

· 新活力英语丛书 ·

大学英语六级考试 历年全真卷详解

1996.1~2001.6

张 敏 主 编

华 东 理 工 大 学 出 版 社

内 容 提 要

本书共分四个部分:第一部分是历年全真卷测试与自我评估,包括 1996 年 1 月至 2001 年 1 月六级全真卷;第二部分是考前热身最佳材料 2001 年 6 月卷,帮助考生了解最新考试动向。第三部分是答案与详解,包括 1996 年 1 月至 2001 年 6 月试题的答案与分析;第四部分为所有试题的听力原文。

本书收集了 1996 年 1 月至 2001 年 6 月共 12 套大学英语六级考试全真卷,每套试卷除附有参考答案外,均编写了注解,对每个选项进行了分析,对一些易混淆的词进行辨析,帮助考生进一步掌握语言点,把握六级考试的重点,以从容备考。

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前 言

《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》规定,语言测试应着眼于考核学生的语言能力和交际能力、准确性和流利程度。大纲指出,大学英语教学的目的是培养学生具有较强的阅读能力、一定的听和译的能力,以及初步的写和说的能力,使学生能以英语为工具,获取专业所需要的信息,并为进一步提高英语水平打下坚实的基础。

大学英语六级考试的目的是要考核学生运用语言的能力,同时也考核学生对语法结构和词语的掌握程度。根据大学英语考试大纲,目前的六级考试每次所考的总题型保持不变,试卷形式相对稳定。

六级考试的试题形式相对简单,但一套科学的试题,其命题是一项专业性极强的工作,每道题都是经过命题、审题、测试、计算机试题项目分析、复审等一系列复杂的程序,在确保试卷的难易度、区分度等方面都达到了规定的要求后才能实际进入施考,以保证其测试点的科学、合理性,力求对学生能力进行客观、科学的评价。

因此,在应考之前使用历年的全真卷进行模拟,是非常有效的复习方法,一是可以熟悉考题形式,二是可以准确把握考试的难度。本书收集了十二套历年考过的六级全真题卷,每套题后除了附参考答案外,还编写了简单扼要的注解,以帮助考生进一步掌握语言点,了解六级考试的重点,从容备考。

本书编者都是多年从事大学英语教学的教师,具有丰富的教学经验和相当的培训经验。

参加本书的编者有:何靖文、李明、李江海、钱敏、赵雷、姜璇、张樱、郭恬恬、俞亮、陈雨豪、李萌、韩蔚、吴建虹、周栋、吴笠文、江冰、周涛等。

因编者水平有限,不足之处请同行与读者批评指正。

编者

2001年8月

本书使用指导

目前大学英语六级考试所考题型为：

1. 听力理解（共 20 分）

到目前为止听力部分有四种题型：传统题型“对话”和“短文理解”，1997 年公布的新题型“复合式听写”。

测试形式为：“对话”+“短文理解”，或
“对话”+“复合式听写”或
“对话”+“听写填空”。

“对话”一般为 10 组简短的对话 (Section A)，Section B 为三篇短文理解，共 10 题。1997 年公布的新题型为复合式听写 (Compound Dictation)，共有 10 个空，其形式为：给出一篇短文，先听一遍，然后在听第二遍的时候需要考生将所缺的内容填上去，第三篇语速较快，供考生核对。此题型在 1999 年 6 月考试中出现过。

2. 阅读理解（共 40 分）

此部分共有 4 个 Passage，20 个题，每题 2 分。

3. 词汇（共 15 分）

此部分共有 30 个题，每题 0.5 分。

4. 填空 或 改错 或简短回答题（共 10 分）

填空和改错涉及语法与词汇，共有 20 题，每题 0.5 分。同时，简短回答题会不时地出现在这一部分，形式为提供一篇短文，然后考生根据所提问题进行回答。要求简洁，共 5 题，每题 2 分。

5. 作文（共 15 分）

作文一般都有提示。其评分标准共分五等：14 分、11 分、8 分、5 分及 2 分。读者在平时模拟时可参照所给的参考作文。

自我评估表

每次做题时,都应严格按照考试要求认真完成每一套题目,将每次模拟的成绩列入下表,看看自己是不是一直在进步。

1996 年 1 月卷	你的得分 _____
1996 年 6 月卷	你的得分 _____
1997 年 1 月卷	你的得分 _____
1997 年 6 月卷	你的得分 _____
1998 年 1 月卷	你的得分 _____
1998 年 6 月卷	你的得分 _____
1999 年 1 月卷	你的得分 _____
1999 年 6 月卷	你的得分 _____
2000 年 1 月卷	你的得分 _____
2000 年 6 月卷	你的得分 _____
2001 年 1 月卷	你的得分 _____
2001 年 6 月卷	你的得分 _____

Do more , do better .

第一部分

历年全真卷测试与自我评估

1996 年 1 月卷

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 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 center.*

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

D) She has been offered a new job.

10. A) It will last for two weeks. B) It has come to a halt.
C) It will end before long. D) It will probably continue.

Section B

Passage One

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

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

Passage Two

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

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

Passage Three

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

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

- C) The prices the major hotels charge.
- D) The place where taxis are waiting to be hired.

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

Directions: *There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions of 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:

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

Sheet music or printed music, too, is material culture. Scholars once defined folk music-cultures as those in which people learn and sing music by ear rather than from print, but research shows mutual influence among oral and written sources during the past few centuries in Europe, Britain, and America. Printed versions limit variety because they tend to standardize any song, yet they stimulate people to create new and different songs. Besides, the ability to read music *notation* (乐谱) has a far-reaching effect on musicians and, when it becomes widespread, on the music-culture as a whole.

One more important part of music’s material culture should be singled out: the influence of the electronic media — radio, record player, tape recorder, television, and videocassette, with the future promising talking and singing computers and other developments. This is all part of the “information revolution,” a twentieth-century phenomenon as important as the industrial revolution was in the nineteenth. These electronic media are not just limited to modern nations; they have affected music-cultures all over the globe.

21. Research into the material culture of a nation is of great importance because _____.

- A) it helps produce new cultural tools and technology
 - B) it can reflect the development of the nation
 - C) it helps understand the nation's past and present
 - D) it can demonstrate the nation's civilization
22. It can be learned from this passage that _____.
A) the existence of the symphony was attributed to the spread of Near Eastern and Chinese music
B) Near Eastern music had an influence on the development of the instruments in the symphony orchestra
C) the development of the symphony shows the mutual influence of Eastern and Western music
D) the musical instruments in the symphony orchestra were developed on the basis of Near Eastern music
23. According to the author, music notation is important because _____.
A) it has a great effect on the music-culture as more and more people are able to read it
B) it tends to standardize folk songs when it is used by folk musicians
C) it is the printed version of standardized folk music
D) it encourages people to popularize printed versions of songs
24. It can be concluded from the passage that the introduction of electronic media into the world of music _____.
A) has brought about an information revolution
B) has speeded up the advent of a new generation of computers
C) has given rise to new forms of music culture
D) has led to the transformation of traditional musical instruments
25. Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of the passage?
A) Musical instruments developed through the years will sooner or later be replaced by computers.
B) Music cannot be passed on to future generations unless it is recorded.
C) Folk songs cannot be spread far unless they are printed on music sheets.
D) The development of music culture is highly dependent on its material aspect.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage :

The question of whether war is inevitable is one which has concerned many of the world's great writers. Before considering this question, it will be useful to introduce some related concepts. Conflict, defined as opposition among social entities directed against one another, is distinguished from competition, defined as opposition among social entities independently striving for something which is in inadequate supply. Competitors may not be aware of one another, while the parties to a conflict are. Conflict and competition are both categories of opposition, which has been defined as a process by which social entities function in the disservice of one another. Opposition is thus con-

trasted with cooperation, the process by which social entities function in the service of one another. These definitions are necessary because it is important to emphasize that competition between individuals or groups is inevitable in a world of limited resources, but conflict is not. Conflict, nevertheless, is very likely to occur, and is probably an essential and desirable element of human societies.

Many authors have argued for the inevitability of war from the premise that in the struggle for existence among animal species, only the fittest survive. In general, however, this struggle in nature is competition, not conflict. Social animals, such as monkeys and cattle, fight to win or maintain leadership of the group. The struggle for existence occurs not in such fights, but in the competition for limited feeding areas and for the *occupancy* (占有) of areas free from meat-eating animals. Those who fail in this competition starve to death or become victims to other species. This struggle for existence does not resemble human war, but rather the competition of individuals for jobs, markets, and materials. The essence of the struggle is the competition for the necessities of life that are insufficient to satisfy all.

Among nations there is competition in developing resources, trades, skills, and a satisfactory way of life. The successful nations grow and *prosper*(繁荣); the unsuccessful decline. While it is true that this competition may induce efforts to expand territory at the expense of others, and thus lead to conflict, it cannot be said that war-like conflict among nations is inevitable, although competition is.

26. In the first paragraph, the author gives the definitions of some terms in order to _____.
- A) argue for the similarities between animal societies and human societies
 - B) smooth out the conflicts in human societies
 - C) distinguish between two kinds of opposition
 - D) summarize the characteristic features of opposition and cooperation
27. According to the author, competition differs from conflict in that _____.
- A) it results in war in most cases
 - B) it induces efforts to expand territory
 - C) it is a kind of opposition among social entities
 - D) it is essentially a struggle for existence
28. The phrase "function in the disservice of one another" (Para. 1, Line 8~9) most probably means "_____".
- A) betray each other
 - B) harm one another
 - C) help to collaborate with each other
 - D) benefit one another
29. The author indicates in the passage that conflict _____.
- A) is an inevitable struggle resulting from competition
 - B) reflects the struggle among social animals
 - C) is an opposition among individual social entities
 - D) can be avoided

Good design practice is a mixture of specific procedures and general principles. For a start, designers should build an original model of the machine and try it out on typical members of the public — not on colleagues in the development laboratory. Simple public trials would quickly reveal many design mistakes. In an ideal world, there would be some ways of controlling quality such as that the VCR must be redesigned repeatedly until, say, 90 per cent of users can work 90 per cent of the features correctly 90 per cent of the time.

36. The author had trouble operating his VCR because _____.
A) he had neglected the importance of using the timer
B) the machine had far more technical features than necessary
C) he had set about using it without proper training
D) its operation was far more difficult than the designer intended it to be
37. According to the author, manufacturers _____.
A) should add more useful features to their machines
B) often fail to make their products easy to use
C) should make their appliances as attractive as possible
D) often fail to provide proper training in the use of their products
38. It seems that manufacturers will remain reluctant to make improvements unless _____.
A) they can do so at a very low cost
B) they find their machines hard to operate
C) they have difficulty selling their products
D) they receive a lot of complaints about their machines
39. According to the passage, before a VCR is sold on the market, its original model should be tried out _____.
A) among ordinary consumers who are not technically minded
B) among people who are technically minded
C) among experienced technicians and potential users
D) among people who are in charge of public relations
40. One of the reasons why VCRs are so difficult to use is that _____.
A) the designers are often insensitive to the operational complexities of their machines
B) the range of features provided is unlimited
C) there is no ideal way of controlling quality
D) their designers often ignore the complaints of their users

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 answer that best*