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大学英语四、六级 考试全真试题集详解

六级 分册

策划：大学英语教学及考试研究组

主编：王怀刚 李忠顺

审订：张世军



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“学海之舟”精品系列图书

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(最新修订版)

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前言

大学英语教学是我国外语教学的一个重要组成部分,配合英语教学而组织的大学英语四、六级考试是我国的一项重大的应用语言学实践活动。1999年9月颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》(修订版)明确指出:“基础阶段各级教学结束时按本大纲的基本要求和较高要求组织考试。”我国大学英语四、六级考试从1987年开始实施,考生人数逐年增加,目前已达三百万之多,成为我国的一项重大的英语考试,取得了社会的认可。

这么一个规模巨大、影响深远的考试,必须科学研究,以取信于民。几年来,我国大学英语教师精诚合作,苦心经营,已经按照现代测试理论建立了一整套包括控制试卷质量、成绩统计分析和计算机管理的考试制度。为保证大学英语四、六级考试的命题科学、评分一致、成绩可比,力求对学生能力进行客观、科学的评价,教育部专设了“大学英语四、六级标准化考试设计组”(现“全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会”),对考试内容进行了明确规定,严格要求命题工作,建立了专门的命题员队伍,并对其进行了严格培训。一套四、六级统考试卷的命制周期往往长达一年之久。试卷中的题目要经过命题、审题、试测、计算机试题项目分析、复审、构卷等一系列复杂的程序,在确保试卷在难易度、区分度等方面都达到了规定的要求后才能实际施考。

为了更好地推进大学英语的教学与考试工作,让广大师生对四、六级考试有一个正确的认识,并掌握1999年颁布的新教学大纲的精神及四、六级考试的最新动态,“大学英语教学及考试研究组”组织全国高校公共外语教学中的骨干教师编写了这套《大学英语四、六级考试全真试题集详解》。

本书曾于去年出版,受到了广大读者的肯定与热烈欢迎。经我们在考前辅导中使用,表明效果良好。但在教学中我们发现,本书尚有不少地方需进一步改进、完善。许多师生也来信、来电,对我们提出了一些中肯的建议。鉴于此,我们对原书进行了大幅度的修改。

本书的最新修订版具有以下特点:

1. 重新设计板块,根据教学和考试的实践,增加了新的栏目。全书由“历年大学英语考试全真试题及听力原文、参考答案”、“历年大学英语考试全真试题详解及应试思路点拨”、“专家评析历年大学英语试卷命题得失”等几部分组成。

①“试题详解及应试思路点拨”部分都经过字斟句酌,力求简明、扼要、全面、精炼,既不繁琐、拖沓,又对应该讲解的内容无一遗漏。通过对历年实考试卷的分析,阐释知识点,点拨应试思路,使“教、学、练、考”相结合,帮助考生有的放矢地复习,针对性、实用性极强。

②“专家评析历年大学英语试卷命题得失”部分试图对历年实考试卷进行一个概括性的反思、评价,以期对四、六级考试命题的完善起到抛砖引玉的作用。

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

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

②采用小5号字及超大、超密版心,每页字数几乎相当于其他书的2倍。

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

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

由于编者水平有限,且时间仓促,错误和不足之处在所难免,敬请读者批评指正。

编者

2000年2月28日

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Part I Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

1. A) Enjoyable. B) Inspiring. C) Moving. D) Dull.
2. A) It will take about one month to repair the watch.
B) The woman should have saved more money.
C) It is a good idea to keep the old watch.
D) The watch is no longer worth repairing.
3. A) Arguing. C) Complaining.
B) Protesting. D) Bargaining.
4. A) Families with cars.
B) Americans' heavy dependence on cars.
C) Roads and highways.
D) Traffic problems in America.
5. A) The apples and pears might not be so good.
B) The apples are not as good as the pears.
C) The apples and pears are very good.
D) The apples and pears are as good as they look.
6. A) Her teaching assistant would grade the exam papers.
B) She would collect the exam papers herself.
C) She would mark the exam papers herself.
D) She would not give her students an exam.
7. A) She could help him with the problems. C) She could go out together with him.
B) He should go out for a while. D) He should do the problems himself.
8. A) Customer and salesman. C) Employee and boss.
B) Colleagues. D) Classmates.
9. A) The first house they saw is too expensive.
B) They may save some money for the time being.
C) She is happy with the price set by the seller.
D) Less money will be spent in maintaining the house.
10. A) It was probably Mr. Brown's phone number that the woman wrote down.
B) It was just an hour ago that the man met Mr. Brown.
C) The woman forgot to write down the phone number.
D) The woman needed a sheet of paper to put down the number.

Passage One

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

11. A) Because they were driven by steam power.

- B) Because they did the work that animals used to do.
 - C) Because they pulled cars full of coal.
 - D) Because they were made of iron.
12. A) He wanted the railroad to be successful.
- B) He wanted to have a more powerful steam engine.
 - C) He wanted to own the land near the railroad.
 - D) He wanted to build his own railroads.
13. A) Because the train could not run as fast as the horse.
- B) Because the engine failed to build up steam.
 - C) Because the engine broke down and the train stopped.
 - D) Because the engine broke into several parts.

Passage Two

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

14. A) Love. B) Conflict. C) Violence. D) Mystery.
15. A) The main character remains the same.
- B) The main character dies in the end.
 - C) The main character gains his ends.
 - D) The main character undergoes a change.
16. A) We can learn how bad persons can improve themselves.
- B) We can learn how to deal with people.
 - C) We can understand life a little better.
 - D) We can find better ways to cope with conflicts.

Passage Three

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

17. A) Because both have a limited supply of air, water, and other resources.
- B) Because the Earth moves around the sun as fast as a spaceship.
 - C) Because we can travel to outer space.
 - D) Because the Earth never stops moving.
18. A) About 80 miles per second. C) About 18 miles per second.
- B) About 70 miles per second. D) About 17 miles per second.
19. A) Because the Earth is heavily polluted.
- B) Because nature cannot recycle its resources.
 - C) Because there are more and more people living on the Earth.
 - D) Because no more new resources can be added.
20. A) Nature has changed our environment over the years.
- B) We must avoid wasting resources and polluting our environment.
 - C) Our resources are nearly used up.
 - D) Trips to other planets will help eliminate pollution.

Part II Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

A new era is upon us. Call it what you will; the service economy, the information age, the knowledge society. It all translates to a fundamental change in the way we work. Already we're partly there. The percentage of people who earn their living by making things has fallen dramatically in the Western World. Today

the majority of jobs in America, Europe and Japan (two thirds or more in many of these countries) are in the service industry, and the number is on the rise. More women are in the work force than ever before. There are more part-time jobs. More people are self-employed. But the breadth of the economic transformation can't be measured by numbers alone, because it also is giving rise to a radical new way of thinking about the nature of work itself.

We have only to look behind us to get some sense of what may lie ahead. No one looking ahead 20 years possibly could have foreseen the ways in which a single invention, the chip (集成块), would transform our world thanks to its applications in personal computers, digital communications and factory robots. Tomorrow's achievements in biotechnology, artificial intelligence or even some still unimagined technology could produce a similar wave of dramatic changes. But one thing is certain; information and knowledge will be come even more vital, and the people who possess it, whether they work in manufacturing or services, will have the advantage and produce the wealth. Computer knowledge will become as basic a requirement as the ability to read and write. The ability to solve problems by applying information instead of performing routine tasks will be valued above all else.

21. A characteristic of the information age is that _____.
A) the service industry is relying more and more on the female work force
B) manufacturing industries are steadily increasing
C) people find it harder and harder to earn a living by working in factories
D) most of the job opportunities can now be found in the service industry
22. One of the great changes brought about by the knowledge society is that _____.
A) the difference between the employee and the employer has become insignificant
B) people's traditional concepts about work no longer hold true
C) most people have to take part-time jobs
D) people have to change their jobs from time to time
23. By referring to computers and other inventions, the author means to say that _____.
A) people should be able to respond quickly to the advancement of technology
B) future achievements in technology will bring about inconceivable dramatic changes
C) the importance of high technology has been overlooked
D) computer science will play a leading role in the future information services
24. The future will probably belong to those who _____.
A) possess and know how to make use of information
B) give full play to their brain potential
C) involve themselves in service industries
D) cast their minds ahead instead of looking back
25. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
A) Computers and the Knowledge Society
B) Services Industries in Modern Society
C) Features and Implications of the New Era
D) Rapid Advancement of Information Technology

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Beauty has always been regarded as something praiseworthy. Almost everyone thinks attractive people are happier and healthier, have better marriages and have more respectable occupations. Personal consultants give them better advice for finding jobs. Even judges are softer on attractive defendants (被告). But in the executive circle, beauty can become a liability.

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不利条件

While attractiveness is a positive factor for a man on his way up the executive ladder, it is harmful to a woman.

Handsome male executives were perceived as having more integrity than plainer men; effort and ability were thought to account for their success.

Attractive female executives were considered to have less integrity than unattractive ones; their success was attributed ^{vt. 归因} not to ability but to factors such as luck.

All unattractive women executives were thought to have more integrity and to be more capable than the attractive female executives. Interestingly, though, the rise of the unattractive overnight successes was attributed more to personal relationships and less to ability than was that of attractive overnight successes.

Why are attractive women not thought to be able? An attractive woman is perceived to be more feminine (女性的) and an attractive man more ^{adj. 男性的} masculine (男性的) than the less attractive ones. Thus, an attractive woman has an advantage in traditionally female jobs, but an attractive woman in a traditionally masculine position appears to lack the "masculine" qualities required.

This is true even in politics. "When the only clue is how he or she looks, people treat men and women differently," says Anne Bowman, who recently published a study on the effects of attractiveness on political candidates. She asked 125 undergraduate students to rank two groups of photographs, one of men and one of women, in order of attractiveness. The students were told the photographs were of candidates for political offices. They were asked to rank them again, in the order they would vote for them.

The results showed that attractive males utterly defeated unattractive men, but the women who had been ranked most attractive invariably received the fewest votes.

26. The word "liability" (Para. 1, Line 4) most probably means "_____".

- A) misfortune
- B) instability
- C) disadvantage
- D) burden

27. In traditionally female jobs, attractiveness _____.

- A) reinforces the feminine qualities required
- B) makes women look more honest and capable
- C) is of primary importance to women
- D) often enables women to succeed quickly

28. Bowman's experiment reveals that when it comes to politics, attractiveness _____.

- A) turns out to be an obstacle to men
- B) affects men and women alike
- C) has as little effect on men as on women
- D) is more of an obstacle than a benefit to women

29. It can be inferred from the passage that people's views on beauty are often _____.

- A) practical
- B) prejudiced
- C) old-fashioned
- D) radical

30. The author writes this passage to _____.

- A) discuss the negative aspects of being attractive
- B) give advice to job-seekers who are attractive
- C) demand equal rights for women
- D) emphasize the importance of appearance

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

The importance and focus of the interview in the work of the print and broadcast journalist is reflected in several books that have been written on the topic. Most of these books, as well as several chapters, mainly

in, but not limited to, journalism and broadcasting handbooks and reporting texts, stress the "how to" aspects of journalistic interviewing rather than the conceptual aspects of the interview, its context, and implications. Much of the "how to" material is based on personal experiences and general impressions. As we know, in journalism as in other fields, much can be learned from the systematic study of professional practice. Such study brings together evidence from which broad generalized principles can be developed.

There is, as has been suggested, a growing body of research literature in journalism and broadcasting, but very little significant attention has been devoted to the study of the interview itself. On the other hand, many general texts as well as numerous research articles on interviewing in fields other than journalism have been written. Many of these books and articles present the theoretical and empirical (经验的) aspects of the interview as well as the training of the interviewers. Unhappily, this plentiful general literature about interviewing pays little attention to the journalistic interview. The fact that the general literature on interviewing does not deal with the journalistic interview seems to be surprising for two reasons. First, it seems likely that most people in modern Western societies are more familiar, at least in a positive manner, with journalistic interviewing than with any other form of interviewing. Most of us are probably somewhat familiar with the clinical interview, such as that conducted by physicians and psychologists. In these situations the professional person or interviewer is interested in getting information necessary for the diagnosis (诊断) and treatment of the person seeking help. Another familiar situation is the job interview. However, very few of us have actually been interviewed personally by the mass media, particularly by television. And yet, we have a vivid acquaintance with the journalistic interview by virtue of our roles as readers, listeners, and viewers. Even so, true understanding of the journalistic interview, especially television interviews, requires thoughtful analyses and even study, as this book indicates.

31. The main idea of the first paragraph is that _____.
A) generalized principles for journalistic interviews are the chief concern for writers on journalism
B) importance should be attached to the systematic study of journalistic interviewing
C) concepts and contextual implications are of secondary importance to journalistic interviewing
D) personal experiences and general impressions should be excluded from journalistic interviews
32. Much research has been done on interviews in general _____.
A) so the training of journalistic interviewers has likewise been strengthened
B) though the study of the interviewing techniques hasn't received much attention
C) but journalistic interviewing as a specific field has unfortunately been neglected
D) and there has also been a dramatic growth in the study of journalistic interviewing
33. Westerners are familiar with the journalistic interview, _____.
A) but most of them wish to stay away from it
B) and many of them hope to be interviewed some day
C) and many of them would like to acquire a true understanding of it
D) but most of them may not have been interviewed in person
34. Who is the interviewee in a clinical interview?
A) The patient.
B) The physician.
C) The journalist.
D) The psychologist.
35. The passage is most likely a part of _____.
A) a news article
B) a journalistic interview
C) a research report
D) a preface

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

The relationship between the home and market economies has gone through two distinct stages. Early

industrialization began the process of transferring some production processes (eg. clothmaking, sewing and canning foods) from the home to the marketplace. Although the home economy could still produce these goods, the processes were laborious (费力的) and the market economy was usually more efficient. Soon, the more important second stage was evident—the marketplace began producing goods and services that had never been produced by the home economy, and the home economy was unable to produce them (eg. electricity and electrical appliances, the automobile, advanced education, sophisticated medical care). In the second stage, the question of whether the home economy was less efficient in producing these new goods and services was irrelevant; if the family were to enjoy these fruits of industrialization, they would have to be obtained in the marketplace. The traditional ways of taking care of these needs in the home, such as in nursing the sick, became socially unacceptable (and, in most serious cases, probably less successful). Just as the appearance of the automobile made the use of the horse-drawn carriage illegal and then impractical, and the appearance of television changed the radio from a source of entertainment to a source of background music, so most of the fruits of economic growth did not increase the options available to the home economy to either produce the goods or services or purchase them in the market. Growth brought with it increased variety in consumer goods, but not increased flexibility for the home economy in obtaining these goods and services. Instead, economic growth brought with it increased consumer reliance on the marketplace. In order to consume these new goods and services, the family had to enter the marketplace as wage earners and consumers. The neoclassical (新古典主义的) model that views the family as deciding whether to produce goods and services directly or to purchase them in the marketplace is basically a model of the first stage. It cannot accurately be applied to the second (and current) stage.

36. The reason why many production processes were taken over by the marketplace was that _____.
 - A) it was a necessary step in the process of industrialization
 - B) they depended on electricity available only to the market economy
 - C) it was troublesome to produce such goods in the home
 - D) the marketplace was more efficient with respect to these processes
37. It can be seen from the passage that in the second stage _____.
 - A) some traditional goods and services were not successful when provided by the home economy
 - B) the market economy provided new goods and services never produced by the home economy
 - C) producing traditional goods at home became socially unacceptable
 - D) whether new goods and services were produced by the home economy became irrelevant
38. During the second stage, if the family wanted to consume new goods and services, they had to enter the marketplace _____.
 - A) as wage earners
 - B) both as manufacturers and consumers.
 - C) both as workers and purchasers
 - D) as customers.
39. Economic growth did not make it more flexible for the home economy to obtain the new goods and services because _____.
 - A) the family was not efficient in production
 - B) it was illegal for the home economy to produce them
 - C) it could not supply them by itself
 - D) the market for these goods and services was limited
40. The neoclassical model is basically a model of the first stage, because at this stage _____.
 - A) the family could rely either on the home economy or on the marketplace for the needed goods and ser-

B) many production processes were being transferred to the marketplace

C) consumers relied more and more on the market economy

D) the family could decide how to transfer production processes to the marketplace

(20 minutes)

- A) preoccupied B) embarrassed C) overwhelmed D) counselled
55. In many cultures people who were thought to have the ability to _____ dreams were likely to be highly respected.
- A) interpret B) intervene C) inherit D) impart 传达, 传授
56. The person who _____ this type of research deserves our praise.
- A) originated B) manufactured C) generated D) estimated 估计, 评估
57. All students in this university are requested to _____ with the regulations.
- A) yield B) comply C) submit D) consent
58. My boss has always attended to the _____ of important business himself.
- A) transaction B) stimulation C) transition D) solution
59. When he applied for a _____ in the office of the local newspaper he was told to see the manager.
- A) location B) profession C) career D) position
60. Human behavior is mostly a product of learning, whereas the behavior of an animal depends mainly on _____.
- A) consciousness B) impulse C) instinct D) response
61. There's a whole _____ of bills waiting to be paid.
- A) stock B) stack C) number D) sequence
62. To be an inventor, one needs profound knowledge as well as a very _____ imagination.
- A) vivid B) bright C) living D) colorful
63. In Scotland, as in the rest of the United Kingdom, _____ schooling begins at age 5 and ends at age 16.
- A) compelling B) forced C) obliged D) compulsory
64. It is a common theme in many science fiction stories that the world may one day be _____ by insects.
- A) broken in B) run over C) taken over D) filled in
65. A large part of human activity, particularly in relation to the environment, is _____ conditions or events.
- A) in response to C) in contrast to
B) in favour of D) in excess of
66. David likes country life and has decided to _____ farming.
- A) get along with C) get hold of
B) go back on D) go in for
67. We are _____ faced with the necessity to recognize that having more people implies a lower standard of living.
- A) readily B) smoothly C) inevitably D) deliberately 故意地
68. Some people criticize family doctors for _____ too many medicines for minor illnesses.
- A) prescribing B) ordering C) advising D) delivering
69. Communication is the process of _____ a message from a source to an audience via a channel.
- A) transmitting B) submitting C) transforming D) switching
70. Dogs are often praised for their _____; they almost never abandon their masters.
- A) faith B) loyalty C) trust D) truthfulness

Part IV Error Correction

(15 minutes)

If indeed silence is golden, it is also becoming as rare as gold. It seems that the progresses of man includes a rising volume of noise. In every home a stereo or television will fill the rooms sound. Between sunrise and sunset, streets and highways are a constant source of voice from cars, buses, and trucks. You can pass any factory or construction area and the roar of their machinery will make your ears ringing. Music is played in every supermarket, most restaurants, and many offices. Big cities of the world are well-known by their noisiness.

Noise pollution is the new side effect of our technological age. Day or night, the sound of the work fills the air. It seems that the smoothing effects of silence are nowhere to be found. Even the quiet of our careful protected wilderness areas can be invaded at any moment by a passed jet.

We are learning, finally, that silence is a natural resource and must be protected by law. It appears that we all find company in sound, if we all demand a little quiet from time to time.

71. _____

72. _____

73. _____

74. _____

75. _____

76. _____

77. _____

78. _____

79. _____

80. _____

15

Part V Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **Should Firecrackers Be Banned?** You should write at least 120 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

1. 有人认为放鞭炮是好事,为什么?

2. 有人认为放鞭炮是坏事,为什么?

3. 我的看法。

[Suggested key / words: firecrackers 鞭炮; set off/let off 放(鞭炮)]

Remember to write your composition neatly.

Should Firecrackers Be Banned?

1996 年 1 月六级考试全真试题

试卷一

Part I Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

1. A) The flight has been canceled. C C) The plane is on time.
B) The plane is late. D D) The tickets for this flight have been sold out.
2. A) He is not to blame. A C) He will accept all responsibility.
B) It was his fault. D D) He will be more careful next time.
3. A) The man is a forgetful person. A C) The man can have the typewriter later.
B) The typewriter is not new. D D) The man misunderstood her.
4. A) There will be heavy fog in all areas. D C) There will be heavy fog in the east.
B) There will be heavy rain by midnight. D D) There will be fog in all areas by midnight.
5. A) She's scornful. C C) She's sympathetic.
B) She's angry. D D) She's worried.
6. A) He likes the job of a dish-washer because it pays well.
B) He thinks it's important to have a good job from the beginning.
C) He hates to be a dish-washer because it's boring.
D) He would work as a dish-washer in summer if he has to.
7. A) She must learn to understand John's humor better.
B) She enjoys John's humor a great deal.
C) She doesn't appreciate John's humor.
D) She thinks John is not funny enough.
8. A) Joan may have taken a wrong train. C C) John will miss the next conference.
B) John won't come to the conference. D D) Joan may be later for the opening speech.
9. A) She has been dismissed for her poor performance.
B) She has been fired by the company.
C) She has been granted leave for one month.
D) She has been offered a new job.
10. A) It will last for two weeks. C C) It will end before long.
B) It has come to a halt. D D) It will probably continue.

Section B

Passage One

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

11. A) she was an office worker. C C) She was a cleaner.
B) She was a physician. D D) She was a social worker.
12. A) Because she could not sleep well at night.
B) Because she hoped to earn more money.
C) Because she could not find a daytime job.
D) Because she needed a change and a lighter job.
13. A) She works six nights every fortnight.
B) She does not take part in social activities in her working days.
C) She has been a night nurse in a hospital for about 25 years.

D) She is not satisfied with her present job.

Passage Two

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

14. A) A small town in Britain. C) A labour camp.
B) A new type of jail. D) A big gymnasium in Scotland.
15. A) Women criminals in Scotland. C) Criminals who are given short sentences.
B) Criminals who are given long sentences. D) Criminals in Scotland.
16. A) The reward the prisoners get for their work.
B) The comfortable accommodation.
C) The way the prisoners are treated.
D) The officers' sympathy for the prisoners.
17. A) To give the prisoners more freedom.
B) To help the prisoners keep their self-respect.
C) To help the prisoners develop the sense of independence.
D) To turn the prisoners into skilled workers.

Passage Three

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

18. A) On an airplane. C) In a coach to the city.
B) Near the terminal building. D) In the waiting room.
19. A) Near the airport hotel. C) Outside the Customs Hall.
B) At the travellers' information desk. D) In the center of the city.
20. A) The departure tax they have to pay on their next international flight.
B) The distance they have to travel from the airport to the city center.
C) The prices the major hotels charge.
D) The place where taxis are waiting to be hired.

Part II Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Material culture refers to the touchable, material "things" —physical objects that can be seen, held, felt, used—that a culture produces. Examining a culture's tools and technology can tell us about the group's history and way of life. Similarly, research into the material culture of music can help us to understand the music-culture. The most vivid body of "things" in it, of course, are musical instruments. We cannot hear for ourselves the actual sound of any musical performance before the 1870s when the phonograph(留声机) was invented, so we rely on instruments for important information about music-cultures in the remote past and their development. Here we have two kinds of evidence: instruments well preserved and instruments pictured in art. Through the study of instruments, as well as paintings, written documents, and so on, we can explore the movement of music from the Near East to China over a thousand years ago, or we can outline the spread of Near Eastern influence to Europe that resulted in the development of most of the instruments in the symphony orchestra.

Sheet music or printed music, too, is material culture. Scholars once defined folk music-cultures as those in which people learn and sing music by ear rather than from print, but research shows mutual influence among oral and written sources during the past few centuries in Europe, Britain, and America. Printed