries of society. The structure of American society allows us to make almost all our own personal decisions that

may concern our health. If we so desire, we can smoke, drink excessively, refuse to wear seat belts, eat whatever foods we want, and live a completely sedentary life-style without any exercise. The freedom to make such personal decisions is a fundamental aspect of our society, although the wisdom of these decisions can be questioned. Personal choices relative to health often cause a difficulty. As one example, a teenager may know the facts relative to smoking cigarettes and health but may be pressured by friends into believing it is the socially accepted thing to do.

A multitude of factors both inherited and environmental, influence the development of health-related behaviors, and it is beyond the scope of this text to discuss all these factors as they may affect any given individual. However, the decision to adopt a particular health-related behavior is usually one of personal choice. There are healthy choices and there are unhealthy choices. In discussing the morals of personal choice, Fries and Crapo drew a comparison. They suggest that to knowingly give oneself over to a behavior that has a statistical probability of shortening life is similar to attempting suicide. Thus, for those individuals who are interested in preserving both the quality and quantity of life, personal health choices should reflect those behaviors that are associated with a statistical probability of increased vitality and longevity.

71. Why is the concept of personal choice concerning health important?
72. What does "live a completely sedentary life-style" (Para 1, Line, 6) in the passage mean?
73. Why is it difficult to make sound personal health choice?
74. To knowingly allow oneself to pursue unhealthy habits is compared by Fries and Crapo to \_\_\_\_\_.
75. According to Fries and Crapo, what should sound health choices be based on?

**Part V Writing (30 minutes)**

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **Is Money All Powerful?**

You should write at least 120 words and you should base your composition on the outline below:

1. There are many things which money cannot buy.
2. Money cannot make a happy day long, nor can it make the unhappy day short.
3. True love is another thing which money cannot buy.

**Is Money All Powerful?**

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## 1997 年 1 月大学英语六级考试试题

试卷一

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

### Section A

1. A) Their parents cut back loan.  
B) The woman doesn't want Frank to take another English course.  
C) They can't pay the rent this month.  
D) The woman's boss refused to give her a raise.
2. A) Ask Dr. Smith to alter his decision.  
B) Ask Dr. Smith to call the library.  
C) Get the book directly from Dr. Smith.  
D) Get Dr. Smith's written permission.
3. A) \$120  
B) \$108  
C) \$90  
D) \$40
4. A) He feels unsympathetic.  
B) He feels it's a pity.  
C) He feels it's unfair.  
D) He feels glad.
5. A) Doing business.  
B) Taking pictures.  
C) Buying cameras.  
D) Making movies.
6. A) Looking for an apartment.  
B) Looking for a job.  
C) Taking a suburban excursion.  
D) Asking the man for his opinions.
7. A) She'll go to her uncle's.  
B) She has an appointment with her friend.  
C) She'll attend a meeting.  
D) She'll have a visitor.
8. A) He made a sudden turn.  
B) He drove the bus over a bicycle.  
C) He tried to avoid hitting the truck.  
D) He was driving too fast.
9. A) He is curious.  
B) He is impatient.  
C) He is exhausted.  
D) He is satisfied.
10. A) She didn't know how to use the new one.  
B) She wanted her refrigerator to be fixed.  
C) There is something wrong with the oven.  
D) There is something wrong with the food.

### Section B

#### Passage One

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

11. A) Because he led his teams to many championships.  
B) Because he set as many as 65 different records.  
C) Because he still played the game after he retired.  
D) Because he didn't stop playing even when he was seriously injured.
12. A) He lost the final chance to win a championship.  
B) He was knocked out during one contest.  
C) He broke a bone in the wrist during a match.  
D) He was awarded with a \$1.5 million house.
13. A) To break the previous records.  
B) To win one more championship for his team.  
C) To buy a luxury house.  
D) To play against the New York team once again.

#### Passage Two

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard:

14. A) To enjoy a good story.  
B) To see the actors and actresses.  
C) To experience an exciting life.  
D) To escape their everyday life.
15. A) They feel that everything on the screen is familiar to them.  
B) They are touched by the life-stories of the actors and actresses.

- C) They try to turn their dreams into reality.  
 D) They become so involved that they forget their own problems.
16. A) Because they are well made and the stories are interesting.  
 B) Because the heroes have to cope with many problems and frustrations.  
 C) Because the characters in the movies are free to do whatever they like.  
 D) Because good guys in the movies always win in the end.

### Passage Three

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard:

17. A) Because the bottle was empty and useless.      B) Because he wanted to lighten the load of his small plane.  
 C) Because the bottle might be useful to the native Africans.  
 D) Because he wanted to amuse the local tribes people.
18. A) A message from the outside world.      C) A warning from the gods.  
 B) A symbol of misfortune.      D) A gift from the gods.
19. A) The local Africans are peace-loving people.      B) Soda bottles are very precious in some remote areas.  
 C) A trivial thing may sometimes bring about undesirable consequences.  
 D) Caution must be taken in introducing new technology.
20. A) They thought that the gods were all crazy.      B) They were isolated from the outside world.  
 C) They enjoyed living in the peaceful desert.      D) They worshipped the gods all the more after the incident.

## Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

### Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

More and more, the operations of our businesses, governments, and financial institutions are controlled by information that exists only inside computer memories. Anyone clever enough to modify this information for his own purposes can reap substantial rewards. Even worse, a number of people who have done this and been caught at it have managed to get away without punishment.

It's easy for computer crimes to go undetected if no one checks up on what the computer is doing. But even if the crime is detected, the criminal may walk away not only unpunished but with a glowing recommendation from his former employers.

Of course, we have no statistics on crimes that go undetected. But it's disturbing to note how many of the crimes we do know about were detected by accident, not by systematic inspections or other security procedures. The computer criminals who have been caught may have been the victims of uncommonly bad luck.

For example, a certain keypunch (键盘打孔) operator complained of having to stay overtime to punch extra cards. Investigation revealed that the extra cards she was being asked to punch were for dishonest transactions. In another case, dissatisfied employees of the thief tipped off (向...透露) the company that was being robbed.

Unlike other lawbreakers, who must leave the country, commit suicide, or go to jail, computer criminals sometimes escape punishment, demanding not only that they not be charged but that they be given good recommendations and perhaps other benefits. All too often, their demands have been met.

Why? Because company executives are afraid of the bad publicity that would result if the public found out that their computer had been misused. They hesitate at the thought of a criminal boasting in open court of how he juggled (耍弄) the most confidential records right under the noses of the company's executives, accountants, and security staff. And so another computer criminal departs with just the recommendations he needs to continue his crimes elsewhere.

21. It can be concluded from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) it is still impossible to detect computer crimes today



B) computer crimes are the most serious problem in the operation of financial institutions

☒ C) computer criminals can escape punishment because they can't be detected

D) people commit computer at the request of their company

22. It is implied in the third paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.

☒ A) many more computer crimes go undetected than are discovered

B) the rapid increase of computer crimes is a troublesome problem

C) most computer criminals are smart enough to cover up their crimes

☒ D) most computer criminals who are caught blame their bad luck

23. Which of the following is mentioned in the passage?

A) A strict law against computer crimes must be enforced.

B) Companies need to impose restrictions on confidential information.

☒ C) Companies will guard against computer crimes to protect their reputation.

D) Companies usually hesitate to uncover computer crimes.

24. What may happen to computer criminals once they are caught?

A) With a bad reputation they can hardly find another job.

☒ B) They will be denied access to confidential records.

C) They may walk away and easily find another job.

☒ D) They must leave the country or go to jail.

25. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

☒ A) why computer crimes are difficult to detect by systematic inspections

☒ B) why computer criminals are often able to escape punishment

☒ C) how computer criminals manage to get good recommendations from their former employers

☒ D) why computer crimes can't be eliminated

## Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

It is often claimed that nuclear energy is something we cannot do without. We live in a consumer society where there is an enormous demand for commercial products of all kinds. Moreover, an increase in industrial production is considered to be one solution to the problem of mass unemployment. Such an increase presumes an abundant and cheap energy supply. Many people believe that nuclear energy provides an inexhaustible and economical source of power and that it is therefore essential for an industrially developing society. There are a number of other advantages in the use of nuclear energy. Firstly, nuclear power, except for accidents, is clean. A further advantage is that a nuclear power station can be run and maintained by relatively few technical and administrative staff. The nuclear reactor represents an enormous step in our scientific evolution and, whatever the anti-nuclear group says, it is wrong to expect a return to more primitive sources of fuel. However, opponents of nuclear energy point out that nuclear power stations bring a direct threat not only to the environment but also to civil liberties. Furthermore, it is questionable whether ultimately nuclear power is a cheap source of energy. There have, for example, been very costly accidents in America, in Britain and, of course, in Russia. The possibility of increases in the cost of uranium (铀) in addition to the cost of greater safety provisions could price nuclear power out of the market. In the long run, environmentalists argue, nuclear energy wastes valuable resources and disturbs the ecology to an extent which could bring about the destruction of the human race. Thus, if we wish to survive, we cannot afford nuclear energy. In spite of the case against nuclear energy outlined above, nuclear energy programmes are expanding. Such an expansion assumes a continual growth in industrial production and consumer demands. However, it is doubtful whether this growth will or can continue. Having weighed up the arguments on both sides, it seems there are good economic and ecological reasons for sources of energy other than nuclear power.

26. The writer's attitude toward nuclear energy is \_\_\_\_\_.

A) indifferent

B) tolerant

☒ C) favorable

D) negative