



吴耀武英语图书

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英语六级

全攻略

历届真题点评

全国大学英语六级考试命题研究组

主 编 吴耀武

副主编 杨 敏 冯正斌

编 者 吴耀武 杨 敏 冯正斌 钱晓娟 高爱雄

主 审 梁根顺

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【内容简介】《英语六级全攻略——历届真题点评》由吴耀武等英语教学测试专家编写,书中收录了六级英语考试最新10套试题,并加以点评,使考生了解其命题规律性,发现其预测性,在实战中能够应对自如。

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前 言

大学英语六级考试自从 1989 年实施以来,参加人数与日俱增。近几年,随着全国大学生英语水平的普遍提高,达到英语四级水平已成为大多数大学生毕业的起码要求,许多学生在通过四级考试后,已把眼光投向了更高的标准——大学英语六级考试,有的高校将某些专业(国际贸易等)毕业英语水平要求提高到了六级。

那么,怎样才能有效地备考,顺利地通过六级考试呢?正确的学习方法,优质的复习材料,坚持不懈的努力缺一不可。这个正确的学习方法,从实战角度出发,我们认为要贯彻“以实战为中心”的原则,从历届真题出发,不仅要研究如何解题,更要研究怎样命题。对于没有系统进行过六级备考的学生,一定要紧扣历届真题,因为真题里蕴藏着非常重要的规律性和预测性。六级考试是水平考试,不是选拔考试,这个原则决定了该项考试命题:一定是围绕特定的大纲,因而规律性和重复性很容易从历届真题练习过程中发现。真题的预测性就是体现在规律的发现和揭示的过程中。无论是命题规律还是解题规律都会在每次考试中得以体现。考生除了具备扎实的基本功外,也应学会如何掌握其中的命题规律和解题规律,这对他最后的成绩起着重要的作用。

为了帮助广大考生认识大学英语六级考试内部规律,顺利通过考试,我们携西安外国语学院、上海外国语大学等近十所高等院校十几位长期工作在四、六级教学辅导第一线的外语教师,精心编写了这本《英语六级全攻略——历届真题点评》,全书中的解析全面贯彻了吴耀武老师授课理念,可以讲是多年课堂教学和辅导精华部分的集

中体现。建议同学们在做的过程中,先要进行考场模拟训练,即在考试规定的时间内完成一套试卷,然后再看解析和点评,这样才会有实战意义,并取得良好效果。

吴老师特别提示:在备考前期宜采用分项训练,发现问题集中突破,考前一月在规定时间内完成最近几年的历届考题,这样才能提高实战技能,取得好成绩。在学习过程中如有任何疑问,欢迎造访吴耀武英语教学网 <http://www.515english.com> 与我们交流。

编者

2005年1月

2000 年 12 月大学英语六级考试

试 题

试 卷 一

Part I Listening Comprehension (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. 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.*

Section A

1. A) The man thinks travelling by air is quite safe.
B) The woman never travels by plane.
C) Both speakers feel nervous when flying.
D) The speakers feel sad about the serious loss of life.

2. A) At the information desk. B) In an office.
 C) In a restaurant. D) At a railway station.
3. A) Write the letter. B) Paint the shelf.
 C) Fix the shelf. D) Look for the pen.
4. A) It gives a 30% discount to all customers.
 B) It is run by Mrs. Winter's husband.
 C) It hires Mrs. Winter as an adviser.
 D) It encourages husbands to shop on their own.
5. A) Long exposure to the sun. B) Lack of sleep.
 C) Too tight a hat. D) Long working hours.
6. A) His English is still poor after ten years in America.
 B) He doesn't mind speaking English with an accent.
 C) He doesn't like the way Americans speak.
 D) He speaks English as if he were a native speaker.
7. A) An auto mechanic. B) An electrician.
 C) A carpenter. D) A telephone repairman.
8. A) They both enjoyed watching the game.
 B) The man thought the results were beyond their expectations.
 C) They both felt good about the results of the game.
 D) People were surprised at their winning the game.
9. A) Manager and employee. B) Salesman and customer.
 C) Guide and tourist. D) Professor and student.
10. A) Tom has arranged a surprise party for Lucy.
 B) Tom will keep the surprise party a secret.
 C) Tom and Lucy have no secrets from each other.
 D) Tom didn't make any promise to Lucy.

Section B Compound Dictation

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.

注 意

听力理解的 B 节 (Section B) 为复合式听写 (Compound Dictation), 题目在试卷二上。现在请取出试卷二。

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 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

Birds that are literally half-asleep — with one brain hemisphere alert and the other sleeping — control which side of the brain remains awake, according to a new study of sleeping ducks.

Earlier studies have documented half-brain sleep in a wide range of birds. The brain hemispheres take turns sinking into the sleep stage characterized by slow brain waves. The eye controlled by the sleeping hemisphere keeps shut, while the wakeful hemisphere's eye stays open and alert. Birds also can sleep with both hemispheres resting at once.

Decades of studies of bird flocks led researchers to predict ex-

tra alertness in the more vulnerable, end-of-the-row sleepers. Sure enough, the end birds tended to watch carefully on the side away from their companions. Ducks in the inner spots showed no preference for gaze direction.

Also, birds *dozing* (打盹) at the end of the line resorted to single-hemisphere sleep, rather than total relaxation, more often than inner ducks did. Rotating 16 birds through the positions in a four-duck row, the researchers found outer birds half-asleep during some 32 percent of dozing time versus about 12 percent for birds in internal spots.

“We believe this is the first evidence for an animal behaviorally controlling sleep and wakefulness simultaneously in different regions of the brain,” the researchers say.

The results provide the best evidence for a long-standing supposition that single-hemisphere sleep evolved as creatures scanned for enemies. The preference for opening an eye on the lookout side could be widespread, he predicts. He’s seen it in a pair of birds dozing side-by-side in the zoo and in a single pet bird sleeping by a mirror. The mirror-side eye closed as if the reflection were a companion and the other eye stayed open.

Useful as half-sleeping might be, it’s only been found in birds and such water *mammals* (哺乳动物) as dolphins, whales, and seals. Perhaps keeping one side of the brain awake allows a sleeping animal to surface occasionally to avoid drowning.

Studies of birds may offer unique insights into sleep. Jerome M. Siegel of the UCLA says he wonders if birds’ half-brain sleep is “just the tip of the *iceberg* (冰山).” He speculates that more examples may turn up when we take a closer look at other species.

11. A new study on birds’ sleep has revealed that _____.

- A) half-brain sleep is found in a wide variety of birds
B) half-brain sleep is characterized by slow brain waves
C) birds can control their half-brain sleep consciously
D) birds seldom sleep with the whole of their brain at rest
12. According to the passage, birds often half sleep because _____.
- A) they have to watch out for possible attacks
B) their brain hemispheres take turns to rest
C) the two halves of their brain are differently structured
D) they have to constantly keep an eye on their companions
13. The example of a bird sleeping in front of a mirror indicates that _____.
- A) the phenomenon of birds dozing in pairs is widespread
B) birds prefer to sleep in pairs for the sake of security
C) even an imagined companion gives the bird a sense of security
D) a single pet bird enjoys seeing its own reflection in the mirror
14. While sleeping, some water mammals tend to keep half awake in order to _____.
- A) alert themselves to the approaching enemy
B) emerge from water now and then to breathe
C) be sensitive to the ever-changing environment
D) avoid being swept away by rapid currents
15. By “just the tip of the iceberg” (Line 3, Para. 8), Siegel suggests that _____.
- A) half-brain sleep has something to do with icy weather
B) the mystery of half-brain sleep is close to being solved
C) most birds living in cold regions tend to be half sleepers
D) half-brain sleep is a phenomenon that could exist among other species

Passage Two

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

A nine-year-old schoolgirl single-handedly cooks up a science-fair experiment that ends up *debunking* (揭穿……的真相) a widely practised medical treatment. Emily Rosa's target was a practice known as *therapeutic* (治疗的) touch (TT for short), whose advocates manipulate patients' "energy field" to make them feel better and even, say some, to cure them of various ills. Yet Emily's test shows that these energy fields can't be detected, even by trained TT *practitioners* (行医者). Obviously mindful of the publicity value of the situation, *Journal* editor George Lundberg appeared on TV to declare, "Age doesn't matter. It's good science that matters, and this is good science."

Emily's mother Linda Rosa, a registered nurse, has been campaigning against TT for nearly a decade. Linda first thought about TT in the late 80s, when she learned it was on the approved list for continuing nursing education in Colorado. Its 100,000 trained practitioners (48,000 in the U. S.) don't even touch their patients. Instead, they waved their hands a few inches from the patient's body, pushing energy fields around until they're in "balance." TT advocates say these manipulations can help heal wounds, relieve pain and reduce fever. The claims are taken seriously enough that TT therapists are frequently hired by leading hospitals, at up to \$70 an hour, to smooth patients' energy, sometimes during surgery.

Yet Rosa could not find any evidence that it works. To provide such proof, TT therapists would have to sit down for independent testing — something they haven't been eager to do, even though

James Randi has offered more than \$ 1 million to anyone who can demonstrate the existence of a human energy field. (He's had one taker so far. She failed.) A skeptic might conclude that TT practitioners are afraid to lay their beliefs on the line. But who could turn down an innocent fourth-grader? Says Emily: "I think they didn't take me very seriously because I'm a kid."

The experiment was straightforward: 21 TT therapists stuck their hands, palms up, through a screen. Emily held her own hand over one of theirs — left or right — and the practitioners had to say which hand it was. When the results were recorded, they'd done no better than they would have by simply guessing. If there was an energy field, they couldn't feel it.

16. Which of the following is evidence that TT is widely practised?
 - A) TT has been in existence for decades.
 - B) Many patients were cured by therapeutic touch.
 - C) TT therapists are often employed by leading hospitals.
 - D) More than 100,000 people are undergoing TT treatment.
17. Very few TT practitioners responded to the \$ 1 million offer because _____.
 - A) they didn't take the offer seriously
 - B) they didn't want to risk their career
 - C) they were unwilling to reveal their secret
 - D) they thought it was not in line with their practice
18. The purpose of Emily Rosa's experiment was _____.
 - A) to see why TT could work the way it did
 - B) to find out how TT cured patients' illnesses
 - C) to test whether she could sense the human energy field
 - D) to test whether a human energy field really existed
19. Why did some TT practitioners agree to be the subjects of

- Emily's experiment?
- A) It involved nothing more than mere guessing.
B) They thought it was going to be a lot of fun.
C) It was more straightforward than other experiments.
D) They sensed no harm in a little girl's experiment.
20. What can we learn from the passage?
- A) Some widely accepted beliefs can be deceiving.
B) Solid evidence weighs more than pure theories.
C) Little children can be as clever as trained TT practitioners.
D) The principle of TT is too profound to understand.

Passage Three

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

What might driving on an automated highway be like? The answer depends on what kind of system is ultimately adopted. Two distinct types are on the drawing board. The first is a special-purpose lane system, in which certain lanes are reserved for automated vehicles. The second is a mixed traffic system: fully automated vehicles would share the road with partially automated or manually driven cars. A special-purpose lane system would require more extensive physical modifications to existing highways, but it promises the greatest gains in *freeway*(高速公路) capacity.

Under either scheme, the driver would specify the desired destination, furnishing this information to a computer in the car at the beginning of the trip or perhaps just before reaching the automated highway. If a mixed traffic system was in place, automated driving could begin whenever the driver was on suitably equipped roads. If special-purpose lanes were available, the car could enter them and join existing traffic in two different ways. One method would use a

special *onramp* (入口引道). As the driver approached the point of entry for the highway, devices installed on the roadside would electronically check the vehicle to determine its destination and to ascertain that it had the proper automation equipment in good working order. Assuming it passed such tests, the driver would then be guided through a gate and toward an automated lane. In this case, the transition from manual to automated control would take place on the entrance ramp. An alternative technique could employ conventional lanes, which would be shared by automated and regular vehicles. The driver would steer onto the highway and move in normal fashion to a “transition” lane. The vehicle would then shift under computer control onto a lane reserved for automated traffic. (The limitation of these lanes to automated traffic would, presumably, be well respected, because all *trespassers* (非法进入者) could be swiftly identified by authorities.)

Either approach to joining a lane of automated traffic would harmonize the movement of newly entering vehicles with those already traveling. Automatic control here should allow for smooth merging, without the usual uncertainties and potential for accidents. And once a vehicle had settled into automated travel, the driver would be free to release the wheel, open the morning paper or just relax.

21. We learn from the first paragraph that two systems of automated highways _____.
- A) are being planned B) are being modified
C) are now in wide use D) are under construction
22. A special-purpose lane system is probably advantageous in that _____.
- A) it would require only minor changes to existing highways

- B) it would achieve the greatest highway traffic efficiency
C) it has a lane for both automated and partially automated vehicles
D) it offers more lanes for automated vehicles
23. Which of the following is true about driving on an automated highway?
- A) Vehicles traveling on it are assigned different lanes according to their destinations.
B) A car can join existing traffic any time in a mixed lane system.
C) The driver should inform his car computer of his destination before driving onto it.
D) The driver should share the automated lane with those of regular vehicles.
24. We know from the passage that a car can enter a special-purpose lane _____.
- A) by smoothly merging with cars on the conventional lane
B) by way of a ramp with electronic control devices
C) through a specially guarded gate
D) after all trespassers are identified and removed
25. When driving in an automated lane, the driver _____.
- A) should harmonize with newly entering cars
B) doesn't have to rely on his computer system
C) should watch out for potential accidents
D) doesn't have to hold on to the steering wheel

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Taking charge of yourself involves putting to rest some very