

大学英语六级考试 历年真题

(2004 年 1 月)

10

测试时间： 月 日 时至 时

做题提示

1. 本套试卷共收集了自 2000 年 1 月以来历年的六级考试真题,目的在于通过使考生接触真题,能够更加准确地把握考试动向,命题规律以及试题的难易程度,使考生取得事半功倍的效果,从而轻松突破六级难关。
2. 本套试卷共有 10 套真题,建议考生每间隔半月自我练习一次,临考前重新温习所有试题。
3. 练习时间最好安排在上午,不间断地进行 120 分钟,自主做题,不要参考答案。练习时要将心态调整到临战状态,即与考试时的心态一样。
4. 练习结束后,请认真对照标准答案,并找出自己的薄弱环节,有重点、有主次地进行复习,争取考前消灭所有问题。实战出真知,相信经过一番实战演练之后,考生一定会受益匪浅。

	总得分	听力理解	语法结构与词汇	完形填空	简短回答	改 错	阅读理解	短文写作
卷面分值	100	20	15	10			40	15
自 测 分								
失 分								

大学英语六级考试(CET-6)答题纸

学校:		试 卷 代 号	学 校 代 号		准 考 证 号		
姓名:			[0][0][0][0]		[0][0][0][0]		
划 线 要 求 :	用 HB-2B 铅笔这样写 「A」,不允许这样填写 「A」,要有一定粗度、浓 度盖过字母底色,不能用 钢笔或圆珠笔,否则试卷 作废,注意不要划错行 (可用直尺对齐)		[A]	[1][1][1][1]	[1][1][1][1]		
			[B]	[2][2][2][2]	[2][2][2][2]		
		[C]	[3][3][3][3]	[3][3][3][3]			
		[D]	[4][4][4][4]	[4][4][4][4]			
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1. [A][B][C][D]	21. [A][B][C][D]	41. [A][B][C][D]	61. [A][B][C][D]	76. [A][B][C][D]	作 文 分		
2. [A][B][C][D]	22. [A][B][C][D]	42. [A][B][C][D]	62. [A][B][C][D]	77. [A][B][C][D]			
3. [A][B][C][D]	23. [A][B][C][D]	43. [A][B][C][D]	63. [A][B][C][D]	78. [A][B][C][D]			
4. [A][B][C][D]	24. [A][B][C][D]	44. [A][B][C][D]	64. [A][B][C][D]	79. [A][B][C][D]			
5. [A][B][C][D]	25. [A][B][C][D]	45. [A][B][C][D]	65. [A][B][C][D]	80. [A][B][C][D]			
6. [A][B][C][D]	26. [A][B][C][D]	46. [A][B][C][D]	66. [A][B][C][D]	81. [A][B][C][D]			
7. [A][B][C][D]	27. [A][B][C][D]	47. [A][B][C][D]	67. [A][B][C][D]	82. [A][B][C][D]			
8. [A][B][C][D]	28. [A][B][C][D]	48. [A][B][C][D]	68. [A][B][C][D]	83. [A][B][C][D]			
9. [A][B][C][D]	29. [A][B][C][D]	49. [A][B][C][D]	69. [A][B][C][D]	84. [A][B][C][D]			
10. [A][B][C][D]	30. [A][B][C][D]	50. [A][B][C][D]	70. [A][B][C][D]	85. [A][B][C][D]			
11. [A][B][C][D]	31. [A][B][C][D]	51. [A][B][C][D]	71. [A][B][C][D]	86. [A][B][C][D]			
12. [A][B][C][D]	32. [A][B][C][D]	52. [A][B][C][D]	72. [A][B][C][D]	87. [A][B][C][D]			
13. [A][B][C][D]	33. [A][B][C][D]	53. [A][B][C][D]	73. [A][B][C][D]	88. [A][B][C][D]			
14. [A][B][C][D]	34. [A][B][C][D]	54. [A][B][C][D]	74. [A][B][C][D]	89. [A][B][C][D]			
15. [A][B][C][D]	35. [A][B][C][D]	55. [A][B][C][D]	75. [A][B][C][D]	90. [A][B][C][D]			
16. [A][B][C][D]	36. [A][B][C][D]	56. [A][B][C][D]	注意:考 生不能 在此填 写,否则 试卷作 废	评 卷 员 代 号		[0][0][0]	[5][5][5]
17. [A][B][C][D]	37. [A][B][C][D]	57. [A][B][C][D]				[1][1][1]	[6][6][6]
18. [A][B][C][D]	38. [A][B][C][D]	58. [A][B][C][D]				[2][2][2]	[7][7][7]
19. [A][B][C][D]	39. [A][B][C][D]	59. [A][B][C][D]				[3][3][3]	[8][8][8]
20. [A][B][C][D]	40. [A][B][C][D]	60. [A][B][C][D]				[4][4][4]	[9][9][9]

学英语 找长喜

北京北文四六级 2004 年招生简章

超豪华师资阵容:王长喜、郭崇兴、张子宏、吴中东、宫东风、张宝钧、蒋军虎

全国最强大的四六级辅导阵容,国家四六级考试评、阅卷老师,他们长期从事四六级教学和辅导工作,对英语语言学、测试学都有深入、系统的研究。丰富的教学和辅导经验,使他们的学生与日俱增;讲课风趣幽默,深入浅出,分析透彻,条理清晰,而使他们享誉全国;他们总结考试内容,讲授做题技巧,进行命题预测,针对性强,命中率高,经他们辅导过的考生通过率达 98%以上,雄居全国各高校之首。

春季班课程安排

班 别	上课时间	课 时	学 费	上课地点
四级一班	周 六 (4月10日-6月5日)	9周18次	400元	中央民族大学
四级二班	周 日 (4月11日-6月6日)	9周18次	400元	地质大学
四级晚班	周一、三晚(4月12日-6月9日)	9周18次	400元	人民大学
朝阳四级	周 六 (4月10日-6月5日)	9周18次	400元	对外经贸大学
北二外四级	周 日 (4月11日-6月6日)	9周18次	400元	北二外
六级一班	周 六 (4月10日-6月5日)	9周18次	400元	人民大学
六级二班	周 日 (4月11日-6月6日)	9周18次	400元	地质大学

暑期班课程安排

班 别	上课时间	课 时	学 费	上课地点
四级一班	7月20日-28日	9周18次	400元	人民大学
四级二班	8月7日-15日	9周18次	400元	人民大学
四级三班	7月22日-8月8日 每晚6:00-9:00	9周18次	400元	人民大学
六级一班	7月20日-28日	9周18次	400元	人民大学
六级二班	8月7日-15日	9周18次	400元	人民大学

郑重承诺:免费赠送考试真题、内部讲义及听力磁带;爱心奉献上网密码卡,学员可在网上免费学习四、六级考试内容及阅览了解考试最新信息和动态。

本校代理学员考试报名事宜

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E-mail:info@sinoexam.cn

报名时间:每天早 8:30-17:30

报名地点:(一)人大小南门立兴写字楼 110 室 62614592 62614590

(二)人大南路考研培训图书楼京海书店 62637250 62629752

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大学英语六级考试 2004 年 1 月真题

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}

1. [A] She knows where Martha has gone.
[B] Martha will go to the concert by herself.
[C] It is quite possible for the man to find Martha.
[D] The man is going to meet Martha at the concert.
2. [A] The air pollution is caused by the development of industry.
[B] The city was poor because there wasn't much industry then.
[C] The woman's exaggerating the seriousness of the pollution.
[D] He might move to another city very soon.
3. [A] The man should work harder to improve his grades.
[B] The man will benefit from the effort he's put in.
[C] It serves the man right to get a poor grade.
[D] It was unfair of the teacher to give the man a C.
4. [A] She can make a reservation at the restaurant.
[B] The man should decide where to eat.
[C] She already has plans for Saturday night.
[D] The man should ask his brother for suggestions.
5. [A] The man deserved the award.
[B] The woman helped the man succeed.
[C] The man is thankful to the woman for her assistance.
[D] The woman worked hard and was given an award.
6. [A] Voluntary work can help the man establish connections with the community.
[B] The man's voluntary work has left him little room in his schedule.
[C] Voluntary work with the environment council requires a time commitment.

- [D] A lot of people have signed up for voluntary work with the environment council.
7. [A] The patient must receive treatment regularly.
[B] The patient can't leave the hospital until the bleeding stops.
[C] The patient's husband can attend to the business in her place.
[D] The patient must take a good rest and forget about her business.
8. [A] Alice does not know much about electronics.
[B] Alice is unlikely to find a job anywhere.
[C] Alice is not interested in anything but electronics.
[D] Alice is likely to find a job in an electronics company.
9. [A] Jimmy is going to set out tonight.
[B] Jimmy has not decided on his journey.
[C] There is no need to have a farewell dinner.
[D] They may have a dinner when Jimmy's back.
10. [A] The woman had been planning for the conference.
[B] The woman called the man but the line was busy.
[C] The woman didn't come back until midnight.
[D] The woman had guests all evening.

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 center.

Passage One

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

11. [A] They are delighted because they can enjoy the scenery while driving.
[B] They are frightened because traffic accidents are frequent.
[C] They are irritated because the bridge is jammed with cars.
[D] They are pleased because it saves them much time.
12. [A] They don't have their own cars to drive to work.
[B] Many of them are romantic by temperament.
[C] Most of them enjoy the drinks on the boat.
[D] They tend to be more friendly to each other.
13. [A] Many welcome the idea of having more bars on board.
[B] Many prefer the ferry to maintain its present speed.
[C] Some suggest improving the design of the deck.
[D] Some object to using larger luxury boats.

Passage Two

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

14. [A] Coca Cola. [B] Sausage. [C] Milk. [D] Fried chicken.
15. [A] He has had thirteen decayed teeth.
[B] He doesn't have a single decayed tooth.
[C] He has fewer decayed teeth than other people of his age.
[D] He never had a single tooth pulled out before he was fifty.
16. [A] Brush your teeth right before you go to bed in the evening.

- [B] Have as few of your teeth pulled out as possible.
- [C] Have your teeth X – rayed at regular intervals.
- [D] Clean your teeth shortly after eating.

Passage Three

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

17. [A] A visit to a prison.
[B] The influence of his father.
[C] A talk with some miserable slaves.
[D] His experience in the war between France and Austria.
18. [A] He sent surgeons to serve in the army.
[B] He provided soldiers with medical supplies.
[C] He recruited volunteers to care for the wounded.
[D] He helped to flee the prisoners of war.
19. [A] All men are created equal.
[B] The wounded and dying should be treated for free.
[C] A wounded soldier should surrender before he receives any medical treatment.
[D] A suffering person is entitled to help regardless of race, religion or political beliefs.
20. [A] To honor Swiss heroes who died in the war.
[B] To show Switzerland was neutral.
[C] To pay tribute to Switzerland.
[D] To show gratitude to the Swiss government for its financial support.

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.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

For years, doctors advised their patients that the only thing taking multivitamins does is give them expensive *urine* (尿). After all, true vitamin deficiencies are practically unheard of in industrialized countries. Now it seems those doctors may have been wrong. The results of a growing number of studies suggest that even a modest vitamin shortfall can be harmful to your health. Although proof of the benefits of multivitamins is still far from certain, the few dollars you spend on them is probably a good investment.

Or at least that's the argument put forward in the *New England Journal of Medicine*. Ideally, say Dr. Walter Willett and Dr. Meir Stampfer of Harvard, all vitamin supplements would be evaluated in scientifically rigorous clinical trials. But those studies can take a long time and often raise more questions than they answer. At some point, while researchers work on figuring out where the truth lies, it just makes sense to say the potential benefit outweighs the cost.

The best evidence to date concerns folate, one of the B vitamins. It's been proved to limit the number of defects in *embryos* (胚胎), and a recent trial found that folate in combination with vitamin B12 and a form of B6 also decreases the re-blockage of arteries after surgical repair.

The news on vitamin E has been more mixed. Healthy folks who take 400 international units daily for at least two years appear somewhat less likely to develop heart disease. But when doctors give vi-

tamin E to patients who already have heart disease, the vitamin doesn't seem to help. It may turn out that vitamin E plays a role in prevention but cannot undo serious damage.

Despite vitamin C's great popularity, consuming large amounts of it still has not been positively linked to any great benefit. The body quickly becomes saturated with C and simply *excretes* (排泄) any excess.

The multivitamins question boils down to this: Do you need to wait until all the evidence is in before you take them, or are you willing to accept that there's enough evidence that they don't hurt and could help?

If the latter, there's no need to go to extremes and buy the biggest horse pills or the most expensive bottles. Large doses can cause trouble, including excessive bleeding and nervous system problems.

Multivitamins are no substitute for exercise and a balanced diet, of course. As long as you understand that any potential benefit is modest and subject to further refinement, taking a daily multivitamin makes a lot of sense.

21. At one time doctors discouraged taking multivitamins because they believed that multivitamins _____.
- [A] could not easily be absorbed by the human body
 - [B] were potentially harmful to people's health
 - [C] were too expensive for daily consumption
 - [D] could not provide any cure for vitamin deficiencies
22. According to the author, clinical trials of vitamin supplements _____.
- [A] often result in misleading conclusions
 - [B] take time and will not produce conclusive results
 - [C] should be conducted by scientists on a larger scale
 - [D] appear to be a sheer waste of time and resources
23. It has been found that vitamin E _____.
- [A] should be taken by patients regularly and persistently
 - [B] can effectively reduce the recurrence of heart disease
 - [C] has a preventive but not curative effect on heart disease
 - [D] should be given to patients with heart disease as early as possible
24. It can be seen that large doses of multivitamins _____.
- [A] may bring about serious side effects
 - [B] may help prevent excessive bleeding
 - [C] are likely to induce the blockage of arteries
 - [D] are advisable for those with vitamin deficiencies
25. The author concludes the passage with the advice that _____.
- [A] the benefit of daily multivitamin intake outweighs that of exercise and a balanced diet
 - [B] it's risky to take multivitamins without knowing their specific function
 - [C] the potential benefit of multivitamins can never be overestimated
 - [D] it's reasonable to take a rational dose of multivitamins daily

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Some futurologists have assumed that the vast *upsurge* (剧增) of women in the workforce may portend a rejection of marriage. Many women, according to this hypothesis, would rather work than marry. The *converse* (反面) of this concern is that the prospects of becoming a multipaycheck household could encourage marriages. In the past, only the earnings and financial prospects of the man counted in the marriage decision. Now, however, the earning ability of a woman can make her more

attractive as a marriage partner. Data show that economic downturns tend to postpone marriage because the parties cannot afford to establish a family or are concerned about rainy days ahead. As the economy rebounds, the number of marriages also rises.

Coincident with the increase in women working outside the home is the increase in divorce rates. Yet, it may be wrong to jump to any simple cause-and-effect conclusions. The impact of a wife's work on divorce is no less cloudy than its impact on marriage decisions. The realization that she can be a good provider may increase the chances that a working wife will choose divorce over an unsatisfactory marriage. But the reverse is equally plausible. Tensions grounded in financial problems often play a key role in ending a marriage. Given high unemployment, inflationary problems, and slow growth in real earnings, a working wife can increase household income and relieve some of these pressing financial burdens. By raising a family's standard of living, a working wife may strengthen her family's financial and emotional stability.

Psychological factors also should be considered. For example, a wife blocked from a career outside the home may feel caged in the house. She may view her only choice as seeking a divorce. On the other hand, if she can find fulfillment through work outside the home, work and marriage can go together to create a stronger and more stable union.

Also, a major part of women's inequality in marriage has been due to the fact that, in most cases, men have remained the main breadwinners. With higher earning capacity and status occupations outside of the home comes the capacity to exercise power within the family. A working wife may rob a husband of being the master of the house. Depending upon how the couple reacts to these new conditions, it could create a stronger equal partnership or it could create new insecurities.

26. The word "portend" (Line 2, Para. 1) is closest in meaning to "_____".
[A] defy [B] signal [C] suffer from [D] result from
27. It is said in the passage that when the economy slides, _____.
[A] men would choose working women as their marriage partners
[B] more women would get married to seek financial security
[C] even working women would worry about their marriages
[D] more people would prefer to remain single for the time being
28. If women find fulfillment through work outside the home, _____.
A) they are more likely to dominate their marriage partners
[B] their husbands are expected to do more housework
[C] their marriage ties be can strengthened
[D] they tend to put their career before marriage
29. One reason why women with no career may seek a divorce is that _____.
[A] they feel that they have been robbed of their freedom
[B] they are afraid of being bossed around by their husbands
[C] they feel that their partners fail to live up to their expectations
[D] they tend to suspect their husbands' loyalty to their marriage
30. Which of the following statements can best summarize the author's view in the passage?
[A] The stability of marriage and the divorce rate may reflect the economic situation of the country.
[B] Even when economically independent, most women have to struggle for real equality in marriage.
[C] In order to secure their marriage women should work outside the home and remain independent.

[D] The impact of the growing female workforce on marriage varies from case to case.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

For most thinkers since the Greek philosophers, it was self-evident that there is something called human nature, something that constitutes the essence of man. There were various views about what constitutes it, but there was agreement that such an essence exists—that is to say, that there is something by virtue of which man is man. Thus man was defined as a rational being, as a social animal, an animal that can make tools, or a symbol-making animal.

More recently, this traditional view has begun to be questioned. One reason for this change was the increasing emphasis given to the historical approach to man. An examination of the history of humanity suggested that man in our epoch is so different from man in previous times that it seemed unrealistic to assume that men in every age have had in common something that can be called “human nature.” The historical approach was reinforced, particularly in the United States, by studies in the field of cultural *anthropology* (人类学). The study of primitive peoples has discovered such a diversity of customs, values, feelings, and thoughts that many anthropologists arrived at the concept that man is born as a blank sheet of paper on which each culture writes its text. Another factor contributing to the tendency to deny the assumption of a fixed human nature was that the concept has so often been abused as a shield behind which the most inhuman acts are committed. In the name of human nature, for example, Aristotle and most thinkers up to the eighteenth century defended slavery. Or in order to prove the rationality and necessity of the capitalist form of society, scholars have tried to make a case for acquisitiveness, competitiveness, and selfishness as *innate* (天生的) human traits. Popularly, one refers cynically to “human nature” in accepting the inevitability of such undesirable human behavior as greed, murder, cheating and lying.

Another reason for skepticism about the concept of human nature probably lies in the influence of evolutionary thinking. Once man came to be seen as developing in the process of evolution, the idea of a substance which is contained in his essence seemed untenable. Yet I believe it is precisely from an evolutionary standpoint that we can expect new insight into the problem of the nature of man.

31. The traditional view of “human nature” was strongly challenged by _____.
[A] the emergence of the evolutionary theory [B] the historical approach to man
[C] new insight into human behavior [D] the philosophical analysis of slavery
32. According to the passage, anthropologists believe that human beings _____.
[A] have some traits in common [B] are born with diverse cultures
[C] are born without a fixed nature [D] change their characters as they grow up
33. The author mentioned Aristotle, a great ancient thinker, in order to _____.
[A] emphasize that he contributed a lot to defining the concept of “human nature”
[B] show that the concept of “human nature” was used to justify social evils
[C] prove that he had a profound influence on the concept of “human nature”
[D] support the idea that some human traits are acquired
34. The word “untenable” (Line 3) in the last paragraph of the passage most probably means _____.
[A] invaluable [B] imaginable [C] changeable [D] indefensible
35. Most philosophers believed that human nature _____.
[A] is the quality distinguishing man from other animals
[B] consists of competitiveness and selfishness
[C] is something partly innate and partly acquired
[D] consists of rationality and undesirable behavior

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Richard Satava, program manager for advanced medical technologies, has been a driving force in bringing virtual reality to medicine, where computers create a “virtual” or simulated environment for surgeons and other medical *practitioners* (从业者).

“With virtual reality we’ll be able to put a surgeon in every trench,” said Satava. He envisaged a time when soldiers who are wounded fighting overseas are put in mobile surgical units equipped with computers.

The computers would transmit images of the soldiers to surgeons back in the U.S. The surgeons would look at the soldier through virtual reality *helmets* (头盔) that contain a small screen displaying the image of the wound. The doctors would guide robotic instruments in the battlefield mobile surgical unit that operate on the soldier.

Although Satava’s vision may be years away from standard operating procedure, scientists are progressing toward virtual reality surgery. Engineers at an international organization in California are developing a tele-operating device. As surgeons watch a three-dimensional image of the surgery, they move instruments that are connected to a computer, which passes their movements to robotic instruments that perform the surgery. The computer provides feedback to the surgeon on force, textures, and sound.

These technological wonders may not yet be part of the community hospital setting but increasingly some of the machinery is finding its way into civilian medicine. At Wayne State University Medical School, surgeon Lucia Zamorano takes images of the brain from computerized scans and uses a computer program to produce a 3-D image. She can then maneuver the 3-D image on the computer screen to map the shortest, least invasive surgical path to the *tumor* (肿瘤). Zamorano is also using technology that attaches a probe to surgical instruments so that she can track their positions. While cutting away a tumor deep in the brain, she watches the movement of her surgical tools in a computer graphics image of the patient’s brain taken before surgery.

During these procedures—operations that are done through small cuts in the body in which a miniature camera and surgical tools are maneuvered—surgeons are wearing 3-D glasses for a better view. And they are commanding robot surgeons to cut away tissue more accurately than human surgeons can.

Satava says, “We are in the midst of a fundamental change in the field of medicine.”

36. According to Richard Satava, the application of virtual reality to medicine _____.
[A] will enable surgeons to be physically present on every battlefield
[B] can raise the spirits of soldiers wounded on the battlefield
[C] will greatly improve medical conditions on the battlefield
[D] can shorten the time for operations on soldiers wounded on the battlefield
37. Richard Satava has visions of _____.
[A] using a remote-control technique to treat wounded soldiers fighting overseas
[B] wounded soldiers being saved by doctors wearing virtual reality helmets on the battlefield
[C] wounded soldiers being operated on by specially trained surgeons
[D] setting up mobile surgical units overseas
38. How is virtual reality surgery performed?
[A] It is performed by a computer-designed high precision device.
[B] Surgeons wear virtual reality helmets to receive feedback provided by a computer.
[C] Surgeons move robotic instruments by means of a computer linked to them.
[D] A 3-D image records the movements of the surgeons during the operation.

39. During virtual reality operations the surgeon can have a better view of the cuts in the body because _____.
- [A] he is looking at the cuts on a computer screen
 [B] the cuts can be examined from different angles
 [C] the cuts have been highly magnified
 [D] he is wearing 3-D glasses
40. Virtual reality operations are an improvement on conventional surgery in that they _____.
- [A] cause less pain to the wounded
 [B] allow the patient to recover more quickly
 [C] will make human surgeons' work less tedious
 [D] are done by robot surgeons with greater precision

Part III

Vocabulary

(20 minutes)

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

41. He suggested that we put the scheme into effect, for it is quite _____.
- [A] probable [B] sustainable [C] feasible [D] eligible
42. This book is about how these basic beliefs and values affect important _____ of American life.
- [A] facets [B] formats [C] formulas [D] fashions
43. It is one thing to locate oil, but it is quite another to _____ and transport it to the industrial centers.
- [A] permeate [B] extract [C] distinguish [D] concentrate
44. Students are expected to be quiet and _____ in an Asian classroom.
- [A] obedient [B] overwhelming [C] skeptical [D] subsidiary
45. Our reporter has just called to say that rescue teams will _____ to bring out the trapped miners.
- [A] effect [B] affect [C] conceive [D] endeavour
46. The Spanish team, who are not in superb form, will be doing their best next week to _____ themselves on the German team for last year's defeat.
- [A] remedy [B] reproach [C] revive [D] revenge
47. Creating so much confusion, Mason realized he had better make _____ what he was trying to tell the audience.
- [A] exclusive [B] explicit [C] objective [D] obscure
48. One of the examination questions _____ me completely and I couldn't answer it.
- [A] baffled [B] mingled [C] provoked [D] diverted
49. The vision of that big black car hitting the sidewalk a few feet from us will never be _____ from my memory.
- [A] ejected [B] escaped [C] erased [D] omitted
50. At present, it is not possible to confirm or to refute the suggestion that there is a causal relationship between the amount of fat we eat and the _____ of heart attacks.
- [A] incidence [B] impetus [C] rupture [D] emergence
51. There are many who believe that the use of force _____ political ends can never be justified.
- [A] in search of [B] in-pursuit of [C] in view of [D] in light of

52. Sometimes the bank manager himself is asked to _____ cheques if his clerks are not sure about them.
[A] credit [B] assure [C] certify [D] access
53. It is believed that the authorities are thinking of _____ new taxes to raise extra revenue.
[A] impairing [B] imposing [C] invading [D] integrating
54. When she heard the bad news, her eyes _____ with tears as she struggled to control her emotions.
[A] sparkled [B] twinkled [C] radiated [D] glittered
55. There are occasions when giving a gift _____ spoken communication, since the message it offers can cut through barriers of language and cultural diversity.
[A] overtakes [B] nourishes [C] surpasses [D] enforces
56. In order to keep the line moving, customers with lengthy _____ are required to do their banking inside.
[A] transit [B] transactions [C] turnover [D] tempos
57. President Wilson attempted to _____ between the powers to end the war, but neither side was prepared to give in.
[A] segregate [B] whirl [C] compromise [D] mediate
58. The police have installed cameras at dangerous road _____ to film those who drive through red traffic lights.
[A] trenches [B] utilities [C] pavements [D] junctions
59. It is reported that thirty people were killed in a _____ on the railway yesterday.
[A] collision [B] collaboration [C] corrosion [D] confrontation
60. Since a circle has no beginning or end, the wedding ring is accepted as a symbol of _____ love.
[A] successive [B] consecutive [C] eternal [D] insistent
61. Executives of the company enjoyed an _____ lifestyle of free gifts, fine wines and high salaries.
[A] exquisite [B] extravagant [C] exotic [D] eccentric
62. If you want to get into that tunnel, you first have to _____ away all the rocks.
[A] haul [B] repel [C] dispose [D] snatch
63. Some crops are relatively high yielders and could be planted in preference to others to _____ the food supply.
[A] enhance [B] curb [C] disrupt [D] heighten
64. Astronomers at the University of California discovered one of the most distant _____.
[A] paradoxes [B] paradises [C] galaxies [D] shuttles
65. Many great scientists _____ their success to hard work.
[A] portray [B] ascribe [C] impart [D] acknowledge
66. The sign set up by the road _____ drivers to a sharp turn.
[A] alerts [B] refreshes [C] pleads [D] diverts
67. The doctors don't _____ that the patient will live much longer.
[A] monitor [B] manifest [C] articulate [D] anticipate
68. Call your doctor for advice if the _____ persist for more than a few days.
[A] responses [B] signals [C] symptoms [D] reflections
69. We find it impossible to _____ with the latest safety regulations.
[A] accord [B] unify [C] obey [D] comply
70. Professor Smith and Professor Brown will _____ in presenting the series of lectures on Ameri-

can literature.

[A] alter

[B] alternate

[C] substitute

[D] exchange

Part IV

Error Correction

(15 minutes)

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

Thomas Malthus published his "Essay on the Principle of Population" almost 200 years ago. Ever since then, forecasters have been warning that worldwide famine was just around the next corner. The fast-growing population's demand for food, they warned, would soon exceed their supply, leading to widespread food shortages and starvation.

But in reality, the world's total grain harvest has risen steadily over the years. Except for relative isolated trouble spots like present-day Somalia, and occasional years of good harvests, the world's food crisis has remained just around the corner. Most experts believe this can continue even as if the population doubles by the mid-21st century, although feeding 10 billion people will not be easy for political, economic and environmental reasons. Optimists point to concrete examples of continued improvements in yield. In Africa, by instance, improved seed, more fertilizer and advanced growing practices have more than doubled corn and wheat yields in an experiment. Elsewhere, rice experts in the Philippines are producing a plant with few stems and more seeds. There is no guarantee that plant breeders can continue to develop new, higher-yielding crops, but most researchers see their success to date as reason for hope.

S1. _____

S2. _____

S3. _____

S4. _____

S5. _____

S6. _____

S7. _____

S8. _____

S9. _____

S10. _____

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **Reduce Waste on Campus**. You should write at least 150 words according to the outline given below in Chinese:

1. 目前有些校园内浪费现象严重
2. 浪费的危害
3. 从我做起, 杜绝浪费

Reduce Waste on Campus

大学英语六级考试 2003 年 12 月真题点评

Part I

Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. M: Did you see Martha just now? I want to ask her to go with us to the concert tonight.
W: She must be around somewhere. You may still be able to catch her.
Q: What does the woman mean?
- A) She knows where Martha has gone.
B) Martha will go to the concert by herself.
C) It is quite possible for the man to find Martha.
D) The man is going to meet Martha at the concert.

[解析]原文指出 (Martha) must be around somewhere, 即“她一定在这儿附近”, 并且说 be able to catch her, 即“能够找到她”, 因此 C 项为正确选项, 其中 find 对应原文的 catch。A 项“她知道 Martha 去了哪里”夸大了原文, B 项未提及, D 项不是男士的意思。

2. W: I can't bear the air pollution in the city any more. It's getting worse and worse.
M: You said it! We've never had so many factories before.
Q: What does the man mean?
- A) The air pollution is caused by the development of industry.
B) The city was poor because there wasn't much industry then.
C) The woman's exaggerating the seriousness of the pollution.
D) He might move to another city very soon.

[解析]原文指出“以前从未有这么多的工厂”, 由此可推理出“工业的发展导致了空气污染”, A 项与此相符。B 项与原文矛盾, C 项“该女子夸大了污染的程度”与原文不符, D 项“该男子将搬到另一个城市”未提及。其中中文 You said it! 非正式用法“你说对了。我同意。”的意思。

3. M: Just think, I went through so much work on my paper only to get a C.
W: Well, I don't think grades are everything. What you've learnt in the process will prove useful in your future work.
Q: What does the woman imply?
- A) The man should work harder to improve his grades.
B) The man will benefit from the effort he's put in.
C) It serves the man right to get a poor grade.
D) It was unfair of the teacher to give the man a C.

[解析]女士首先指出“分数并不意味着一切”, 然后指出“在写论文过程中学到的将在以后的工作中起作用”, 由此可归纳出“付出的努力将使他在将来受益”, 即 B 项。A 项“他应更努力学习以提高分数”未提及, C 项“他活该得这么低的分”更与女士原意矛盾, D 项“老师给他 C 是不公正的”未提及。

4. M: My brother is coming this weekend and I was thinking the three of us could go out for dinner Saturday night, any suggestions?
W: It's up to you, I don't know the restaurants here that well.
Q: What does the woman mean?
- A) She can make a reservation at the restaurant.
B) The man should decide where to eat.
C) She already has plans for Saturday night.
D) The man should ask his brother for suggestions.

[解析]女士指出 it's up to you, 意为“由你决定”, 因为她也不太清楚附近的餐馆, 因此 B 项是对此的正确解释。A 项“她可以预订餐馆”与此矛盾。另两项未提及。

5. W: I couldn't have won the award without your assistance. Thank you very much. A) The man deserved the award.
M: You've been working so hard, you deserve the honor. B) The woman helped the man succeed.
Q: What do we learn from the conversation? C) The man is thankful to the woman for her assistance.
D) The woman worked hard and was given an award.

[解析]解题关键在于弄清两人关系，是该女子在男子帮助下获奖，并表示感谢，而该男子认为她得奖是自己努力的结果，因此D项与此相符，另三项均弄反了二人的关系。

6. M: I'd like to sign up for some voluntary work in the environment council, I hear it is a great way to connect with the community. A) Voluntary work can help the man establish connections with the community.
W: It sure is, but you have to put in a lot of hours, so you must leave some room in scheduling you time. B) The man's voluntary work has left him little room in his schedule.
Q: What does the woman imply? C) Voluntary work with the environment council requires a time commitment.
D) A lot of people have signed up for voluntary work with the environment council.

[解析]女士指出“你得投入很多时间”，B项中 time commitment 即是对原文 put in a lot of hours 的解释。A项“志愿工作能建立与社区的联系”是男士的意思，B项不对因为女士只是建议他留出空余时间，并未说志愿工作会占用他全部时间，D项未提及。

7. W: Can you tell me when I can leave here, doctor? I have some important business to attend to. A) The patient must receive treatment regularly.
M: That depends on how your condition reacts to our treatment. You may leave as soon as the bleeding stops. I think that will take a couple of days. B) The patient can't leave the hospital until the bleeding stops.
Q: What does the doctor mean? C) The patient's husband can attend to the business in her place.
D) The patient must take a good rest and forget about her business.

[解析]医生指出“一止血你就可以离开”，B项“病人直到止血才可以离开”与此相符，用 not ... until 替换原文的 as soon as, A项“病人需要定期治疗”未提及，C项“病人丈夫可代她工作”未提及，D项“病人需休息并忘记工作”曲解原文。

8. M: I'm told that Alice is trying to find a job in an electronics company. A) Alice does not know much about electronics.
W: As far as I know, she is good at anything but electronics. B) Alice is unlikely to find a job anywhere.
Q: What does the woman mean? C) Alice is not interested in anything but electronics.
D) Alice is likely to find a job in an electronics company.

[解析]原文用 but 表示“除了”，意为“她除了电子学什么都擅长”，由此可推理“她的电子学不佳”，因此A项“她不太懂电子学”与此相符。B项“她不可能找到其他工作”与此不符，C项“她只对电子学感兴趣”未提及，D项“她可能在电子公司找到工作”显然与原文矛盾。

9. M: Jimmy is going on a journey tomorrow. Shall we have a farewell dinner tonight? A) Jimmy is going to set out tonight.
W: Do you think it's necessary? You know he will be away just for a few days. B) Jimmy has not decided on his journey.
Q: What does the woman mean? C) There is no need to have a farewell dinner.
D) They may have a dinner when Jimmy's back.

[解析]女士首先反问“你觉得有必要吗”，由此可推理她认为告别晚餐没有必要，而后她又指出“他只离开几天”，作为观点的理由。由此C项“告别晚餐是没有必要的”与此相符。A项与原文矛盾，因为 Jimmy 是“明天”走。B项“Jimmy 未决定行程”也与原文矛盾，D项“Jimmy 回来后一起吃饭”未提及。

10. M: I thought you were going to call me last night about the plan to the conference on language teaching.

W: Sorry, I should have, but Tom and Jane stopped by and stayed until midnight.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

- A) The woman had been planning for the conference.
B) The woman called the man but the line was busy.
C) The woman didn't come back until midnight.
D) The woman had guests all evening.

解释原文

【解析】女士用 should have 虚拟语气表示她没打成电话，而后指出原因是“Tom 和 Jane 来了，呆到半夜”，因此 D 项“她整个晚上陪客人了”与此相符。A 项“她为会议做计划”与原文矛盾，因为她有访客没时间计划会议的事，B “她打了电话但占线”更与原文矛盾，C 项“她半夜才回来”曲解了原文。

Section B

Passage One

The Golden-Gate Bridge joins the beautiful city of Saint Francisco with the suburbs to the north. Each day about 100, 000 automobiles cross the bridge taking people to and from the city. More than half of them cross the bridge during the morning and evening rush hours. With the traffic is so heavy the trip is not pleasant. Now, however, there lives one group of happy commuters. These are the group who travel under the bridge instead of on it. They go to work by boat and enjoy it so much that most of them say they will never go back car again. The ferry they take is spacious, quiet and comfortable. Commuters can enjoy the sun on deck. In the morning, they can have breakfast in a coffee shop and in the evening they can order a drink in the bar while looking at the beautiful scenery. The trip takes only 30 minutes and it's not very costly. But best of all, being on the boat seems to make people more friendly toward each other. There has already been a marriage of two commuters who met on the ferry. Because the ferry has been so successful there are plans to use other still larger boats. There is also a proposal for a high speed boat that makes the trip only for 15 minutes. But not everyone is happy about that. A lot of people feel that half an hour is just enough time to relax.

细节推理

细节重现

解释原文

11. According to the speaker, how do commuters feel about crossing the Golden-Gate Bridge by car?
A) They are delighted because they can enjoy the scenery while driving.
B) They are frightened because traffic accidents are frequent.
C) They are irritated because the bridge is jammed with cars.
D) They are pleased because it saves them much time.
12. What does the speaker say about ferry commuters?
A) They don't have their own cars to drive to work.
B) Many of them are romantic by temperament.
C) Most of them enjoy the drinks on the boat.
D) They tend to be more friendly to each other.
13. How do commuters respond to plans for the future of the ferry?
A) Many welcome the idea of having more bars on board.
B) Many prefer the ferry to maintain its present speed.
C) Some suggest improving the design of the deck.
D) Some object to using larger luxury boats.

11. **【解析】**原文指出“交通如此拥挤，行程并不愉快”，C 项与此相符，用 irritated 解释 unpleasant, jammed 解释 heavy traffic。而 A 项“他们很高兴能欣赏风景”未提及，B 项“他们为常发生的车祸感到害怕”未提及，D 项“他们为能省时间感到高兴”与原文矛盾。

12. **【解析】**原文指出“最重要的是人们在船上变得更友好”，D 项是此细节的重现。A 项“他们没有车开着去上班”与原文矛盾，因为人们只是不愿开车上班遭遇交通阻塞，B 项“许多人性格浪漫”是夸大了事实，C 项“多数人喜欢船上的饮料”未提及。

13. **【解析】**原文指出“有人建议提高速度，但许多人认为现有的速度正好够人们放松”，因此人们主要是不满意建议速度的提高，而希望维持现状，因此 B 与此相符。A 项“许多人欢迎增加船上酒吧的主意”未提及，C 项“有人建议改进甲板设计”也未提及，D 项“有人反对用更大的豪华船只”与原文不符，原文只说计划用大船，但没提到人们的反应。

Passage Two

How many teeth have you had failed in the past 2 years? If you follow the advice of doctor Forstic, you will be able to reduce the number of your visit to the dentist's. Doctor Forstic conducted a two-year survey to find out how to prevent or reduce dental decay. 946 students took part in the experiment. 523 students cleaned their teeth within 10 minutes of eating. When possible, they use tooth brush. When it was impossible, they wash their mouth thoroughly with water. The remaining 423 students merely cleaned their teeth when they went to bed and when they got up in the morning. All the students had their teeth x-rayed at the end of the first and second years. At the end of the first year, the night and morning group had three times as many decayed teeth as the cleaning after each meal group. At the end of the second year, the latter group had 53% fewer decayed teeth than the former group. Doctor Forstic cleans his teeth after each meal for 13 years, and has had no single decayed tooth. He pointed out that the sugar is the major agent in dental decay, particularly, the sugar in sweets, cakes and soft drinks. Ideally you should keep a toothbrush in your pocket and use it immediately after you have finished eating. When this is impractical, you can at least make sure that you have drink water and let the water through your teeth force out any particles of the food. Seven out of ten people lose at least half of their teeth by the time they are fifty. Many have complete false teeth by that time. In any case, neither toothache nor a visit to the dentist is very pleasant. So, it's worthwhile making an effort to keep your own teeth as long as possible. The main preventive agent is simply water.

14. According to the passage, what type of food or drink is most likely to cause dental decay?
- A) Coca Cola.
B) Sausage.
C) Milk.
D) Fried chicken.
15. What does the passage tell us the condition of Doctor Forstic's teeth?
- A) He has had thirteen decayed teeth.
B) He doesn't have a single decayed tooth.
C) He has fewer decayed teeth than other people of his age.
D) He never had a single tooth pulled out before he was fifty.
16. What does doctor Forstic suggest to prevent dental decay?
- A) Brush your teeth right before you go to bed in the evening.
B) Have as few of your teeth pulled out as possible.
C) Have your teeth X-rayed at regular intervals.
D) Clean your teeth shortly after eating.

细节推理

细节重现

综合归纳

14. [解析]原文指出研究表明,糖分是导致牙齿损坏的主要原因,尤其是糖果、蛋糕、饮料中的糖分,因此A项“可口可乐”与此相符。
15. [解析]原文指出 Forstic 医生 13 年来每餐后都坚持刷牙,没有一颗坏牙,因此B项与此一致。
16. [解析]原文指出“最好随身带牙刷,吃完饭后刷牙,如果带牙刷不实际的话至少用水漱口清除食物残渣”,由此可归纳出医生建议饭后清洁牙齿,即D项。A项“睡前刷牙”是不够的,B项“尽量少拔牙”是不以个人意愿为转移的,C项“定期用X光检查牙齿”与题意不符。

Passage Three

The worldwide organization of the Red Cross stems from the idea of Henri Dunant, a Swiss banker. In 1838, at the age of 10, Dunant was taken by his father to visit a prison. There he saw prisoners chained together exercising in the yard and breaking stones along the road. This experience left a deep impression on him, and made him determined to do something for convicts and slaves, and for all who were oppressed and deprived of their

17. What first led Henri Dunant to think of helping the oppressed?
- A) A visit to a prison.
B) The influence of his father.
C) A talk with some miserable slaves.
D) His experience in the war between France and Austria.
18. What did Henri Dunant do during the battle between

综合归纳