

大学英语六级考试考题研究中心 编写

张碧竹 主编

名家精品

20天突破 全国大学 英语 六级考试

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大学英语六级考试考题研究中心 编写

20天

突破

全国大学英语六级考试

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第一节

全真考题回顾 2002 年 6 月大学英语六级考试

实考全真题：听力题详解及录音原文

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 at 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]

录音原文 1:

1. W: The deadline for the sociology and computer courses is the day after tomorrow.

M: But I haven't decided which courses to take yet.

Q: What are the man and the woman talking about?

考题 1:

1. A) Registering for courses.

B) Getting directions.

C) Buying a new computer.

D) Studying sociology.

答案与详解:

1. A) 女人说社会学、计算机课报名后天截止, 男人说他还没决定选哪门课, 因此两人谈选课的事。选 A。

录音原文 2:

2. M: I'm looking for an apartment with a monthly rent of around 200 dollars in this neighbourhood. Can you give me some advice on that?

W: Well, it's rather hard to find anything for less than 300 dollars around here. Rents are lower in the suburbs. But you need transportation if you choose to live there.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

考题 2:

- 2. A) The man will probably have to find a roommate.
- B) The man is unlikely to live in the suburbs.
- C) The man will probably have to buy a car.
- D) The man is unlikely to find exactly what he desires.

答案与详解:

2. D) 男人想在附近找一套月租金 200 美元左右的房间。女人说附近很难找得到低于 300 美元的公寓。郊区房租便宜, 但要解决交通。故男人不大可能找到如意的房子。选 D。

录音原文 3:

3. W: Well, tonight we have Professor Brown in the studio to talk about his recent book, *Fashion Images*. Good evening, Professor.

M: Good evening, and thank you for inviting me here this evening.

Q: What is the woman doing?

考题 3:

- 3. A) Painting a picture.
- B) Hosting a program.
- C) Designing a studio.
- D) Taking a photograph.

答案与详解:

3. B) 女人说今晚请来布朗教授来演播室, 谈他的新书。据此知道是主持人在工作。选 B。

录音原文 4:

4. M: Have you run up against any problems in getting your passport renewed?

W: I haven't started the plan yet.

Q: What do we know from the conversation?

考题 4:

- 4. A) The woman doesn't think it a problem to get her passport renewed.
- B) The woman has difficulty renewing her passport.
- C) The woman hasn't renewed her passport yet.
- D) The woman's passport is still valid.

答案与详解:

4. C) 男人问: 你办护照更新时有麻烦没有。女人说还没办呢。选 C。

录音原文 5:

5. M: I must point out the trials of new medicine are expensive and you can never guarantee success.

W: But there is a very good chance in this case. I do hope you'll go ahead in view of the potential benefit to mankind.

Q: What are the two speakers talking about?

考题 5:

- 5. A) A prediction of the future of mankind.
- B) A new drug that may benefit mankind.
- C) An opportunity for a good job.
- D) An unsuccessful experiment.

答案与详解:

5. B) 男人说试验新药太贵, 还不能保证成功, 女人说有可能成功, 为了给人类造福, 还是继续吧。选 B。

录音原文 6:

6. W: What's the difference between a lesson and a lecture?

M: Well, they're both ways of imparting knowledge. But the main difference is that you participate in a lesson, whereas you just listen to a lecture. A lecture is generally given to a much larger group.

Q: What does the man mean?

考题 6:

- 6. A) A lesson requires students' active involvement.
- B) Students usually take an active part in a lecture.
- C) More knowledge is covered in a lecture.
- D) There is a larger group of people interested in lessons.

答案与详解:

6. A) 女人问上课同讲座的区别, 男人说主要区别在于上课时学生参与, 讲座时只是被动地听, 而且人数比上课多。选 A。

录音原文 7:

7. W: It's awfully dark for 4 o'clock. Do you think it's going to rain?

M: You'd better do something about that watch of yours. It must have stopped hours ago. Mine says 7.

Q: What conclusion can we draw from this conversation?

考题 7:

- 7. A) Neither of their watches keeps good time.
- B) The woman's watch stopped 3 hours ago.
- C) The man's watch goes too fast.
- D) It's too dark for the woman to read her watch.

答案与详解:

7. B) 女人说是不是要下雨, 4点怎么这么黑。男人说你的表停了, 现在7点。选B。

录音原文 8:

8. M: You're looking a little overwhelmed.

W: Exactly. You know, I've got a million things to do, and all of them have to be finished within 3 hours.

Q: What does the woman mean?

考题 8:

8. A) She's proud of being able to do many things at the same time.

B) She is sure to finish all the things in a few hours.

C) She dreams of becoming a millionaire someday.

D) She's been kept extremely busy.

答案与详解:

8. D) 男人说你看上去很忙乱, 女人说她有无数的事要在3小时内完成。选D。

录音原文 9:

9. M: Ah... ah! Looks like I'm going to be a little late for class. I hope Professor Clock doesn't start on time today.

W: Are you kidding? You can set your watch by the time he starts his class.

Q: What can be inferred about Professor Clock?

考题 9:

9. A) He wants his students to be on time for class.

B) He doesn't allow his students to tell jokes in class.

C) He is always punctual for his class.

D) He rarely notices which students are late.

答案与详解:

9. C) 男人说今天要迟到, 希望Clock教授不准时上课。女人说你在开玩笑吧, 语调上升, 表示不同意男人意见。选C。

录音原文 10:

10. M: I'm both excited and nervous about the job interview this afternoon.

W: Take it easy. Just wear tidy and clean clothes and respond truthfully to inquiries. Remember, honesty is the best policy.

Q: What do we learn about the man?

考题 10:

10. A) He is nervous about the exam.

B) He is looking for a job.

C) He doesn't dare to tell lies.

D) He doesn't know how to answer the questions.

答案与详解:

10. B) 男人说他下午求职面试, 现在激动、紧张。女人让他放松, 只要穿得干净

整洁，如实回答即可。选 B。

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.*

录音原文 11~14:

Passage One

Jane Brown's been married for 12 years. She has 3 children and lives in the suburb outside Columbus, Ohio. When her youngest child reached school age, Jane decided to go back to work. She thought that she should contribute to the household finances. Her salary could make the difference between the financial struggle and a secure financial situation for her family. Jane also felt bored and frustrated in her role as a homemaker and wanted to be more involved in life outside her home.

Jane was worried about her children's adjustment to this new situation. But she arranges for them to go stay with a woman nearby after school each afternoon. They seem to be happy with the arrangement.

The problem seems to be between Jane and her husband, Bill. When Jane was at home all day, she was able to clean the house, go grocery shopping, wash the clothes, take care of children and cook two or three meals each day. She was very busy, of course. But she succeeded in getting everything done. Now these same things need to be done. But Jane has only evenings and early mornings to do them. Both Jane and Bill are tired when they arrive home at 6 p.m.. Bill's accustomed to sitting down and reading the paper or watching TV until dinner is ready. This is exactly what Jane feels like doing. But someone has to fix dinner. And Bill expects that to be Jane. Jane's becoming very angry at Bill's attitude. She feels that they should share the household jobs. But Bill feels that everything should be the same as it was before Jane went back to work.

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

- 11. Why did Jane want to go back to work?
- 12. How did Jane spend her days before she went back to work?
- 13. What problem arose when Jane went back to work?
- 14. What does the story try to tell us?

考题 11~14:

- 11. A) She was bored with her idle life at home.
- B) She was offered a good job by her neighbour.

- C) She wanted to help with the family's finances.
 D) Her family would like to see her more involved in social life.
12. A) Doing housework.
 B) Looking after her neighbour's children.
 C) Reading papers and watching TV.
 D) Taking good care of her husband.
13. A) Jane got angry at Bill's idle life.
 B) Bill failed to adapt to the new situation.
 C) Bill blamed Jane for neglecting the family.
 D) The children were not taken good care of.
14. A) Neighbours should help each other.
 B) Women should have their own careers.
 C) Man and wife should share household duties.
 D) Parents should take good care of their children.

答案与详解:

11. C) 根据录音原文第1段第4句:她想为家里挣钱。选C。
 12. A) 根据录音原文第3段第2句:以前她干家务。选A。
 13. B) 根据录音原文第3段最后三句:Bill认为Jane还应像从前一样干家务, Jane很反感。选B。
 14. C) 根据本文倒数第2句:两人应分担家务。选C。
 录音原文 15~17:

Passage Two

The Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction is a program designed to reduce the impact of natural disasters throughout the world. With support from United Nations, countries will be encouraged to share information about disaster reduction, for instance, information about how to plan for and cope with hurricanes, earthquakes and other natural disasters. One of the most important things the program plans to do is to remind us of what we can do to protect ourselves. For example, we can pack a suitcase with flashlights, a radio, food, drinking water and some tools. This safety kit may help us survive a disaster until help arrives. Besides, the program will encourage governments to establish building standards, emergency response plans and training programs. These measures can help to limit the destruction by natural disasters. The comparatively mild effects of the northern California earthquake in 1989, a good evidence that we do have the technology to prevent vast destruction. The recent disasters, on the other hand, prove that people will suffer if we don't use that technology. When a highway collapsed in northern California, people were killed in their cars. The highway was not built according to today's strict standards to resist earthquakes. Individuals and governments have to be far-sighted. We should take extra time and spend extra money to build disaster safety into our lives. Although such a program can't

hold back the winds or stop earthquakes, it can save people's lives and homes.

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

15. What is the purpose of the program mentioned in this passage?
16. What can we learn from the northern California earthquake in 1989?
17. Why did the highway in northern California collapse?

考题 15~17:

15. A) To predict natural disasters that can cause vast destruction.
B) To limit the destruction that natural disasters may cause.
C) To gain financial support from the United Nations.
D) To propose measures to hold back natural disasters.
16. A) There is still a long way to go before man can control natural disasters.
B) International cooperation can minimize the destructive force of natural disasters.
C) Technology can help reduce the damage natural disasters may cause.
D) Scientists can successfully predict earthquakes.
17. A) There were fatal mistakes in its design.
B) The builder didn't observe the building codes of the time.
C) The traffic load went beyond its capacity.
D) It was built according to less strict earthquake-resistance standards.

答案与详解:

15. B) 根据录音原文第 1 句: 该项目是减轻世界范围自然灾害的影响的。选 B。
16. C) 根据倒数第 7 句: 1989 年的加州大地震是技术减灾的例证。选 C。
17. D) 根据倒数第 4 句: 该公路未按抗震标准建造。选 D。

录音原文 18~20:

Passage Three

Living at the foot of one of the world's most active volcanoes might not appeal to you at all. But believe it or not, the area surrounding Mount Etna in Italy is packed with people. In fact, it is the most densely-populated region on the whole island of Sicily. The reason is that rich volcanic soil makes the land fantastic for farming. By growing and selling a variety of crops, local people earn a good living. For them, the economic benefit they reap surpasses the risk of dying or losing property in one of the volcano's frequent eruptions.

People everywhere make decisions about risky situations this way, that is, by comparing the risks and the benefits. According to the experts, the size of the risk depends on both its probability and seriousness. Let's take Mount Etna for example. It does erupt frequently. But those eruptions are usually minor. So the overall risk for people living nearby is relatively small. But suppose Mount Etna erupted every day or imagine that each eruption there killed thousands of people. If that were the case, the risk would be much larger. Indeed, the risk would be too large for many people to live with. And they would have to

move away.

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

18. How do people make decisions about risky situations?
19. What do we know about Mount Etna from the passage?
20. What will people living in Mount Etna do in the face of its eruptions?

考题 18~20:

18. A) By judging to what extent they can eliminate the risks.
B) By estimating the possible loss of lives and property.
C) By estimating the frequency of volcanic eruptions.
D) By judging the possible risks against the likely benefits.
19. A) One of Etna's recent eruptions made many people move away.
B) Etna's frequent eruptions have ruined most of the local farmland.
C) Etna's eruptions are frequent but usually mild.
D) There are signs that Etna will erupt again in the near future.
20. A) They will remain where they are.
B) They will leave this area for ever.
C) They will turn to experts for advice.
D) They will seek shelter in nearby regions.

答案与详解:

18. D) 根据录音原文第 2 段第 1 句: 人们比较利弊来作决定。选 D。
19. C) 根据第 2 段第 5 句: 喷发很小。选 C。
20. A) 根据本文最后一句: 人们在假定每次喷发死伤人数达数千人时, 就必须搬走。因为假设不成立, 目前喷发很小。所以选 A。

第 二 节

全真考题回顾 2002 年 6 月大学英语六级考试

实考全真题: 阅读理解题精解与翻译

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.

When global warming finally came, it struck *with a vengeance* (异乎寻常地). In some regions, temperatures rose several degrees in less than a century. Sea levels shot up nearly 400 feet, flooding coastal settlements and forcing people to migrate inland. Deserts spread throughout the world as vegetation shifted drastically in North America, Europe and Asia. After driving many of the animals around them to near extinction, people were forced to abandon their old way of life for a radically new survival strategy that resulted in widespread starvation and disease. The adaptation was farming: the global-warming crisis that gave rise to it happened more than 10,000 years ago.

As environmentalists convene in Rio de Janeiro this week to ponder the global climate of the future, earth scientists are in the midst of a revolution in understanding how climate has changed in the past — and how those changes have transformed human existence. Researchers have begun to piece together an illuminating picture of the powerful geological and astronomical forces that have combined to change the planet's environment from hot to cold, wet to dry and back again over a time period stretching back hundreds of millions of years.

Most important, scientists are beginning to realize that the climatic changes have had a major impact on the evolution of the human species. New research now suggests that climate shifts have played a key role in nearly every significant turning point in human evolution: from the dawn of *primates* (灵长目动物) some 65 million years ago to human ancestors rising up to walk on two legs, from the huge expansion of the human brain to the rise of agriculture. Indeed, the human history has not been merely touched by global climate change, some scientists argue, it has in some instances been driven by it.

The new research has profound implications for the environmental summit in Rio. Among other things, the findings demonstrate that dramatic climate change is nothing new for planet Earth. The *benign* (宜人的) global environment that has existed over the past 10,000 years — during which agriculture, writing, cities and most other features of civilization appeared — is a mere bright spot in a much larger pattern of widely varying climate over the ages. In fact, the pattern of climate change in the past reveals that Earth's climate will almost certainly go through dramatic changes in the future—even without the influence of human activity.

21. Farming emerged as a survival strategy because man had been obliged _____.
A) to give up his former way of life
B) to leave the coastal areas
C) to follow the ever-shifting vegetation
D) to abandon his original settlement

22. Earth scientists have come to understand that climate _____.
A) is going through a fundamental change
B) has been getting warmer for 10,000 years
C) will eventually change from hot to cold
D) has gone through periodical changes
23. Scientists believe that human evolution _____.
A) has seldom been accompanied by climatic changes
B) has exerted little influence on climatic changes
C) has largely been effected by climatic changes
D) has had a major impact on climatic changes
24. Evidence of past climatic changes indicates that _____.
A) human activities have accelerated changes of Earth's environment
B) Earth's environment will remain mild despite human interference
C) Earth's climate is bound to change significantly in the future
D) Earth's climate is unlikely to undergo substantial changes in the future
25. The message the author wishes to convey in the passage is that _____.
A) human civilization remains glorious though it is affected by climatic changes
B) mankind is virtually helpless in the face of the dramatic changes of climate
C) man has to limit his activities to slow down the global warming process
D) human civilization will continue to develop in spite of the changes of nature

汉语译文：

当全球变暖最终来临时，它以异乎寻常的方式发生。在某些地区，在不到一个世纪的时间内，温度上升了几度。海平面上升了近 400 英尺，淹没沿岸房屋，使人们往内陆迁移。当植物在北美、欧洲、亚洲剧烈变化后，沙漠遍及全世界。在使周边多种动物濒临灭绝之后，人们被迫放弃旧的生活方式，代之以截然不同的新的生存策略，导致了广泛的饥饿与疾病。新适应的生存方式便是农业：大约一万年前的，全球升温危机便是其起因。

当环保专家本周在里约热内卢聚会商讨未来全球气候时，地球科学家在理解过去气候变化以及这些变化改变人类生存方式时处于革命性转折中。研究者能拼凑出令人启发的一种情景：强大的地质、天文力联合作用，使地球环境由热变冷，由湿变干或反之，这一阶段回溯到数百万年之前。

更重要的是科学家正开始认识到气候变化对人类进化有巨大影响。新的研究表明气候变化在人类进化的几乎每个重大转折点上都起了至关重要的作用：从 6500 万年前的灵长目动物出现到人类祖先的双腿站立行走，从人脑的增大到农业的产生。有些科学家争论道：人类历史确实不仅仅受全球气候变化影响，在某些情况下是由气候变化所驱动的。

这项新研究对里约热内卢的环境高层会议影响深远。在诸多事宜中，该发现展示了急剧的气候变化对地球来说不是新鲜事。过去一万年中的宜人的地球环境（在此期间农业、文字、城市和其他文明特征出现）只不过是岁月长河中更大的急剧变化的气候模式中的一个亮点。事实上，过去的气候变化模式显示了地球的气候将来肯定会