

最新大学英语 六级测试题集

(修订版)

孙怀庆 主编

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前 言

为了满足广大已通过全国大学英语四级考试的学生熟悉大学英语六级统考的形式和内容, 进一步提高英语水平及增强六级统考应试能力, 特别适应英语六级考试采用新题型的需要, 我们在英语测试学理论的指导下, 依据《大学英语六级考试大纲》及《关于全国大学英语六级考试采用新题型的通知》精神, 并参阅了国家考试中心公布的曝光题, 充分利用我校大学外语部近几年积累的国内外最新资料精心编写了这本《最新大学英语六级测试题集》。

本书由十五套包括听力理解(含听写填空、复合式听写)、阅读理解(含简短回答题)、词语用法与语法结构、改错、英译汉和短文写作等六部分内容的模拟试题, 听力理解部分录音材料的文字稿, 全部试题的参考答案, 翻译译文及写作范文组成。听力部分的有声资料均由外籍专家录制。

本书编写重视试题的信度和效度, 并力图突出科学性、针对性、实用性、新颖性、正确性。参加本书编写的均系长期从事大学英语教学及测试, 具有高级职称的教师。他们治学严谨, 勤于考题的潜心研究, 富有指导六级统考的丰富经验。我们相信本书能成为欲参加全国大学英语六级考试的同学们迎考热身, 进行强化训练, 熟悉考试形式, 掌握应试技巧, 培养临场感, 增强应试能力的良师益友。

本书亦可作为准备参加 EPT、PET 等类大规模标准化考试人员应试复习之用。

由于编者水平及时间所限, 书中恐有不妥或错讹之处, 恳请使用者批评指正。

编 者

1997年3月

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I .SIMULATED TESTS

Test 1

试卷一 Paper 1

Part I Listening Comprehension

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. 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 center.

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 answer D on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

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

1. A) On a train.
B) On a ship.
C) On a plane.
D) On a bus.
2. A) She saw the program last night and enjoyed part of it.
B) She missed last night's program about children.
C) She didn't want to see any program about children because it wasn't to her taste.
D) She didn't think the program about children worth watching though told about it beforehand.
3. A) At 8:10. B) At 8:15.
C) At 8:20. D) At 8:25.
4. A) A pedestrian. B) A bus conductor.
C) A bus driver. D) The man's tour guide.
5. A) He arrived there at 4 o'clock.
B) He didn't leave until 4 o'clock.
C) He left at 5 o'clock.
D) He was not permitted to depart at 5 o'clock.
6. A) Mr White's reason for leaving.
B) A vacant position.
C) Mr White's new appointment.

- D) How to apply for a job.
7. A) Taking a bus is cheaper than taking a train.
 B) Traveling by train is cheaper than traveling by bus.
 C) There are two buses to New York City every day.
 D) The train is faster than the bus.
8. A) Attending a concert.
 B) Talking on the telephone.
 C) Listening to loud music.
 D) Studying.
9. A) He didn't hear the noise but he knew something went wrong.
 B) He is trying to prove to the woman the plane is quite modern.
 C) He agreed with the woman that there must have been something wrong.
 D) Nothing went wrong in spite of the noise.
10. A) She wants to work again tomorrow.
 B) She's willing to stop working.
 C) She wants to consider half a day's work as a full day.
 D) She's unhappy to work so long without extra pay.

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 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 1

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

11. A) The newcomer. B) The officer.

- C) The bus driver. D) The people in line.
12. A) It was the wrong form.
 B) He had no social security number.
 C) The vocabulary was not too specific.
 D) He couldn't read.
13. A) Because he filled out the wrong form.
 B) Because the officer laughed at him.
 C) Because he didn't know what form to get.
 D) Because he didn't realize the form was in Spanish.

Passage 2

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

14. A) The Toy of the Century
 B) How the Rubik Cube Was Made
 C) Hungary Important Exports
 D) How to Solve the Cube
15. A) In two different colours.
 B) In four different colours.
 C) In six different colours.
 D) In eight different colours.
16. A) Because solving the cube is very easy for most people.
 B) Because it is loved by children.
 C) Because it is loved by people of all ages.
 D) Because it was invented by Erno Rubik.

Passage 3

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

17. A) Bored. B) Interested.
 C) Excited. D) Tired.
18. A) Of course. B) An easy day.

C) A busy day.

D) Probably.

19. A) Resting.

B) Getting dressed.

C) Going out.

D) Going to the hairdresser's.

20. A) 6:30 a.m.

B) 7:00 p.m.

C) 7:30 p.m.

D) 1:00 a.m.

Section C Spot Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. The passage is printed on your Answer Sheet with about 50 words missing. First, you will hear the whole passage from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it. Then, in the second reading, you will hear a signal indicating the beginning of a pause after each sentence, sometimes two sentences or just a part of a sentence. During the pause, you must write down the missing words you have just heard in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet. There is also a different signal indicating the end of the pause. When you hear this signal, you must get ready for what comes next from the recording. You can check what you have written when the passage is read to you once again without pauses.

Among the best-known English stories are those about Robin Hood. (21) _____ of a group of men who lived in a forest and spent their days (22) _____. Their fame spread throughout the countryside and (23) _____ to catch Robin and his men so as to punish them. But (24) _____

The Robin Hood stories (25) _____; like the stories from The Arabian Nights, (26) _____ from the Middle Ages and have been told and (27) _____. How much (28) _____, how much they are based on fact, (29) _____. But

many of these stories are (30)_____.

Part II Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: There are 3 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 centre.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Millions of Americans run to the bank or visit automated teller machines when they need cash. They use credit cards when they want to buy clothes, or television sets.

But there is an underclass — people with low incomes and no credit history — who visit their neighbourhood pawnshops (当铺) when they need cash or a loan.

An estimated 20 percent of the US population has no bank account, more than half of this group don't have credit cards and cannot get bank loans.

"These people are borrowing an average of \$ 50," said John P. Caskey of Swarthmore College in Swarthmore, Pennsylvania. "If you add up in terms of how much dollar value pawnshops provide they don't look very important. If you add up how much of the population they serve or the number of loans they make, they are important."

Because they make loans, pawnshops are a type of bank, often calling themselves "the bank of the little people".

Caskey and Swarthmore student Brian Zikmund in 1989 looked at the importance of pawnshops in the US economy — the first seri-

ous study of the subject since the 1930s.

Their conclusion: pawnshops are the consumer's lender of last resort.

Pawnshop customers typically can not get credit at mainstream financial institutions. They have poor credit records, excessive debt in relation to their incomes, low and unstable incomes, or can not maintain positive bank account balances.

Typically, pawnshop customers borrow relatively small amounts that traditional lenders are unwilling or unable to provide on a secured basis.

"If you look at total consumer credit, the amounts provided by pawnshops remain small," Caskey said. "They are lending primarily to low-income people, in terms of the population they serve, they're really important."

In 1988, about 6,900 pawnshops operated in the United States — one for every two commercial banks. Data suggest these pawnshops made about 35 million loans, providing what Caskey and Zikmund estimate as 1 percent of the nation's consumer credit.

31. The best title for the passage would be _____.

A) Credit Cards for the Poor

B) Banks for the Poor

C) pawnshops Versus Banks

D) Commercial Banks

32. What is the percentage of the population in the United States that doesn't get bank loans?

A) Roughly 20 percent.

B) The article didn't say.

C) More than 10 percent.

D) Less than 10 percent.

33. What do the underclass people do when they need cash?
- A) They go to local banks for help.
 - B) They apply for credit cards.
 - C) They ask for a loan from large banks.
 - D) They apply for a loan in a pawnshop.
34. What can we learn about pawnshops?
- A) Poor people come to pawnshops as their last resort.
 - B) Most people prefer pawnshops for their need of cash.
 - C) Pawnshops are an important part of the state economy.
 - D) Pawnshops are not important because they constitute only 1 percent of the nation's consumer credit.
35. According to John P. Caskey, pawnshops are important because _____.
- A) they provide great dollar value to the poor
 - B) they make big loans
 - C) they are serving the majority of the population
 - D) they make a large number of loans to the poor

Questions 36 - 40 are based on the following passage:

There is an alarming possibility that our American economy is moving in the direction of what some people call a two-tier society - a large population of people with middle-class or higher incomes and values, with a considerable increase at the top, and a large number of people who have been economically and culturally uncoupled from the main society.

What's most alarming is that the ladder that has connected the bottom to the top is now missing some important cross-bars. There were certain industries, like the steel and auto industries, that provided more or less continuous ladders of jobs from the bottom to the top. You could enter as an unskilled person, acquire new skills, and

move up the ladder into secure, unionized, better – paying jobs. But now these industries have been seriously put in danger, and their place as employers has been replaced by what I call the McDonald's employers. More people work for McDonald's than work for U. S. Steel, but McDonald's has no ladders. The problem is serious.

A great many economists, myself included, feel uneasy about the fact that 70 percent of the economy does what is called service work and only 30 percent does what is called goods – related work. New technology keeps entering the economy and bringing employment into disorder. When you look back at how the American economy developed, you see a migration off the farm into the factory and out of the factory into the office. The main push has come from technology. There has been relatively little new machinery to push people out of the office, but that's changing now. If the computer creates jobs in the office, the service sector will increase and there will be no squeezing of employment. But if technology presses service people out of work, I don't know where they are going to go.

Personally, I think American optimism is in for a very severe challenge. We have always considered ourselves virtually to have a right to be number one in the world. But of course we don't have any such right or assurance. And we have to be patiently prepared for unsettling fact that we are number two, or three, or four in many ways. In terms of health, for instance, we have fallen seriously behind, and that's a big blow to our self – image.

36. By the two – tier society here is meant

- A) an underdeveloped society. B) a well – to – do society.
C) a developed society. D) a polarized society.

37. Among those that are going downhill in the United States is

- A) McDonald's B) U. S. Steel.

- C) the service sector. D) new technology.
38. In the opinion of the author, the main cause of farm – factory – office migration is
- A) the population policy. B) the technology policy.
C) new technology. D) unemployment.
39. "Service people" in paragraph 3 refers to those
- A) who work as servants or maids in private houses.
B) who serve in the army, navy, etc...
C) whose work does not produce goods.
D) whose work produces goods.
40. The author thinks
- A) that American optimists are about to have a very severe challenge.
B) that Americans have a right to be number one in the world.
C) that Americans are all in good health.
D) that Americans are prepared for a big blow to their self – image.

Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage:

Greenspace facilities are contributing to an important extent to the quality of the urban environment. Fortunately it is no longer necessary that every lecture or every book about this subject has to start with the proof of this idea. At present it is generally accepted, although more as a self – evident statement than on the base of a closely – reasoned scientific proof. The recognition of the importance of greenspace in the urban environment is a first step on the right way, this does not mean, however, that sufficient details are known about the functions of greenspace in towns and about the way in which the inhabitants are using these spaces. As to this rather complex subject I shall, within the scope of this lecture, enter into one aspect only,

namely the recreative function of greenspace facilities.

The theoretical separation of living, working, traffic and recreation which for many years has been used in town-and-country planning, has in my opinion resulted in disproportionate attention for forms of recreation far from home, whereas there was relatively little attention for improvement of recreative possibilities in the direct neighbourhood of the home. We have come to the conclusion that this is not right, because an important part of the time which we do not pass in sleeping or working, is used for activities at and around home. So it is obvious that recreation in the open air has to begin at the streetdoor of the house. The urban environment has to offer as many recreation activities as possible, and the design of these has to be such that more obligatory activities can also have a recreative aspect.

The very best standard of living is nothing if it is not possible to take a pleasant walk in the district, if the children cannot be allowed to play in the streets, because the risks of traffic are too great, if during shopping you can nowhere find a spot for enjoying for a moment the nice weather, in short, if you only feel yourself at home after the street-door of your house is closed after you.

41. According to the author, the importance of greenspaces in the urban environment _____.

- A) is still unknown B) has been fully recognized
C) is being closely studied D) is usually neglected

42. The theoretical separation of living, working, traffic and recreation has led to _____:

- A) the disproportion of recreation facilities in the neighbourhood
B) the improvement of recreative possibilities in the neighbourhood

- C)relatively little attention for recreative possibilities
 D)the location of recreation facilities far from home
43. The author suggests that the recreative possibilities of greenspace should be provided _____.
 A)in the neighbourhood of the house
 B)in the suburbs
 C)in special areas
 D)in gardens and parks
44. According to the author, greenspace facilities should be designed in such a way that _____.
 A)an increasing number of recreative activities might be developed
 B)more and more people might have access to them
 C)more obligatory activities might take on a recreative aspect
 D)recreative activities might be brought into our homes
45. The main idea of this passage is that _____.
 A)attention must be directed to the improvement of recreative possibilities
 B)better use of greenspace facilities should be made so as to improve the quality of our life
 C)the urban environment is proving more recreation activities than it did many years ago
 D)priority must be given to the development of obligatory activities

Section B Short Answer Questions

Directions: In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words.