

六级

历年试题与解析

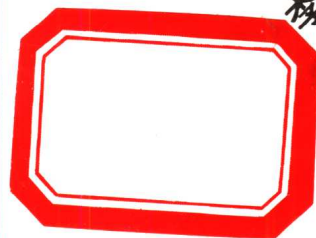
大学英语四——六级考试

COLLEGE ENGLISH

暨南大学出版社

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试卷代号

A

大学英语六级考试

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

—Band Six—

(1989. 1)

试卷一

(75 分钟)

注 意 事 项

- 一、将自己的校名、姓名、学校代号、准考证号写在答题纸和试卷二上。考试结束后,把试卷一、答题纸和试卷二放在桌上。教师收卷后才可离开试场。试卷一、答题纸和试卷二均不得带走。
- 二、仔细读懂题目的说明。
- 三、在 120 分钟分答完全部试题,不得拖延时间。
- 四、多项选择题的答案一定要写在答题纸上。改错和作文写在试卷二上。凡是写在试卷一上的答案一律作废。
- 五、多项选择题只能选一个答案,多选作废。选定答案后,用 HB 浓度以上的铅笔在相应字母的中部划一条横线。正确方法是:

[A][B][C][D]

使用其他符号答题者不给分。划线要有一定粗度,浓度要盖过字母底色。

- 六、如果要改动答案,必须先用橡皮擦净原来选定的答案,然后再按上面的规定重新答题。

(20 minutes)

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. Each conversation and question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers 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.*

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 answer [D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

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

1. A) He is still being treated in the hospital.
B) He has had an operation.
C) He'll rest at home for another two weeks.
D) He returned to work last week.
2. A) 85. C) 64.
B) 70. D) 31.
3. A) To meet Tom Wang.
B) To work in his office.
C) To go to hospital.
D) To attend a meeting.
4. A) She was afraid she might be kept too late.
B) She would have something more important to do.
C) She had to meet a friend of hers.
D) She was not in the mood to attend the party.
5. A) He has some work to do.

- B)The woman is going to do that.
C)His boss is coming to see him.
D)He doesn't feel like eating any bread today.
6. A)He has little chance to play football.
B)He often cuts classes to play football.
C)He's looking for somebody to play the game with.
D)He loves playing football very much.
7. A)Go to the lab for a quick look.
B)Check on what's for dinner.
C)Have a run before they eat.
D)Go and see if they have dropped anything in the lab.
8. A)He can't find his new apartment.
B)He had a bigger apartment before.
C)He finds the new apartment too big for him.
D)He's having a hard time finding an apartment.
9. A)To write a check.
B)To find a telephone number.
C)To ring up somebody.
D)To check the telephone service.
10. A)One. C)Five.
B)Four. D)None.

Secion 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 one 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 I

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

11. A) It is a university for people in prison.
B) It is a university for students from middle-class families.
C) It is a distance educational system.
D) It is a university for free education.
12. A) About 40,000
C) About 60,000

B) About 6,000

D) About 25,000

13. A) Special TV and radio programmes.

B) Correction of the students' written work.

C) Lectures and talks.

D) Group discussions in class.

Passage I

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

14. A) He was a doctor.

C) He was an actor.

B) He was a writer.

D) He was a teacher.

15. A) Press certain points around the eyes with the fingers.

B) Look at distant objects by moving the eyes from side to side.

C) Do outdoor exercises daily.

D) Stare at a calendar on the classroom wall.

16. A) To read the book by the famous British writer.

B) To cover their eyes during a period of intensive reading.

C) To visit doctors of traditional Chinese medicine.

D) To relax their eyes frequently while reading.

Passage II

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

17. A) More jobs could be provided than before.

B) More people could be educated than before.

C) More books could be printed and distributed.

D) More ways could be used to exchange knowledge.

18. A) Around 1400.

C) Around 400.

B) Around 1900.

D) Around 900.

19. A) China.

C) Egypt.

B) Sweden.

D) Japan.

20. A) More and more paper is being consumed nowadays.

B) Paper enables people to receive education more easily.

C) The invention of paper is of great significance to man.

D) Paper contributes a lot to the keeping of historical records.

Part I**Reading Comprehension****(35 minutes)**

Directions: *There are 4 reading 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 center.*

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

What has the telephone done to us, or for us, in the hundred years of its existence? A few effects suggest themselves at once. It has saved lives by getting rapid word of illness, injury, or fire from remote places. By joining with the elevator to make possible the multi-story residence or office building, it has made possible—for better or worse—the modern city. By bringing about a great leap in the speed and ease with which information moves from place to place, it has greatly accelerated the rate of scientific and technological changes and growth in industry. Beyond doubt it has seriously weakened if not killed the ancient art of letter writing. It has made living alone possible for persons with normal social impulses; by so doing, it has played a role in one of the greatest social changes of this century, the breakup of the multi-generational household. It has made the war chillingly more efficient than formerly. Perhaps, though not provably (可证实), it has prevented wars that might have arisen out of international misunderstanding caused by written communication. Or perhaps—again not provably—by magnifying and extending irrational personal conflicts based on voice contact, it has caused wars. Certainly it has extended the scope of human conflicts, since it impartially disseminates (传播) the useful knowledge of scientists and the nonsense of the ignorant, the affection of the affectionate and the malice (恶意) of the malicious.

21. What is the main idea of this passage?

- A) The telephone has helped to save people from illness and fire.
- B) The telephone has helped to prevent wars and conflicts.
- C) The telephone has made the modern city neither better nor worse.
- D) The telephone has had positive as well as negative effects on us.

22. According to the passage, it is the telephone that _____.

- A) has made letter writing an art
- B) has prevented wars by avoiding written communication
- C) has made the world different from what it was
- D) has caused wars by magnifying and extending human conflicts

23. The telephone has intensified conflicts among people because _____.

- A) it increases the danger of war
- B) it provides services to both the good and the malicious
- C) it makes distant communication easier
- D) it breaks up the multi-generational household

24. The author describes the telephone as impartial because it _____.

- A) saves lives of people in remote places
- B) enables people to live alone if they want to
- C) spreads both love and ill will
- D) replaces much written communication

25. The writer's attitude towards the use of the telephone is _____.

- A) affectionate
- B) disapproving
- C) approving
- D) neutral

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

To say that the child learns by imitation and that the way to teach is to set a good example oversimplifies. No child imitates every action he sees. Sometimes, the example the parent wants him to follow is ignored while he takes over contrary patterns from some other example. Therefore we must turn to a more subtle theory than "Monkey see, monkey do."

Look at it from the child's point of view. Here he is in a new situation, lacking a ready response. He is seeking a response which will gain certain ends. If he lacks a ready response for the situation, and cannot reason out what to do, he observes a model who seems able to get the right result. The child looks for an authority or expert who can show what to do.

There is a second element at work in this situation. The child may be able to attain his immediate goal only to find that his method brings criticism from people who observe him. When shouting across the house achieves his immediate end of delivering a message, he is told emphatically that such a racket (叫嚷) is unpleasant, that he should walk into the next room and say his say quietly. Thus, the desire to solve any objective situation is overlaid with the desire to solve it properly. One of the early things the child learns is that he gets more affection and approval when his parents like his response. Then other adults reward some actions and criticize others. If one is to maintain the support of others and his own self-respect, he must adopt responses his social group approves.

In finding trial responses, the learner does not choose models at random. He imitates the person who seems a good person to be like, rather than a person whose social status he wishes to avoid. If the pupil wants to be a good violinist, he will observe and try to copy the techniques of capable players; while some other person may most influence his approach to books.

Admiration of one quality often leads us to admire a person as a whole, and he becomes an identifying figure. We use some people as models over a wide range of situations, imitating much that they do. We learn that they are dependable and rewarding models because imitating them leads to success.

26. The statement that children learn by imitation is incomplete because _____.
A) they only imitate authorities and experts
B) they are not willing to copy their parents
C) the process of identification has been ignored
D) the nature of their imitation as a form of behaviour has been neglected
27. For a child the first element in his learning by imitation is _____.
A) the need to find an authority
B) the need to find a way to achieve the desired result
C) the need for more affection from his parents
D) the desire to meet the standards of his social group.
28. Apart from achieving his desired results, a child should also learn to _____.
A) behave properly
B) attain his goal as soon as possible
C) show his affection for his parents
D) talk quietly
29. Children tend to imitate their models _____.
A) who do not criticize them
B) who bring them unexpected rewards
C) whom they want to be like
D) whose social status is high
30. "An identifying figure" (Para. 5, Line 2) refers to a person _____.
A) who serves as a model for others
B) who is always successful
C) who can be depended upon
D) who has been rewarded for his success

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

When imaginative men turn their eyes towards space and wonder whether life exists in any part of it, they may cheer themselves by remembering that life need not resemble closely the life that exists on Earth. Mars looks like the only planet where life like ours could exist, and even this is doubtful. But there may be other kinds of life based on other kinds of chemistry, and they may multiply on Venus or Jupiter. At least we cannot prove at present that

they do not.

Even more interesting is the possibility that life on their planets may be in a more advanced stage of evolution. Present-day man is in a peculiar and probably temporary stage. His individual units retain a strong sense of personality. They are, in fact, still capable under favourable circumstances of leading individual lives. But man's societies are already sufficiently developed to have enormously more power and effectiveness than the individuals have.

It is not likely that this transitional situation will continue very long on the evolutionary time scale. Fifty thousand years from now man's societies may have become so close-knit that the individuals retain no sense of separate personality. Then little distinction will remain between the organic parts of the multiple organism and the inorganic parts (machines) that have been constructed by it. A million years further on man and his machines may have merged as closely as the muscles of the human body and the nerve cells that set them in motion.

The explorers of space should be prepared for some such situation. If they arrive on a foreign planet that has reached an advanced stage (and this is by no means impossible), they may find it being inhabited by a single large organism composed of many closely cooperating units.

The units may be "secondary"—machines created millions of years ago by a previous form of life and given the will and ability to survive and reproduce. They may be built entirely of metals and other durable materials. If this is the case, they may be much more tolerant of their environment, multiplying under conditions that would destroy immediately any organism made of carbon compounds and dependent on the familiar carbon cycle.

Such creatures might be relics(遗种) of a past age, many millions of years ago, when their planet was favourable to the origin of life, or they might be immigrants from a favoured planet.

31. What does the word "cheer"(para. 1, Line 2) imply?

- A) Imaginative men are sure of success in finding life on other planets.
- B) Imaginative men are delighted to find life on other planets.
- C) Imaginative men are happy to find a different kind of life existing on other planets.
- D) Imaginative men can be pleased with the idea that there might exist different forms of life on other planets.

32. Humans on Earth today are characterized by _____.

- A) their existence as free and separate beings
- B) their capability of living under favourable conditions
- C) their great power and effectiveness
- D) their strong desire for living in a close-knit society

33. According to this passage, some people believe that eventually _____.
A) human societies will be much more cooperative
B) man will live in a highly organized world
C) machines will take control over man
D) living beings will disappear from Earth
34. Even most imaginative people have to admit that _____.
A) human societies are as advanced as those on some other planets
B) planets other than Earth are not suitable for life like ours to stay
C) it is difficult to distinguish between organic parts and inorganic parts of the human body
D) organisms are more creative than machines
35. It seems that the writer _____.
A) is interested in the imaginary life forms
B) is eager to find a different form of life
C) is certain of the existence of a new life form
D) is critical of the imaginative people

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

The American baby boom after the war made unconvincing U. S. advice to poor countries that they restrain their births. However, there has hardly been a year since 1957 in which birth rates have not fallen in the United States and other rich countries, and in 1976 the fall was especially sharp. Both East Germany and West Germany have fewer births than they have deaths, and the United States is only temporarily able to avoid this condition because the children of the baby boom are now an exceptionally large group of married couples.

It is true that Americans do not typically plan their births to set an example for developing nations. We are more affected by women's liberation; once women see interesting and well-paid jobs and careers available, they are less willing to provide free labor for child raising. From costing nothing, children suddenly come to seem impossibly expensive. And to the high cost of children are added the uncertainties introduced by divorce; couples are increasingly unwilling to subject children to the terrible experience of marital (婚姻的) breakdown and themselves to the difficulty of raising a child alone.

These circumstances—women working outside the home and the instability of marriage—tend to spread with industrial society and they will affect more and more countries during the remainder of this century. Along with them goes social mobility, ambition to rise in the urban world, a main factor in bringing down the births in Europe in the nineteenth century.

Food shortage will happen again when the reserves resulting from the good harvests of 1976 and 1977 have been consumed. Urbanization is likely to continue with the cities of the

developing nations struggling under the weight of twice their present populations by the year 2000. The presently rich countries are approaching a stable population largely because of the changed place of women, and they incidentally are setting an example of restraint to the rest of the world. Industrial society will spread to the poor countries, and aspirations (渴望) will exceed resources. All this leads to a population in the twenty-first century that is smaller than was feared a few years ago. For those anxious to see world population brought under control the news is encouraging.

36. During the years from 1957 to 1976, the birth rate of the United States _____.
A) increased
B) was reduced
C) experienced both falls and rises
D) remained stable
37. What influences the birth rate most in the United States is _____.
A) highly paid jobs
B) women's desire for independence
C) expenses of child raising
D) high divorce rate
38. The sentence "From costing nothing, children suddenly come to seem impossibly expensive" (para. 2, Line 4) implies that _____.
A) food and clothing for babies are becoming incredibly expensive
B) prices are going up dramatically all the time
C) to raise children women have to give up interesting and well-paid jobs
D) social development has made child-raising inexpensive
39. A chief factor in bringing down the births in Europe in the 19th century is _____.
A) birth control
B) the desire to seek fortune in cities
C) the instability of marriage
D) the changed place of women
40. The population in the 21st century, according to the writer, _____.
A) will be smaller than a few years ago
B) will not be as small as people expect
C) will prove to be a threat to the world
D) will not constitute as serious a problem as expected

Part III**Vocabulary and Structure****(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 that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

41. Of the two T-shirts, I chose _____.
A) the less expensive C) the least expensive
B) the one least expensive D) the least expensive of them
42. "John isn't here now."
"_____ left by the back door?"
A) Must he have C) Had he
B) Might he have D) Should he have
43. The Managing Director said that improving relations with the association would not be easy, but that they _____ to try.
A) would have decided C) have decided
B) decide D) had decided
44. I will overlook _____ so rude to my sister this time but don't let it happen again.
A) you to be C) you to have been
B) your being D) you having been
45. "Not until science became prominent _____ be abolished", some people argue.
A) did slavery come to C) had slavery come to
B) slavery to D) that slavery came to
46. Oh, what a nuisance! It _____ so easy for me to bring those photographs I wanted to show you, and I have left them on the table at home.
A) would have been C) would be
B) had been D) was
47. It was a small country house but it was large _____ urban standards.
A) at B) for C) by D) from
48. He was subjected to a heavy fine _____ driving without a licence.
A) at B) for C) with D) by
49. _____ man can now create radioactive elements, there is nothing he can do to reduce

their radioactivity.

A)As B)Whether C)While D)Now that

50. John D. Rockefeller, _____, owned 90 percent of all American oil refineries.

A)as still a young man C)a young man however
B)while still a young man D)in spite of a young man

51. The book _____ was not in the school library.

A)which the professor referred us
C)which the professor referred to us
B)to which the professor referred to us
D)to which the professor referred us

52. You _____ the class to tell me that, you could have come up to me afterwards.

A)needn't have interrupted C)needn't to have interrupted
B)needn't interrupt D)needn't to interrupt

53. All our attempts to _____ the child from drowning were in vain.

A)regain B)recover C)reserve D)rescue

54. This is the first draft of the books. Please feel perfectly free to _____ it.

A)cope with C)complain
B)comment on D)confirm

55. I was always taught that it was _____ to interrupt.

A)rude B)coarse C)rough D)crude

56. Except on official _____ such as formal receptions, American society has a certain amount of informality.

A)cases B)situations C)conditions D)occasions

57. The final document was, of course, supposed to mend the damage _____ upon the world by the war.

A)imposed C)compelled
B)impressed D)compressed

58. While walking along the icy river, we could see cracks in the ice _____ in all directions.

A)splitting C)radiating
B)transmitting D)transferring

59. Texas, the second largest state of America, is _____ in natural resources.

A)wealthy C)scattered
B)abundant D)deposited

60. Small boys are _____ questioners. They ask questions all the time.
 A)original C)peculiar
 B)imaginative D)persistent
61. Most students have _____ for those who cheat in exams.
 A)shock C)sorrow
 B)scorn D)shame
62. The _____ of finding gold in California were good in the 1840's.
 A)proposals C)prospects
 B)promises D)privileges
63. We regret to inform you that the materials you ordered are _____.
 A)out of work C)out of stock
 B)out of reach D)out of practice
64. Have you anything to say _____ the proposal?
 A)with regard to C)on behalf of
 B)in contrast to D)for the purpose of
65. There are nations whose lack of contact with the outside world has _____ poverty.
 A)fallen into C)resulted in
 B)consisted in D)come up to
66. This is _____ the most difficult job I have ever tackled.
 A)by rights C)by oneself
 B)by itself D)by far
67. I didn't send out my application form last week, but I _____.
 A)had C)should have
 B)would do D)might have to
68. My grandpa gave me a watch, which is made of gold, _____ I keep to this day.
 A)and thus C)so
 B)and which D)and
69. David is the _____ holder of the world 5,000 meter world record, but there is no guarantee that he will win in the Olympic Games.
 A)prevailing C)current
 B)predominant D)decisive
70. I don't mind a bit if you bring your friends in for a drink, but it is rather too much when 16 people arrive _____ for dinner.
 A)unusually B)excessively
 C)unexpectedly D)consequently

大学英语六级考试
COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST
—Band Six—
(6FSH1)

试卷二

注意事项

- 一、将自己的校名、姓名、学校代号、准考证号填入本页左面各项内。
- 二、试卷二共两部分：**Error Correction** 和 **Writing**，注意不要漏做。
- 三、答案直接做在试卷二上，可以用铅笔、钢笔或圆珠笔书写。
- 四、考试结束后，将试卷二与答题纸放在一起，不要和试卷一混在一起。

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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(删去) a word. 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 literatures of our ~~periods~~.
Many of the arguments ~~having~~ used for the study of literature
as a school subject are valid for ∧ study of television.

1. time
2. /
3. the

Technology is another great force for change. In part, technology has caused the population explosion; many of us won't now be alive if it weren't for advances in health, agriculture and industry. But in part, technology helps resolve the population problem, either. It's a never ending cycle. The need for more food discourages development of better technology which naturally keeps more people alive. And there are no going back to a simple, less technologically complex time. We're born. We're here. We're hungry.

71. _____
72. _____
73. _____
74. _____

While technology makes this possible for four or even six billion of us to exist, it also eliminates our job opportunities. In theory, it is impossible that all the goods and services the world needs could be produced by only 2 percent of the population. This tendency of technology to make workers superfluous(过剩的)but at same time allowing their numbers to grow up so large is creating psychological tensions. Traditionally, work determines our way of life. But if 98 percent of us doesn't need to work, what are we going to do with oneself? Something more than work must be found to determine both income and meaning in life — otherwise 98 percent of us could be both hungry and frustrated(沮丧的).

75. _____
76. _____
77. _____
78. _____
79. _____
80. _____