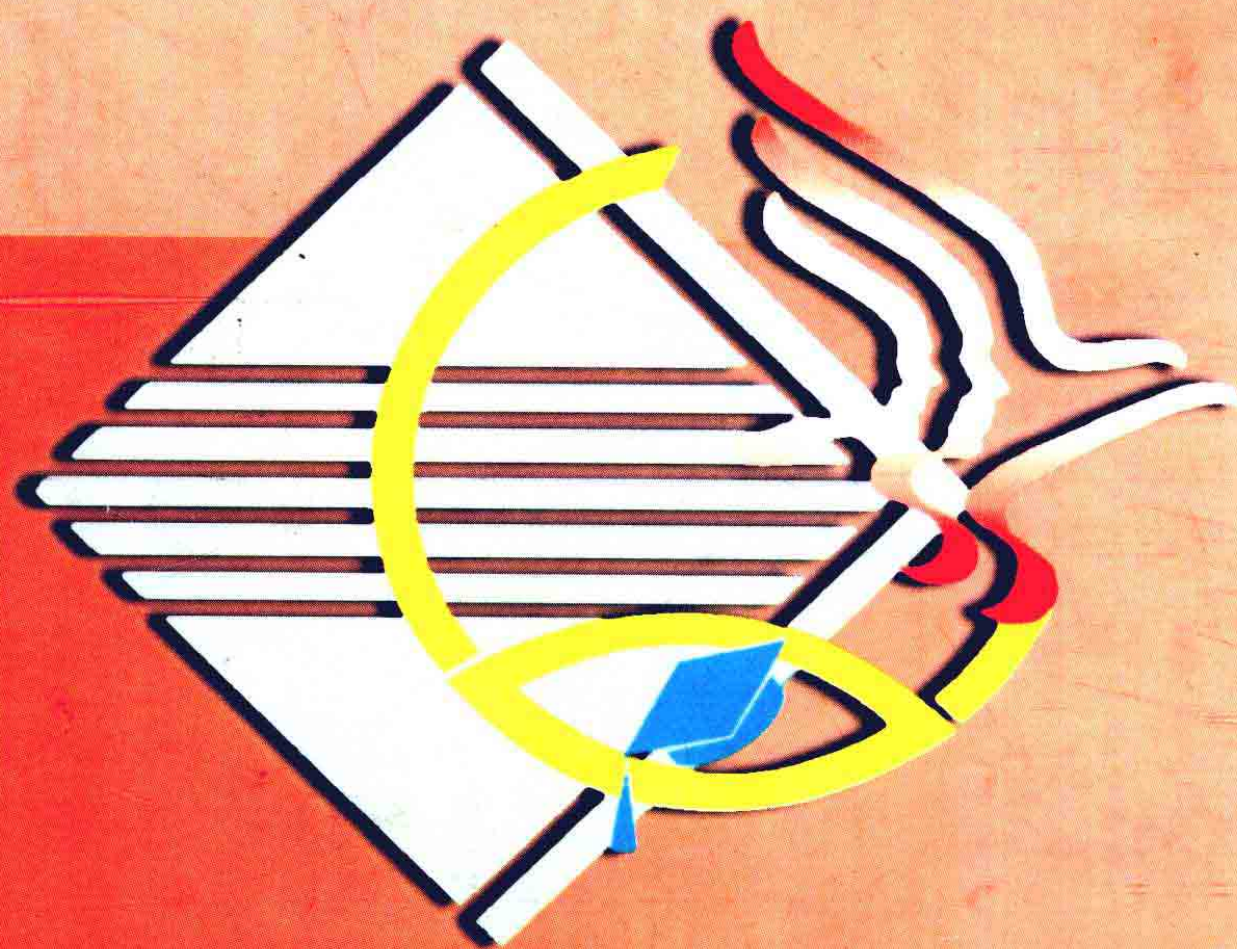


历年真题点评

大学英语六级全真试卷

命题及阅卷分析

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六级



世图音像电子出版社

前 言

本书于1999年初版后,读者好评如潮,在被疯狂模仿、抄袭甚至盗版的情况下,销量仍居同类书之首。但两年多来我们也一直在苦苦思索:如何才能使本书更加符合考生学习、复习、应试的需要,如何才能与同类书进一步拉开差距?

我们在对四、六级考试进行更深入思考、对原书及同类书重新审视的基础上,精心编写了现在的这套《大学英语六级全真试卷命题及阅卷分析》。本书具有以下特色:

1. 收录了1997年1月~2002年6月的12套全真考题。每套试题的注解除包括考点讲解、常规答题思路以外,词汇语法部分还有“**举一反三**”(不仅讲解本题考点,还分析了虽然不是本题考点、但与本题有联系、可能成为另一道题考点的内容)、“**以史为鉴**”(详细统计了每道题考查内容自1995年6月以来在四、六级试卷中出现的情况,帮助师生透彻了解命题规律);阅读理解部分除指出考点、常规解题思路外,还总结了“**命题规律**”(指出在短文的哪些地方会出题、题目会怎样设计)、“**答案特征**”(指出四个选项答案和非答案的特征,帮助考生在对一些题目没有把握的时候最大概率的选对答案)。

2. 另外,书中还对1996年6月~2002年6月26套四、六级试题中的语法结构考点进行了全面统计、分析,编制了“**历年语法结构考查情况纵览表**”,横向看该表可知每一个语法结构考点在各套试卷中的考查分布情况,纵向则可看出每套试题都考了哪些语法结构项目。通过该表还可看出哪些语法结构考点被哪些题目结合在一起交叉考核,哪些题目同时交叉考核哪些不同的语法结构项目。

3. 大部分试题后都有专家精心编写的“场外教练”,高屋建瓴地讲解该题型的考查要点、复习重点,帮助考生既见数目,又见森林。

4. 每套题后有“构卷分析”,根据考试委员会制定的“大学英语六级考试内容规范”对每套试卷的考核内容进行统计分析。

5. 注解、评析均由曾经参加四六级考试命题及阅卷工作的名师执笔,既简明扼要又全面深入。

6. 为减少读者的经济负担,采取了以下措施:①省去每套试题中都千篇一律的考试指令(Direction),节省了版面;②采用小5号字及超大、超密版心,每页字数几乎相当于其他书的2倍;③配2盒90分钟超长高品质录音磁带,比一般同类书配的普通60分钟磁带更显卓越。

编 者

2002年9月于北京

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四、六级考试历年语法结构考查情况纵览

(271)

- 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. C) To experience an exciting life.
 B) To see the actors and actresses. ~~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)

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 crimes 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

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
27. According to the opponents of nuclear energy, which of the following is true of nuclear energy?
 A) Primitive. B) Cheap. C) Exhaustible. ☒ D) Unsafe.
28. Some people claim that nuclear energy is essential because _____.
 A) it provides a perfect solution to mass unemployment
 B) it represents an enormous step forward in our scientific evolution
☒ C) it can meet the growing demand of an industrially developing society
 D) nuclear power stations can be run and maintained by relatively few technical and administrative staff
29. Which of the following statements does the writer support?
☒ A) The demand for commercial products will not necessarily keep increasing.
 B) Nuclear energy is something we cannot do without.
 C) Uranium is a good source of energy for economic and ecological reasons.
☒ D) Greater safety provisions can bring about the expansion of nuclear energy programmes.
30. The function of the last sentence is to _____.
 A) advance the final argument
☒ B) reflect the writer's attitude
 C) reverse previously expressed thoughts
 D) show the disadvantages of nuclear power

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Clothes play a critical part in the conclusions we reach by providing clues to who people are, who they are not, and who they would like to be. They tell us a good deal about the wearer's background, personality, status, mood, and social outlook.

Since clothes are such an important source of social information, we can use them to manipulate people's impression of us. Our appearance assumes particular significance in the initial phases of interaction that is likely to occur. An elderly middle-class man or woman may be alienated(疏远……) by a young adult who is dressed in an unconventional manner, regardless of the person's education, background, or interests.

People tend to agree on what certain types of clothes mean. Adolescent girls can easily agree on the lifestyles of girls who wear certain outfits(套装), including the number of boyfriends they likely have had and whether they

smoke or drink. Newscasters, or the announcers who read the news on TV, are considered to be more convincing, honest, and competent when they are dressed conservatively. And college students who view themselves as taking an active role in their interpersonal relationships say they are concerned about the costumes they must wear to play these roles successfully. Moreover, many of us can relate instances in which the clothing we wore changed the way we felt about ourselves and how we acted. Perhaps you have used clothing to gain confidence when you anticipated a stressful situation, such as a job interview or a court appearance.

In the workplace, men have long had well-defined precedents and role models for achieving success. It has been otherwise for women. A good many women in the business world are uncertain about the appropriate mixture of "masculine" and "feminine" attributes they should convey by their professional clothing. The variety of clothing alternatives to women has also been greater than that available for men. Male administrators tend to judge women more favorably for managerial positions when the women display less "feminine" grooming (打扮)—shorter hair, moderate use of make-up, and plain tailored clothing. As one male administrator confessed, "An attractive woman is definitely going to get a longer interview, but she won't get a job."

31. According to the passage, the way we dress _____.
 A) provides clues for people who are critical of us
 B) indicates our likes and dislikes in choosing a career
 C) has a direct influence on the way people regard us
 D) is of particular importance when we get on in age
32. From the third paragraph of the passage, we can conclude that young adults tend to believe that certain types of clothing can _____.
 A) change people's conservative attitudes towards their lifestyles
 B) help young people make friends with the opposite sex
 C) make them competitive in the job market
 D) help them achieve success in their interpersonal relationships
33. The word "precedents" (Line 1, Para. 4) probably refers to _____.
 A) early acts for men to follow as examples
 B) particular places for men to occupy especially because of their importance
 C) things that men should agree upon
 D) men's beliefs that everything in the world has already been decided
34. According to the passage, many career women find themselves in difficult situations because _____.
 A) the variety of professional clothing is too wide for them to choose
 B) women are generally thought to be only good at being fashion models
 C) men are more favorably judged for managerial positions
 D) they are not sure to what extent they should display their feminine qualities through clothing
35. What is the passage mainly about?
 A) Dressing for effect.
 B) How to dress appropriately.
 C) Managerial positions and clothing.
 D) Dressing for the occasion.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

The more women and minorities make their way into the ranks of management, the more they seem to want to talk about things formerly judged to be best left unsaid. The newcomers also tend to see office matters with a fresh eye, in the process sometimes coming up with critical analyses of the forces that shape everyone's experience in the organization.

Consider the novel views of Harvey Coleman of Atlanta on the subject of getting ahead. Coleman is black. He spent 11 years with IBM, half of them working in management development, and now serves as a consultant to the

likes of AT&T, Coca-Cola, Prudential, and Merch. Coleman says that based on what he's seen at big companies, he weighs the different elements that make for long-term career success as follows: performance counts a mere 10%; image, 30%; and exposure, a full 60%. Coleman concludes that excellent job performance is so common these days that while doing your work well may win you pay increases, it won't secure you the big promotion. He finds that advancement more often depends on how many people know you and your work, and how high up they are.

Ridiculous beliefs? Not to many people, especially many women and members of minority races who, like Coleman, feel that the scales (障碍物) have dropped from their eyes. "Women and blacks in organizations work under false beliefs," says Kaleel Jamison, a New York-based management consultant who helps corporations deal with these issues. "They think that if you work hard, you'll get ahead—that someone in authority will reach down and give you a promotion." She adds, "Most women and blacks are so frightened that people will think they've gotten ahead because of their sex or color that they play down (使……不突出) their visibility." Her advice to those folks: learn the ways that white males have traditionally used to find their way into the spotlight.

36. According to the passage, "things formerly judged to be best left unsaid" (Line 2, Para. 1) probably refers to "_____".

- A) criticisms that shape everyone's experience
- ☒ B) the opinions which contradict the established beliefs
- C) the tendencies that help the newcomers to see office matters with a fresh eye
- D) the ideas which usually come up with new ways of management in the organization

37. To achieve success in your career, the most important factor, according to the passage, is to _____.

- ☒ A) let your superiors know how good you are
- B) project a favorable image to the people around you
- C) work as a consultant to your superiors
- D) perform well your tasks given by your superiors

38. The reason why women and blacks play down their visibility is that they _____.

- A) know that someone in authority will reach down and give them a promotion
- B) want to give people the impression that they work under false beliefs
- ☒ C) don't want people to think that their promotions were due to sex or color
- D) believe they can get promoted by reason of their sex or color

39. The author is of the opinion that Coleman's beliefs are _____.

- A) biased
- B) popular
- ☒ C) insightful
- D) superficial

40. The best title for this passage would be _____.

- A) Role of Women and Minorities in Management
- ☒ B) The Importance of Being Visible
- C) Job Performance and Advancement
- D) Sex and Career Success

Part III Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes)

41. As a _____ actor, he can perform, sing, dance and play several kinds of musical instruments.

- A) flexible
- ☒ B) versatile
- C) sophisticated
- D) productive

42. There are not many teachers who are strong _____ of traditional methods in English teaching.

- ☒ A) sponsors
- B) contributors
- ☒ C) advocates
- D) performers

43. We managed to reach the top of the mountain, and half an hour later we began to _____.

- A) ascend
- ☒ B) descend
- C) decline
- D) plunge

44. Competition, they believe, _____ the national character rather than corrupt it.

- A) enforces ☒ B) confirms C) intensifies D) ☒ strengthens
45. The accident _____ him of his sight and the use of his legs.
A) excluded B) disabled ☒ C) deprived D) gripped
46. On weekend my grandpa usually _____ a glass of wine.
A) subscribes to ☒ B) engages in C) hangs on D) indulges in
47. The people living in these apartments have free _____ to that swimming pool.
☒ A) access B) excess C) excursion D) recreation
48. At the party we found that shy girl _____ her mother all the time.
A) depending on B) coinciding with ☒ C) adhering to D) ☒ clinging to
49. When a psychologist does a general experiment about the human mind, he selects people _____ and asks them questions.
A) at length ☒ B) at random C) in essence D) in bulk
50. I think she hurt my feelings _____ rather than by accident as she claimed.
A) virtually ☒ B) deliberately C) literally D) appropriately
51. Even though he was guilty, the _____ judge did not send him to prison.
☒ A) merciful B) impartial C) conscientious D) conspicuous
52. The education _____ for the coming year is about \$4 billion, which is much more than what people expected.
A) allowance B) reservation ☒ C) budget D) finance
53. They had a fierce _____ as to whether their company should restore the trade relationship which was broken years ago.
☒ A) debate B) clash ☒ C) disagreement D) contest
54. They tossed your thoughts back and forth for over an hour, but still could not make _____ of them.
A) impression B) comprehension C) meaning D) ☒ sense
55. The politician says he will _____ the welfare of the people.
A) prey on B) take on C) get at D) see to
56. If you _____ the bottle and cigarettes, you'll be much healthier.
A) take off ☒ B) keep off C) get off D) set off
57. He was _____ to steal the money when he saw it lying on the table.
A) dragged ☒ B) tempted C) elicited D) attracted
58. Being somewhat short-sighted, she had the habit of _____ at people.
A) glancing ☒ B) peering ☒ C) gazing D) scanning
59. Of the thousands of known volcanoes in the world, the _____ majority are inactive.
☒ A) tremendous B) demanding C) intensive D) ☒ overwhelming
60. In general, matters which lie entirely within state borders are the _____ concern of state governments.
A) extinct B) excluding C) excessive D) ☒ exclusive
61. The poetry of Ezra Pound is sometimes difficult to understand because it contains so many _____ references.
☒ A) obscure B) acute C) notable D) objective
62. The mayor was asked to _____ his speech in order to allow his audience to raise questions.
A) constrain B) conduct ☒ C) condense D) converge
63. The morning news says a school bus _____ with a train at the junction and a group of policemen were sent there immediately.
A) bumped ☒ B) collided C) crashed D) struck
64. Sometimes patients suffering from severe pain can be helped by "drugs" that aren't really drugs at all _____

sugar pills that contain no active chemical elements.

A) or rather

B) rather than

C) but rather

D) other than

65. We are writing to the manager _____ the repairs recently carried out at the above address.

A) with the exception of

C) with reference to

B) with the purpose of

D) with a view to

66. When I said goodbye to her, she _____ the door.

A) saw me at

B) set me off

C) sent me to

D) show me to

67. In the meantime, the question facing business is whether such research is _____ the costs.

A) worth

B) worth of

C) worthy

D) worthwhile

68. During the nineteen years of his career, France Battiato has won the _____ of a wide audience outside Italy.

A) enjoyment

B) appreciation

C) evaluation

D) reputation

69. Although most dreams apparently happen _____, dream activity may be provoked by external influences.

A) spontaneously

B) simultaneously

C) homogeneously

D) instantaneously

70. He is holding a _____ position in the company and expects to be promoted soon.

A) subordinate

B) succeeding

C) successive

D) subsequent

试卷二

Part IV Short Answer Questions

(15 minutes)

Joe Templer should have known better: after all, he works for a large auto-insurance company. It won't hurt to leave the key in the truck this once, he thought, as he filled his gas tank at a self-service gas station. But moments later, as he was paying the money, he saw the truck being driven away.

In 1987, 1.6 million motor vehicles were stolen in the United States—one every 20 seconds. If current trends continue, experts predict annual vehicle thefts could exceed two million by the end of the decade.

Vehicle theft is a common phenomenon, which has a direct impact on over four million victims a year. The cost is astonishing.

Many police officials blame professional thieves for the high volume of thefts. It is a major money-maker for organized crime. Typically, stolen cars are taken to pieces and the parts sold to individuals. But as many as 200,000 cars are smuggled out of the country every year. Most go to Latin America, the Middle East and Europe.

Only about 15 percent car thefts result in an arrest, because few police departments routinely conduct in-depth auto-investigations. When thieves are arrested, judges will often sentence them to probation(缓行), not immediately put them in prison because the prisons are overcrowded with violent criminals.

One exception is a Michigan program that assigns 92 police officers to work full-time on the state's auto-theft rate has fallen from second in the nation to ninth.

How can you protect your car? If you live in a high-theft area or drive an expensive model, consider a security system. It may cost anywhere from \$25 to \$1,000. Some systems engage automatically—simply removing the key disables the fuel pump and the starter. When cars are equipped with such systems, thefts may drop by one-third. In some states, you may be able to use a device that transmits radio signals, allowing stolen cars to be tracked by police.

Questions:

71. What is the passage mainly about?

72. What does the author think Joe Templer should be blamed for?

73. How serious did the author predict the annual vehicle theft could be in the United States in 1989?

74. What are the two ways thieves sell the stolen cars?

75. What type of security system can help the police track down a stolen car?

Part V Writing

(30 minutes)

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

1. 为什么说“欲速则不达”?
2. 试举例说明。

1997 年 1 月大学英语六级试题详解

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. **W:** Frank, we've got a problem. We don't have enough money to pay the rent this month. I think I'd better ask Mom and Dad for a loan, or ask my boss for a raise. 形式: 归纳题
考点: 捕捉特定信息
答案: C
- M:** Well, I don't know. But maybe I'd better not take another English course this semester.
- Q:** What's the problem they are talking about?
2. **M:** May I take this book out? I need it to work on my paper for Dr. Smith's history class. 形式: 引申推理题
考点: 听懂细节并进行推理
答案: D
- W:** I'm afraid not. The book has been put on reserve by Dr. Smith. Unless you have his written permission, we won't lend it out.
- Q:** What should the man do to borrow the book?
3. **M:** I'll have these shoes. Please tell me how much I owe you. 形式: 数字换算题
- W:** They are 40 dollars a pair, and 3 pairs make a total of 120 dollars. But today we offer a 10% discount. 考点: 数字捕捉并进行运算
答案: B
- Q:** How much does the man have to pay?
4. **W:** By the way, did you hear that Jack failed the mid-term English exam? It's too bad because it'll disqualify him for next year's scholarship. 形式: 观点态度推理题
考点: 依据特定信息进行判断
答案: A
- M:** He deserved it. He's never really studied since last semester.
- Q:** How does the man feel about Jack's failing the exam?
5. **W:** Do you let people know when you are taking pictures of them? 形式: 归纳题
- M:** I try not to. I don't like pictures of people who pose for the camera. I like people who are going about their daily business without being aware of the camera. 考点: 依据关键词进行判断
答案: B
- Q:** What are they talking about?
6. **M:** It's nice and quiet here, away from the dust and noise of the city. And our apartments are new and well-furnished. 形式: 引申推理题
考点: 筛选特定信息
答案: A
- W:** It's a good place except it is a bit far from the place where we work. Anyway, I'll talk with my husband tonight and give you a call tomorrow.
- Q:** What is the woman doing?
7. **M:** Friday is a public holiday. Shall we spend our weekend in New York? We could leave Thursday night. 形式: 引申推理题
考点: 理解话语间的逻辑关系
答案: D
- W:** I'd rather go on Friday. My uncle will drop in on Thursday evening. I haven't met him for several years, you know.
- Q:** Why can't the woman go on Thursday?
8. **W:** Mr. Wilson, you said you saw the bus crash into the truck. Do you know what caused the accident? 形式: 归纳题
考点: 捕捉特定信息并归纳
答案: A
- M:** I saw a boy riding his bicycle in the street. The bus driver tried to avoid hit-

ting him. He made a sudden turn and lost control of the bus.

Q: What caused the bus driver to lose control of the bus?

9. M: This is ridiculous! I've been waiting for my meal for more than half an hour.

W: I know. But you see, the restaurant is full and we are short-handed today.

Q: How does the man feel?

10. M: Yes, Mrs. Smith, what can I do for you? Is it the refrigerator again?

W: No, it is the oven this time. I think something is wrong with the temperature control. Whatever I try to cook gets burned.

Q: Why does the woman call the man?

形式:观点、态度题

考点:依据相关信息进行归纳

答案:B

形式:引申推理题

考点:获取特定信息并推理

答案:C

Section B

Passage One

Wilt Chamberlain is retired now, but he used to be a famous basketball player. He has set 65 different records, and still holds many of them. During the final years of his career, he drew a large salary and became very wealthy. He even built himself a 1.5 million dollar house. Yet, despite his personal success, he led his teams to only one championship. His teams often won enough games to qualify for the final rounds, but they almost always lost in the finals. As a result, Wilt became determined to win one more championship before he retired.

In 1972, while Wilt was playing against a New York team, he fell down and hit his wrist on the floor. He felt the pain immediately and knew that he had hurt himself badly. When a doctor examined Wilt, the doctor confirmed Wilt's fears. The doctor told Wilt that he had broken a bone in the wrist and that he could not play any more.

Wilt ignored his doctor's advice. The next night, with his many fans watching in amazement, he not only played the entire game but he was outstanding. His team won the game and the championship. Wilt had his wish—to be a winner one last time.

11. Why was Wilt Chamberlain considered a famous basketball player?

[B]

12. What happened to Wilt Chamberlain in 1972?

[C]

13. What was Wilt Chamberlain determined to do before he retired?

[B]

Passage Two

Movies are the most popular form of entertainment for millions of Americans. They go to the movies to escape their normal everyday existence and to experience a life more exciting than their own. They may choose to see a particular film because they like the actor or because they've heard the film has a good story. But the main reason why people go to the movies is to escape. Sitting in a dark theatre, watching the images on the screen, they entered another world that is very real to them. They become involved in the lives of the characters in the movie, and for two hours, they forget all about their own problems. They are in a dream world where things often appear to be more romantic and beautiful than in real life. The biggest "dream factories" are in Hollywood, the capital of film industry. Each year, Hollywood studios make hundreds of movies that are shown all over the world.

American movies are popular because they tell interesting stories and they are well-made. They provide the public with heroes who do things the average person would like to do but often can't. People have to cope with many problems and frustrations in their life, so they feel encouraged when they see "the good guys" win in the movies.

14. What's the main reason for the Americans to go to the movies?

[D]

15. How do people usually respond when they are watching movies?

[D]

16. Why are American movies so popular?

[A]

Passage Three

A recent film "The Gods Must Be Crazy" described the social change that can result in a society from the introduction of a single item from the outside world. While a pilot was flying in a light plane over a remote desert in South

Africa, he finished the soda he was drinking and threw the bottle out of the window. It fell to the ground in an area where an African tribe lived. The people there had almost no possession or sense of private property. No one in this small, remote society had seen a soda bottle before. And, because it came from the sky, they believed that it must be a unique gift from the gods. When the bottle was first found, it was something new and people of all ages enjoyed admiring it, playing with it, and thinking about its purpose. It was not very long, however, before arguments and conflicts arose among group members about who would possess the bottle and for what purpose. The harmony of this peaceful society was disturbed by the introduction of a new item of technology. And, as it was told in the film, ties of affection were broken, and people's trust in each other disappeared.

17. Why did the pilot throw the soda bottle out of his plane window? [A]
18. What did the local people think the soda bottle was? [D]
19. What is the main idea of the story? [C]
20. What do we know about the local people in the story? [B]



第3题:一看选项是四个数字,就该知道这是一道数字题。数字题有两种考法:①“多选一”,即对话中出现多个数字,要求辨别出具有问题所问性质的那个数字。这时候干扰项通常都是对话中出现的数字。本题四个备选项只有两个数字在对话中出现过,因此可以大胆推测该题不属于这种考法,尤其是在六级考试中。②四则运算题。备选项中对话中出现的数字不多于未出现过的数字,而且出现过的数字是干扰项。正确答案需通过运算得出。

第4题可称之为“关键词题型”,这类题的考点在于局部,即句中的关键词语。只要能听懂关键词答案自然明确。

第6题属“场景题型”。场景题型要求考生能根据对话中给出的线索词或关键词判断对话发生的时间、地点、相关人物的身份等。而提问的角度相当固定,一般为 when、where、who 和 what,即时间、地点、人物和事件四大基本场景因素。该题型的解题关键在于线索词、关键词。因为无论是时间、地点、人物,还是事件都只能根据这些线索推导出来。

第8题:and 连接两个谓语时,通常表示因果关系。考生对 and 的这种用法要注意。

第10题:C、D 形似,答案在 C、D 之间的可能性很大。

Part II Reading Comprehension

Passage One

这是一篇说明文,主要讲的是计算机犯罪的问题。

21. [B] 推论题。问根据短文可以得出下列哪种结论。A 项意为“目前,发现计算机犯罪是不可能的”。根据第2段可以得知 A 错误。第2段说:“如果没有人检查计算机的运行,电脑犯罪很容易避免被发现。但是,就算这种犯罪被发现了,罪犯不仅可不受惩罚走人了事,而且还可以得到原先雇主的褒扬推荐。”C 项意为“计算机犯罪的罪犯可以逃脱惩罚,因为他们不会被发现”。根据第2段及第3、4段,计算机犯罪的罪犯并非不会被发现,他们之所以能逃避惩罚,是因为其原先所在的公司害怕事情张扬出去于己不利。C 也可以排除。D 项说“进行计算机犯罪的人是应其任职的公司的要求而犯罪的”,文章中没这个意思,显然 D 也不对。剩下的只有 B 项,且文章第1段中隐含有 B 项的意思。
22. [A] 事实判断题。问下列哪项符合第3段的内容。第3段说“究竟有多少计算机犯罪,我们并没有统计数字。要说出来有多少电脑犯罪是偶然发现的而非系统地检查或其他安全防范措施发现的,实在令人不安。被抓获的计算机犯罪者都是些运气糟到极点的人。”可见 A 正确。命题规律 复杂难长句常考。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.
23. [D] 归纳事实题。问下列哪项在文中被提到过。A 项意为“应建立一套严格的反计算机犯罪的法律”。B 项意为“公司应对保密信息进行控制、防范”。C 项意为“公司为维护其声誉,应对计算机犯罪严加

- 防范”。D 项意为“公司当局通常含糊其辞,遮掩计算机犯罪”。根据文章最后一段可知 D 项正确。
24. [C] 事实辨认题。问计算机犯罪者一旦被抓获,会发生下列哪一种情况。关于该题,第 5 段说得很清楚:“其他违法者或流亡国外,或自杀,或进监狱,与此不同,计算机犯罪者往往能逃避惩罚,不仅要求免于被起诉,还要求被给予褒扬的推荐或其他好处。而且他们的要求也往往会得到满足。”显然 C 项正确。除了第 5 段,从第 2 段中同样可以得知 C 项正确。【命题规律】因果关系常考。Why? Because company executives are afraid of the bad publicity that would result if the public found out that their computer had been misused.
25. [B] 主旨题。问本文的主旨是什么。根据全文大意,可知 B 项正确。B 项意为“为什么计算机犯罪者往往能逃避惩罚”。【命题规律】主题句常考。...a number of people who have done this and been caught at it have managed to get away without punishment.

Passage Two

这是一篇议论文,讨论了核能的利、弊及前景。

26. [D] 推论题。问作者对核能的态度如何。A 项意为“漠不关心的”,B 项为“容忍的”,C 项为“支持的”,D 项为“否定的,消极的”。作者在介绍了两种相反的意见后,总结道:“权衡、比较两方面的争论,看来还有更好的经济、生态原因要求使用除核能以外的其他一些能源。”由此可确定答案为 D。【命题规律】文章结论常考。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.
27. [D] 辨事实题。问根据反对使用核能者的看法,核能具有下列哪项性质。文章第 11 行说:“反对使用核能者指出,核能不仅对环境、而且对和平自由带来直接的威胁。”所以选 D 项。【命题规律】point out、show、find、prove 等词的宾语从句常考。...opponents of nuclear energy point out that nuclear power stations bring a direct threat not only to the environment but also to civil liberties.
28. [C] 辨事实题。问一些人认为使用核能是必要的,其理由是什么。文章第 1 段第 4 行说:“这种增长(指前文所说的工业生产的增长)需要有丰富、廉价的能源供给。许多人认为核能是一种取之不竭的经济的能源,对一个工业发展的社会是必不可少的。”C 项符合文章原意。
29. [A] 推论题。问作者支持下列哪种观点。选择依据为文章倒数第 2 句话,我们在阅卷过程中,发现约有 40% 的考生错选了 A,其原因大约未看懂 The possibility of increases ... (Lines 12 ~ 13) 一句。【命题规律】转折处常考。However, it is doubtful whether this growth will or can continue.
30. [B] 事实归纳题。问文章最后一句的作用是什么。文章最后一句是在陈述了两派截然相反的观点后对其权衡、比较,得出作者自己的观点。即 B 项正确:“反映作者的态度。”

Passage Three

本文是一篇说明文,主要讨论了衣着对人的影响及作用。

31. [C] 辨事实题。问根据文章看来,我们穿着的方式有何影响、后果。A 项意为“给我们的批评者提供了依据”。B 项意为“反映了我们在选择职业时的好恶”。C 项意为“对人们如何看待我们有直接影响”。D 项意为“当我们到一定年龄后,穿着对我们具有特别的重要性”。本题的答案在文章开篇已很清楚地表明是 C:“当我们根据线索判断一个人是干什么的、不是干什么的、可能是干什么的时,衣着有着很重要的作用。它告诉我们很多有关此人的背景、身份、个性、性情及社会角色的信息。”显然只有 C 项与文意相合。
32. [D] 推论题。从文章第 3 段我们可以推断出,年轻人认为穿着适当会有以下哪种影响。本题的信息在文章第 3 段,尤其是第 3 段的第 5 行那句话:“大学生认为自己在人际关系中扮演着积极的角色,他们很注重该怎样穿着才能使他们成功地演好这些角色。”这句话中隐含着 D 项的意思。
33. [A] 词义理解题。问第 4 段第 1 行中的“precedents”最可能的意思是什么。笔者在做这种词义理解题时,一般方法是:先通读全文,细读该句,揣测该词的含义。本题中要测试的词的含义与 role models 并