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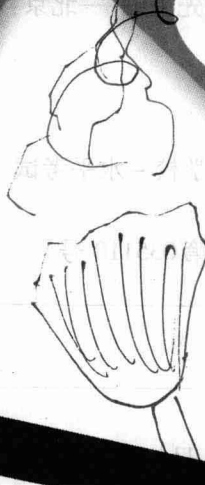
历年大学英语六级考试

真题  
精析

中国对外翻译出版公司

# CET-6

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## 6级

庆学先 主编

2002.1-2006.6

历年大学英语六级考试

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# 真题 精析

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2010

## 2006 年 6 月大学英语六级考试

## 试 卷 一

## Part I

## Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

## Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

**Example:** You will hear:

You will read: A) 2 hours.

B) 3 hours.

C) 4 hours.

D) 5 hours.

From the conversation we know that the two are talking about some work they will start at 9 o'clock in the morning and have to finish by 2 in the afternoon. Therefore, D) "5 hours" is the correct answer. You should choose [D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

**Sample Answer** [A][B][C][D]

1. A) She met with Thomas just a few days ago.  
C) She is not sure she can pass on the message.
2. A) Set the dinner table.  
C) Clean the dining room.
3. A) He'd like a piece of pie.  
C) He'd rather stay in the warm room.
4. A) He has managed to sell a number of cars.  
C) He might get fired.
5. A) Tony's secretary. B) Paul's girlfriend.
6. A) He was fined for running a red light.  
C) He had to run quickly to get the ticket.
7. A) He has learned a lot from his own mistakes.  
C) He finds reward more effective than punishment.
8. A) At a bookstore. B) At the dentist's.
9. A) He doesn't want Jenny to get into trouble.  
C) He thinks Jenny's workload too heavy at college.
10. A) It was applaudable.  
C) The actors were enthusiastic.
- B) She can help with the orientation program.
- D) She will certainly try to contact Thomas.
- B) Change the light bulb.
- D) Hold the ladder for him.
- B) He'd like some coffee.
- D) He's just had dinner with his friends.
- B) He is contented with his current position.
- D) He has lost his job.
- C) Paul's colleague. D) Tony's wife.
- B) He was caught speeding on a fast lane.
- D) He made a wrong turn at the intersection.
- B) He is quite experienced in taming wild dogs.
- D) He thinks it important to master basic training skills.
- C) In a restaurant. D) In the library.
- B) He doesn't agree with the woman's remark.
- D) He believes most college students are running wild.
- B) It was just terrible.
- D) The plot was funny enough.

## Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

### Passage One

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

11. A) Social work. B) Medical care. ✓  
C) Applied physics. D) Special education.  
12. A) The timely advice from her friends and relatives. B) The two-year professional training she received.  
C) Her determination to fulfill her dream. D) Her parents' consistent moral support.  
13. A) To get the funding for the hospitals. B) To help the disabled children there. ✓  
C) To train therapists for the children there. D) To set up an institution for the handicapped.

### Passage Two

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

14. A) At a country school in Mexico. B) In a mountain valley of Spain.  
C) At a small American college. D) In a small village in Chile. ✓  
15. A) By expanding their minds and horizons. ✓ B) By financing their elementary education.  
C) By setting up a small primary school. D) By setting them an inspiring example.  
16. A) She wrote poetry that broke through national barriers.  
B) She was a talented designer of original school curriculums.  
C) She proved herself to be an active and capable stateswoman.  
D) She made outstanding contributions to children's education. ✓  
17. A) She won the 1945 Nobel Prize in Literature. ✓ B) She was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize.  
C) She translated her books into many languages. D) She advised many statesmen on international affairs.

### Passage Three

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

18. A) How animals survive harsh conditions in the wild.  
B) How animals alter colors to match their surroundings.  
C) How animals protect themselves against predators. ✓  
D) How animals learn to disguise themselves effectively.  
19. A) Its enormous size. B) Its plant-like appearance. ✓  
C) Its instantaneous response. D) Its offensive smell.  
20. A) It helps improve their safety. ✓ B) It allows them to swim faster.  
C) It helps them fight their predators. D) It allows them to avoid twists and turns.

## Part II

### Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

**Directions:** There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

#### Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

There are good reasons to be troubled by the violence that spreads throughout the media. Movies, television and video games are full of gunplay and bloodshed, and one might reasonably ask what's wrong with a society that presents videos of domestic violence as entertainment.

Most researchers agree that the causes of real-world violence are complex. A 1993 study by the U. S. National Academy of Sciences listed "biological, individual, family, peer, school, and community factors" as all playing their parts.

overwhelming 压倒性的, 势不可挡的

天啊! 吓死我了  
Viewing abnormally large amounts of violent television and video games may well contribute to violent behavior in certain individuals. The trouble comes when researchers downplay uncertainties in their studies or overstate the case for causality(因果关系). Skeptics were ~~dismayed~~ <sup>小瞧, 轻视</sup> several years ago when a group of societies including the American Medical Association tried to end the debate by issuing <sup>发布</sup> a joint statement: "At this time, well over 1,000 studies... point overwhelmingly to a causal connection between media violence and aggressive behavior in some children."

Freedom-of-speech advocates <sup>提倡者</sup> accused the societies of catering to politicians, and even disputed the number of studies(most were review articles and essays, they said). When Jonathan Freedman, a social psychologist at the University of Toronto, reviewed the literature, he found only 200 or so studies of television-watching and aggression. And when he weeded out "the most doubtful measures of aggression", only 28% supported a connection.

The critical point here is causality. The alarmists say they have proved that violent media cause aggression. But the assumptions behind their observations need to be examined. When labeling games as violent or non-violent, should a hero eating a ghost really be counted as a violent event? And when experimenters record the time it takes game players to read 'aggressive' or 'non-aggressive' words from a list, can we be sure what they are actually measuring? The intent of the new Harvard Center on Media and Child Health to collect and standardize studies of media violence in order to compare their methodologies, assumptions and conclusions is an important step in the right direction.

Another appropriate step would be to tone down the criticism until we know more. Several researchers write, speak and testify quite a lot on the threat posed by violence in the media. That is, of course, their privilege. But when doing so, they often come out with statements that the matter has now been settled, drawing criticism from colleagues. In response, the alarmists accuse critics and news reporters of being deceived by the entertainment industry. Such clashes help neither science nor society.

21. Why is there so much violence shown in movies, TV and video games?
- A) There is a lot of violence in the real world today.
  - B) Something has gone wrong with today's society.
  - C) Many people are fond of gunplay and bloodshed.
  - D) Showing violence is thought to be entertaining.
22. What is the skeptics' (Line 3, Para. 3) view of media violence? B
- A) Violence on television is a fairly accurate reflection of real-world life.
  - B) Most studies exaggerate the effect of media violence on the viewers.
  - C) A causal relationship exists between media and real-world violence.
  - D) The influence of media violence on children has been underestimated.
23. The author uses the term "alarmists" (Line 1, Para. 5) to refer to those who \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) use standardized measurements in the studies of media violence
  - B) initiated the debate over the influence of violent media on reality
  - C) assert a direct link between violent media and aggressive behavior
  - D) use appropriate methodology in examining aggressive behavior
24. In refuting the alarmists, the author advances his argument by first challenging \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the source and amount of their data
  - B) the targets of their observation
  - C) their system of measurement
  - D) their definition of violence
25. What does the author think of the debate concerning the relationship between the media and violence?
- A) More studies should be conducted before conclusions are drawn.
  - B) It should come to an end since the matter has now been settled.
  - C) The past studies in this field have proved to be misleading.

D) He more than agrees with the views held by the alarmists.

### Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

*26-30* You're in trouble if you have to buy your own brand-name prescription drugs. Over the past decade, prices leaped by more than double the inflation rate. Treatments for chronic conditions can easily top \$ 2,000 a month—no wonder that one in four Americans can't afford to fill their prescriptions. The solution? A hearty chorus of "O Canada." North of the border, where price controls reign, those same brand-name drugs cost 50% to 80% less.

The Canadian option is fast becoming a political wake-up call. "If our neighbors can buy drugs at reasonable prices, why can't we?" Even to whisper that thought provokes anger. "Un-American!" And—the propagandists' trump card (王牌)—"Wreck our brilliant health-care system." Supersize drug prices, they claim, fund the research that sparks the next generation of wonder drugs. No sky-high drug price today, no cure for cancer tomorrow. So shut up and pay up.

Common sense tells you that's a false alternative. The reward for finding, say, a cancer cure is so huge that no one's going to hang it up. Nevertheless, if Canada-level pricing came to the United States, the industry's profit margins would drop and the pace of new-drug development would slow. Here lies the American dilemma. Who is all this splendid medicine for? Should our health-care system continue its drive toward the best of the best, even though rising numbers of patients can't afford it? Or should we direct our wealth toward letting everyone in on today's level of care? Measured by saved lives, the latter is almost certainly the better course.

To defend their profits, the drug companies have warned Canadian wholesalers and pharmacies (药房) not to sell to Americans by mail, and are cutting back supplies to those who dare.

Meanwhile, the administration is playing the fear card. Officials from the Food and Drug Administration will argue that Canadian drugs might be fake, mishandled, or even a potential threat to life.

Do bad drugs fly around the Internet? Sure—and the more we look, the more we'll find. But I haven't heard of any raging epidemics among the hundreds of thousands of people buying crossborder.

Most users of prescription drugs don't worry about costs a lot. They're sheltered by employee insurance, owing just a \$ 20 co-pay. The financial blows rain, instead, on the uninsured, especially the chronically ill who need expensive drugs to live. This group will still include middle-income seniors on Medicare, who'll have to dig deeply into their pockets before getting much from the new drug benefit that starts in 2006.

26. What is said about the consequence of the rocketing drug prices in the U. S. ?

- A) A quarter of Americans can't afford their prescription drugs.
- B) Many Americans can't afford to see a doctor when they fall ill.
- C) Many Americans have to go to Canada to get medical treatment.
- D) The inflation rate has been more than doubled over the years.

27. It can be inferred that America can follow the Canadian model and curb its soaring drug prices by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) encouraging people to buy prescription drugs online\
- B) extending medical insurance to all its citizens
- C) importing low-price prescription drugs from Canada
- D) exercising price control on brand-name drugs

28. How do propagandists argue for the U. S. drug pricing policy?

- A) Low prices will affect the quality of medicines in America.
- B) High prices are essential to funding research on new drugs.
- C) Low prices will bring about the anger of drug manufacturers.
- D) High-price drugs are indispensable in curing chronic diseases.

29. What should be the priority of America's health-care system according to the author?  
 A) To resolve the dilemma in the health-care system. B) To maintain America's lead in the drug industry.  
 C) To allow the vast majority to enjoy its benefits. D) To quicken the pace of new drug development.
30. What are American drug companies doing to protect their high profits?  
 A) Labeling drugs bought from Canada as being fakes.  
 B) Threatening to cut back funding for new drug research.  
 C) Reducing supplies to uncooperative Canadian pharmacies.  
 D) Attributing the raging epidemics to the ineffectiveness of Canadian drugs.

### Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Age has its privileges in America, and one of the more prominent of them is the senior citizen discount. Anyone who has reached a certain age—in some cases as low as 55—is automatically entitled to a dazzling array of price reductions at nearly every level of commercial life. Eligibility is determined not by one's need but by the date on one's birth certificate. Practically unheard of a generation ago, the discounts have become a routine part of many businesses—as common as color televisions in motel rooms and free coffee on airliners.

People with gray hair often are given the discounts without even asking for them; yet, millions of Americans above age 60 are healthy and solvent (有支付能力的). Businesses that would never dare offer discounts to college students or anyone under 30 freely offer them to older Americans. The practice is acceptable because of the widespread belief that "elderly" and "needy" are synonymous (同义的). Perhaps that once was true, but today elderly Americans as a group have a lower poverty rate than the rest of the population. To be sure, there is economic diversity within the elderly, and many older Americans are poor. But most of them aren't.

It is impossible to determine the impact of the discounts on individual companies. For many firms, they are a stimulus to revenue. But in other cases the discounts are given at the expense, directly or indirectly, of younger Americans. Moreover they are a direct irritant in what some politicians and scholars see as a coming conflict between the generations.

Generational tensions are being fueled by continuing debate over Social Security benefits, which mostly involves a transfer of resources from the young to the old. Employment is another sore point. Buoyed (支持) by laws and court decisions, more and more older Americans are declining the retirement dinner in favor of staying on the job—thereby lessening employment and promotion opportunities for younger workers.

Far from a kind of charity they once were, senior citizen discounts have become a formidable economic privilege to a group with millions of members who don't need them.

It no longer makes sense to treat the elderly as a single group whose economic needs deserve priority over those of others. Senior citizen discounts only enhance the myth that older people can't take care of themselves and need special treatment; and they threaten the creation of a new myth, that the elderly are ungrateful and taking for themselves at the expense of children and other age groups. Senior citizen discounts are the essence of the very thing older Americans are fighting against—discrimination by age.

31. We learn from the first paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) offering senior citizens discounts has become routine commercial practice ✓  
 B) senior citizen discounts have enabled many old people to live a decent life  
 C) giving senior citizens discounts has boosted the market for the elderly  
 D) senior citizens have to show their birth certificates to get a discount
32. What assumption lies behind the practice of senior citizen discounts?  
 A) Businesses, having made a lot of profits, should do something for society in return.

- B) Old people are entitled to special treatment for the contribution they made to society.  
 C) The elderly, being financially underprivileged, need humane help from society.  
 D) Senior citizen discounts can make up for the inadequacy of the Social Security system.
33. According to some politicians and scholars, senior citizen discounts will \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) make old people even more dependent on society  
 B) intensify conflicts between the young and the old ✓  
 C) have adverse financial impact on business companies  
 D) bring a marked increase in the companies' revenues
34. How does the author view the Social Security system?  
 A) It encourages elderly people to retire in time.  
 B) It opens up broad career prospects for young people.  
 C) It benefits the old at the expense of the young.  
 D) It should be reinforced by laws and court decisions.
35. Which of the following best summarizes the author's main argument?  
 A) Senior citizens should fight hard against age discrimination.  
 B) The elderly are selfish and taking senior discounts for granted. ✓  
 C) Priority should be given to the economic needs of senior citizens.  
 D) Senior citizen discounts may well be a type of age discrimination.

#### Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

In 1854 my great-grandfather, Morris Marable, was sold on an auction block in Georgia for \$ 500. For his white slave master, the sale was just "business as usual." But to Morris Marable and his heirs, slavery was a crime against our humanity. This pattern of human rights violations against enslaved African-Americans continued under racial segregation for nearly another century.

The fundamental problem of American democracy in the 21st century is the problem of "structural racism": the deep patterns of socio-economic inequality and accumulated disadvantage that are coded by race, and constantly justified in public speeches by both racist stereotypes and white indifference. Do Americans have the capacity and vision to remove these structural barriers that deny democratic rights and opportunities to millions of their fellow citizens?

This country has previously witnessed two great struggles to achieve a truly multicultural democracy.

The First Reconstruction (1865-1877) ended slavery and briefly gave black men voting rights, but gave no meaningful compensation for two centuries of unpaid labor. The promise of "40 acres and a mule (骡子)" was for most blacks a dream *deferred* (尚未实现的).

The Second Reconstruction (1954-1968), or the modern civil rights movement, ended legal segregation in public accommodations and gave blacks voting rights. But these successes paradoxically obscure the tremendous human costs of historically accumulated disadvantage that remain central to black Americans' lives.

The disproportionate wealth that most whites enjoy today was first constructed from centuries of unpaid black labor. Many white institutions, including some leading some universities, insurance companies and banks, profited from slavery. This pattern of white privilege and black inequality continues today.

Demanding *reparations* (赔偿) is not just about compensation for slavery and segregation. It is, more important, an educational campaign to highlight the contemporary reality of "racial deficits" of all kinds, the unequal conditions that impact blacks regardless of class. Structural racism's barriers include "equity inequity," the absence of black capital formation that is a direct consequence of America's history. One third of all black households actually have

P. 16. 21

negative net wealth. In 1998 the typical black family's net wealth was \$ 16,400, less than one fifth that of white families. Black families are denied home loans at twice the rate of whites.

Blacks remain the last hired and first fired during recessions. During the 1990-91 recession, African-Americans suffered disproportionately. At Coca-Cola, 42 percent of employees who lost their jobs were blacks. At Sears, 54 percent were black. Blacks have significantly shorter life spans, in part due to racism in the health establishment. Blacks are statistically less likely than whites to be referred for kidney transplants or early-stage cancer surgery.

36. To the author, the auction of his great-grandfather is a typical example of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) crime against humanity ✓ B) unfair business transaction  
C) racial conflicts in Georgia D) racial segregation in America ✓
37. The barrier to democracy in 21st century America is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) widespread use of racist stereotypes B) prejudice against minority groups  
C) deep-rooted socio-economic inequality D) denial of legal rights to ordinary blacks ✓
38. What problem remains unsolved in the two Reconstructions?  
A) Differences between races are deliberately obscured. ✓  
B) The blacks are not compensated for their unpaid labor.  
C) There is no guarantee for blacks to exercise their rights.  
D) The interests of blacks are not protected by law. ✓
39. It is clear that the wealth enjoyed by most whites \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) has resulted from business successes over the years B) has been accompanied by black capital formation  
C) has derived from sizable investments in education D) has been accumulated from generations of slavery ✓
40. What does the author think of the current situation regarding racial discrimination?  
A) Racism is not a major obstacle to blacks' employment.  
B) Inequality of many kinds remains virtually untouched. ✓  
C) A major step has been taken towards reparations.  
D) Little has been done to ensure blacks' civil rights.

### Part III

### Vocabulary

(20 minutes)

**Directions:** There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

41. Because of the \_\_\_\_\_ of its ideas, the book was in wide circulation both at home and abroad.  
A) originality B) subjectivity C) generality D) ambiguity ✓
42. With its own parliament and currency and a common \_\_\_\_\_ for peace, the European Union declared itself—in 11 official languages—open for business.  
A) inspiration B) assimilation C) intuition D) aspiration ✓
43. America has now adopted more \_\_\_\_\_ European-style inspection systems, and the incidence of food poisoning is falling.  
A) discrete B) solemn C) rigorous D) autonomous ✓
44. Mainstream pro-market economists all agree that competition is an \_\_\_\_\_ spur to efficiency and innovation.  
A) extravagant B) exquisite C) intermittent D) indispensable ✓
45. In the late 19th century, Jules Verne, the master of science fiction, foresaw many of the technological wonders that are \_\_\_\_\_ today.  
A) transient B) commonplace C) implicit D) elementary ✓

46. I was so \_\_\_\_\_ when I used the automatic checkout lane in the supermarket for the first time.  
A) immersed B) assaulted C) thrilled D) dedicated
47. His arm was \_\_\_\_\_ from the shark's mouth and reattached, but the boy, who nearly died, remained in a delicate condition.  
A) retrieved B) retained C) repelled D) restored
48. Bill Gates and Walt Disney are two people America has \_\_\_\_\_ to be the Greatest American.  
A) appointed B) appeased C) nicknamed D) nominated
49. The \_\_\_\_\_ majority of citizens tend to believe that the death penalty will help decrease the crime rate.  
A) overflowing B) overwhelming C) prevalent D) premium
50. We will also see a \_\_\_\_\_ increase in the number of televisions per household, as small TV displays are added to clocks, coffee makers and smoke detectors.  
A) startling B) surpassing C) suppressing D) stacking
51. The advance of globalization is challenging some of our most \_\_\_\_\_ values and ideas, including our idea of what constitutes "home".  
A) enriched B) enlightened C) cherished D) chartered
52. Researchers have discovered that \_\_\_\_\_ with animals in an active way may lower a person's blood pressure.  
A) interacting B) integrating C) migrating D) merging
53. The Beatles, the most famous British band of the 1960s, traveled worldwide for many years, \_\_\_\_\_ cultural barriers.  
A) transporting B) transplanting C) transferring D) transcending
54. In his last years, Henry suffered from a disease that slowly \_\_\_\_\_ him of much of his sight.  
A) relieved B) jeopardized C) deprived D) eliminated
55. Weight lifting, or any other sport that builds up your muscles, can make bones become denser and less \_\_\_\_\_ to injury.  
A) attached B) prone C) immune D) reconciled
56. He has \_\_\_\_\_ to museums hundreds of his paintings as well as his entire personal collection of modern art.  
A) ascribed B) attributed C) designated D) donated
57. Erik's website contains \_\_\_\_\_ photographs and hundreds of articles and short videos from his trip around the globe.  
A) prosperous B) gorgeous C) spacious D) simultaneous
58. Optimism is a \_\_\_\_\_ shown to be associated with good physical health, less depression and longer life.  
A) trail B) trait C) trace D) track
59. The institution has a highly effective program which helps first-year students make a successful \_\_\_\_\_ into college life.  
A) transformation B) transmission C) transition D) transaction
60. Philosophers believe that desire, hatred and envy are "negative emotions" which \_\_\_\_\_ the mind and lead it into a pursuit of power and possessions.  
A) distort B) reinforce C) exert D) scramble
61. The term "glass ceiling" was first used by the *Wall Street Journal* to describe the apparent barriers that prevent women from reaching the top of the corporate \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) seniority B) superiority C) height D) hierarchy
62. Various efforts have been made over the centuries to predict earthquakes, including observing lights in the sky and \_\_\_\_\_ animal behavior.

- A) abnormal      B) exotic      C) absurd      D) erroneous
63. Around 80 percent of the \_\_\_\_\_ characteristics of most white Britons have been passed down from a few thousand Ice Age hunters.  
A) intelligible      B) random      C) spontaneous      D) genetic
64. Picasso gained popularity in the mid-20th century, which was \_\_\_\_\_ of a new attitude towards modern art.  
A) informative      B) indicative      C) exclusive      D) expressive
65. The country was an island that enjoyed civilized living for a thousand years or more with little \_\_\_\_\_ from the outside world.  
A) disturbance      B) discrimination      C) irritation      D) irregularity
66. Fashion designers are rarely concerned with vital things like warmth, comfort and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) stability      B) capability      C) durability      D) availability
67. Back in the days when people traveled by horse and carriage, Karl Benz \_\_\_\_\_ the world with his extraordinary three-wheeled motor vehicle.  
A) inhibited      B) extinguished      C) quenched      D) stunned
68. If we continue to ignore the issue of global warming, we will almost certainly suffer the \_\_\_\_\_ effects of climatic changes worldwide.  
A) dubious      B) drastic      C) trivial      D) toxic
69. According to the theory of evolution, all living species are the modified \_\_\_\_\_ of earlier species.  
A) descendants      B) dependants      C) defendants      D) developments
70. The panda is an endangered species, which means that it is very likely to become \_\_\_\_\_ without adequate protection.  
A) intact      B) insane      C) extinct      D) exempt

*descendant  
descendant*

## 试 卷 二

### Part IV

### Error Correction

(15 minutes)

**Directions:** This part consists of a short passage. In this passage, there are altogether 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line. You may have to change a word, add a word or delete a word. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blanks provided. If you change a word, cross it out and write the correct word in the corresponding blank. If you add a word, put an insertion mark ( ^ ) in the right place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and put a slash ( / ) in the blank.

#### Example:

Television is rapidly becoming the literature of our periods.

1. time/times/period

Many of the arguments having used for the study of literature as a school subject are valid for ^ study of television. *2. 请读题*

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. the

Until recently, dyslexia and other reading problems were a mystery to most teachers and parents. As a result, too many kids passed through school without master the printed page. Some were treated as mentally deficient; many were left functionally illiterate (文盲的), unable to ever meet their potential. But in the last several years, there's been a revolution in that we've learned about reading and dyslexia. Scientists are using a variety of new imaging techniques to watch the brain at work. Their experiments have shown that

S1. mastering

S2. which

reading disorders are most likely the result of what is, in ~~an~~ effect, faulty wiring in the brain—not ~~lazy~~, stupidity or a poor home environment. There's also convincing evidence which dyslexia is largely inherited. It is now considered a chronic problem for some kids, not just a "phase". Scientists have also discarded another old stereotype that almost all dyslexics are boys. Studies indicate that many girls are affecting as well—and not getting help.

At ~~the~~ same time, educational researchers have come up with innovative teaching strategies for kids who are having trouble learning to read. New screening tests are identifying children at risk before they get discouraged by year of frustration and failure. And educators are trying to get the message to parents that they should be on the alert for the first signs of potential problems.

It's an urgent mission. Mass literacy is a relative new social goal. A hundred years ago people didn't need to be good readers in order to earn a living. But in the Information Age, no one can get by with knowing how to read well and understand increasingly complex material.

S3. \_\_\_\_\_  
S4. laziness  
S5. that

S6. affected

S7. the

S8. years

S9. relatively

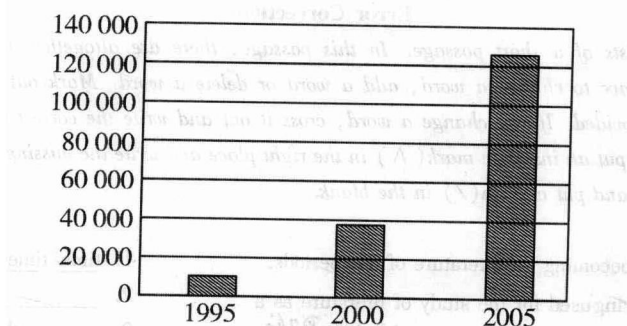
S10. without

## Part V

## Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled *Traveling Abroad*. You should write at least 150 words based on the chart and outline given below:



Number of people in City X traveling abroad in 1995, 2000 and 2005

1. 近十年来 X 市有越来越多的人选择出境旅游
2. 出现这种现象的原因
3. 这种现象可能产生的影响

### Traveling Abroad

## 2006 年 6 月大学英语六级考试

### Part I Listening Comprehension

#### Section A

- 答案为 C** 女士答应传口信,但是注意她所提的条件(if I saw him)。此外,她明确说已经有好几天没有见到 Thomas 了。

M: Mary, could you please tell Thomas to contact with me? I was hoping he'd be able to help me out with the freshmen orientation program next week.

W: I would certainly tell him if I saw him, but I haven't seen him around for quite a few days.

Q: What does the woman mean?
- 答案为 D** 男士请女士给他扶梯子,且她已经答应了。

M: Susan, I am going to change the light bulb above the dining room table. Will you hold the ladder for me?

W: No problem. But be careful while you're up there.

Q: What does the man want the woman to do?
- 答案为 B** 女士请男士喝咖啡,男士说 Coffee sounds great, 馅饼(pie)就免了。

W: It's freezing cold. Let me make some coffee to warm us up. Do you want a piece of pie as well?

M: Coffee sounds great. But I'm going to have dinner with some friends in a while, so I'd better skip the pie.

Q: What does the man mean?
- 答案为 C** 男士说他(Jim) might find himself looking for a new job, 即他也许会被辞退。

W: How come Jim lost his job?

M: I didn't say he had lost it. All I said was if he didn't get out and start selling a few cars instead of idling around all day, he might find himself looking for a new job.

Q: What does the man say about Jim?
- 答案为 D** 男士问女士 Tony 是否在家,据此可知女士是 Tony 的妻子。

M: Hello, Mary. This is Paul at the bank. Is Tony home?

W: Not yet. Paul. I don't think you can reach him at the office now, either. He phoned me five minutes ago to say he was stopping for a hair-cut on his way home.

Q: Who do you think the woman probably is?
- 答案为 A** 女士问男士为什么领到一张罚单,男士解释说他以为能在红灯亮起之前开车抢过十字路口。

W: Oh! Boy! I don't understand how you got a ticket today. I always thought you were slow even driving on a less crowded fast lane.

M: I'm usually careful. But this time I thought I could get through the intersection before the light turned.

Q: What do we learn about the man?
- 答案为 C** 女士问男士是否经常惩罚狗,男士回答说更好的办法是狗听话时要表扬它,而狗犯错误时不要与它计较。

W: Your dog certainly seems to know you are his master. Did you have to punish him very often when you trained him?

M: I find it's much better to praise him when he obeys and not to be so fussy when he makes mistakes.

Q: What does the man say about training dogs?
- 答案为 B** 男士说没有时间 do another tooth, 嘱咐女士随后几个小时不要吃像 stakes 样的东西,并说明天再 fill the other cavity。可知对话是在牙医诊所进行。

M: I am afraid there won't be time to do another tooth today. Make sure you don't eat anything like stakes for the

next few hours, and we'll fill the other cavity tomorrow.

W: All right. Actually, I must hurry to the library to return some books.

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

9. 答案为 B 女士说现在的大学生太胡来,而男士则说这样的人只是少数,可见他并不同意女士的话。

W: I am worried about Jenny going to college. College students are so wild nowadays.

M: Actually, only a few are like that. Most students are too busy studying to have time to cause trouble.

Q: What does the man imply?

10. 答案为 A 男士说他看演出时一个劲儿鼓掌,到现在手还疼。

W: You didn't seem to be terribly enthusiastic about the performance.

M: You must be kidding. I couldn't have clapped any harder. My hands are still hurting.

Q: What does the man think of the performance?

## Section B

### Passage One

Born and raised in central Ohio, I'm a country girl through and through. I'm currently studying to become a physical therapist, (11) a career path that marks a great achievement for me. At Ohio State University, admission into the physical therapy program is intensely competitive. I made it pass the first cut the first year I applied, but was turned down for admission. I was crushed, because for years I had been determined to become a physical therapist. (12) I received advice from friends and relatives about changing my major and finding another course for my life. I just couldn't do it. I knew I could not be as happy in another profession. So I stilled myself, began to work seriously for another years and reapplied. Happily I received notice of my admission. Later, I found out that less than 15% of the applicants had been offered positions that year. Now in the first two years of professional training, I couldn't be happier with my decision not to give up on my dream. My father told me that if I wanted it badly enough, I would get in. Well, Daddy, I wanted it. So there. After graduation, I would like to travel to another country, possibly a Latin American country and work in a children's hospital for a year or two. So many of the children there are physically handicapped but most hospitals don't have the funding to hire trained staff to care for them properly. (13) I would like to change that somehow.

11. What is the speaker's field of study?

12. According to the speaker, what contributed to her admission to Ohio State University?

13. Why does the speaker want to go to a Latin American country?

### Passage Two

Gabriela Mistral was once an ordinary teacher in a small village school in Northern Chile. (14) Towering mountains separated her village from the world outside. Gabriela Mistral was only fifteen when she began teaching, but she was a good teacher. She helped the minds of her students' scale the mountain walls and reached out to the world beyond. (15) For eighteen years, Gabriela devoted her life to the poor farm children of Chile's northern valleys. During part of this time, she was director of schools in all of Chile. Before long, many countries recognized her as a great friend of children and the leader in education. In 1922, she was invited to Mexico to help organize the rural school system. (16) Two years later, Gabriela Mistral came to the United States where she served as a visiting professor in several colleges. In New York City, a group of teachers helped to finance the publication of her first book of poetry. Some of her books have been translated into six different languages. She gave the income from some of her books to help poor and neglected children. Beginning in the 1920's, her interests reached out to broader fields. Statesmen asked her advice on international problems. She tried to break through the national barriers that hindered the exchange of ideas among the Spanish speaking peoples of South America. She tried to develop a better

understanding between the United States and countries of Latin America. In 1945, she gained worldwide recognition by winning the Nobel Prize in literature, the first Southern American to win the prize. (17)

14. Where did Gabriela Mistral start her teaching career?
15. How did Gabriela Mistral help the poor children of her hometown?
16. Why did many countries think highly of Gabriela Mistral?
17. How did Gabriela Mistral become famous all over the world?

### Passage Three

Over time animals have developed many ways to stay away from predators. A predator is an animal that hunts and eats other animals. Hiding is one of the best ways to stay alive. (18) Some animals hide by looking like the places where they live. To see how this works, let's look at the sea dragon. It's a master of disguise. The sea dragon is covered with skin that looks like leaves. The skin helps the dragon look like a piece of seaweed. (19) A hungry meat eater would stay away from anything that looks like seaweed. Other animals stay safe by showing their colors. They want other animals to see them. Scientists call these bright colors warning colors. You have probably seen animals that have warning colors. Some grasshoppers show off their own bright colors. Those colors don't just look attractive; they tell their enemies to stay away. Of course, hungry predators sometimes ignore the warning. They still go after the grasshopper. If that happens, the grasshopper has a backup defense. It makes lots of foam. The foam taste so bad that the predator won't do it again. Color doesn't offer enough protection for some other animals. They have different defenses that help them survive in the wild. Many fish living in groups or schools, that's because there's safety in numbers. (20) At the first sign of trouble, schooling fish swim as close together as they can get. Then the school of fish makes lots of twists and turns. All that movement makes it harder for predators to see individuals in a large group.

18. What is the speaker mainly talking about?
19. What protects the sea dragon from a meat eater's attack?
20. According to the passage, why do many fish stay in groups?

## Part II Reading Comprehension

这是一篇议论文。作者指出,虽然人们有理由对媒体传播暴力感到担忧,但是媒体与暴力的泛滥其实并没有多大的关系。首先,应该对暴力有一个正确的认识,必须要分清什么样的行为才是暴力。其次,不要轻易下结论,应该对这一问题进行深入的研究。



【词汇串讲】 downplay 意为“低估;不予重视”。The government downplayed the protest organized by the opposition. (政府对反对派组织的示威活动未予重视。) freedom of speech 意为“言论自由”, freedom-of-speech advocates 则表示“鼓吹言论自由的人”。weed out 表示“清除;排除”。The march organizers promised to weed out trouble makers. (游行组织者许诺将会清除捣乱的人。) intent 作名词时意为“竭力;目的;专心;决心”,作形容词“有决心的;专心的”。He was intent on leaving within the hour. (他一心想要在一个小时内离开。) letter of intent 表示“信用证”。

21. 答案为 D 细节理解题。题干提问暴力在电影、电视和电子游戏上泛滥的原因。答案见文章的第一段,尤其需要注意第二句的后半句(a society that presents video of domestic violence as entertainment)。故 D 是正确答案。
22. 答案为 B 细节理解题。题干已经确定了答案的位置,即第三段的最后一句话。句中引语所表达的观点实际上就是 skeptics 的观点,即大多数的研究认为媒体暴力与某些孩子的侵犯性行为之间存在着因果关系,但是 skeptics 对这种观点并不认同。B 是正确答案。