

CET-6

大学英语

跨越丛书在握
六级必将通过

跨越六级

模拟题

2003 版

全国大学英语六级考试命题研究组

寇菊霞 主编



西北工业大学出版社

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【内容简介】 本书共有9套模拟试题(不含听力),包括词汇、阅读理解、综合填空、写作、简答题、综合改错等题型。第一套模拟试题由近几年的全真试题组成。根据题型变化,第四、五套模拟题由“简答题”替换“完型填空”;第八、九套模拟题由“综合改错”替换“完型填空”。全部9套模拟试题都附有简单明了的答案注释,便于考生快速掌握题型变化规律,提高应试能力。

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总 序

大学英语四、六级考试作为一种标准化英语水平测试在全国高校实施已有十多年了,受到社会各界前所未有的关注和认可。全国各高校都要求大学生毕业前必须通过四级考试,社会用人单位将四、六级考试成绩作为选拔人才的主要标准之一。由此可见,大学英语四、六级考试对于每一位大学生来说具有十分重要的意义。为了帮助大学生提高英语应试能力和考试成绩,顺利通过全国大学英语四、六级考试,我们组织编写了这套《跨越四(六)级》丛书。

本丛书是目前国内大学英语四、六级考试指导书中的最新版本丛书,书中全方位反映了大学英语四、六级考试的最新动态。近几年,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会陆续公布了一批新题型,并且每次考试题型都有所变化,本丛书分析了近两年四、六级全真试题,详细介绍了新题型,并在模拟题分册中采用动态模拟的新方法指导考生进行模拟强化训练,以有利于他们熟悉、掌握题型变化规律,在考试中取得高分。

本丛书的另一个特点是多角度快速提高考生的语言综合能力。丛书的每个分册都精讲该部分的基础知识和技能,并针对这些基础知识和技能配有专项和综合练习及答案注解,使考生将知识、技能和练习有机地结合为一体,以有效掌握基础知识和技能,快速提高其应试能力和英语成绩。

本丛书在编写过程中参考了国内外有关最新资料,选材广泛,内容新颖,这无疑对提高考生的英语水平大有裨益。





值得一提的是,西北工业大学出版社是一个以出版外语和计算机图书为特色的出版社,是全国惟一荣获中国图书奖“五连冠”的大学出版社。近年来为广大读者奉献了许多优秀的外语图书,在广大读者中享有盛誉。本次所推出的《跨越四(六)级》丛书旨在为广大考生顺利通过大学英语四、六级考试提供最有效的帮助,为大学英语学习者奉献优质的精神食粮。可以说,这套丛书的出版不仅是各位主编和编者辛勤劳动的成果,而且是出版社领导和编辑人员努力工作的结果。常言说得好,付出总会有回报。我们坚信,这套丛书必将以其丰富的内容、鲜明的特点和应考的实用受到广大读者的欢迎。

《跨越四(六)级》丛书编委会

2002年6月

《跨越四(六)级》丛书编委会

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前言

近几年,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会陆续公布了一批新的待选题型,每次考试的题型均采用动态组合的办法来确定,即每次考试题型都有所变化。为了帮助考生熟悉新题型,掌握题型变化规律和进行考前强化训练,我们编写了这本《跨越六级·模拟题》。

本书共有 9 套模拟试题(不含听力),包括词汇、阅读理解、综合填空、写作、简答题、综合改错等题型。第一套模拟试题由近几年的全真试题组成,目的是让学生掌握考题的最新动向,发现自己的优势和不足,以便在做下面的模拟题时扬长避短,快速提高。根据题型变化,第四、五套模拟题由“简答题”替换“完型填空”;第八、九套模拟题由“综合改错”替换“完型填空”。全书 9 套模拟试题的全部试题都附有简单明了的答案注释,便于考生快速掌握题型变化规律,提高应试能力。

限于水平,书中难免有错误和不妥之处,敬请读者批评指正。

编者

2002 年 6 月



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模拟试题一

试 卷 一

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

(略)

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: *There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

Questions 20 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Navigation computers, now sold by most car-makers, cost \$ 2 000 and up. No surprise, then, that they are most often found in luxury cars, like Lexus, BMW and Audi. But it is a developing technology—meaning prices should eventually drop—and the market does seem to be growing.

Even at current prices, a navigation computer is impressive. It can guide you from point to point in most major cities with precise turn-by-turn directions—spoken by a clear



human-sounding voice, and written on a screen in front of the driver.

The computer works with an antenna (天线) that takes signals from no fewer than three of the 24 global positioning system (GPS) satellites. By measuring the time required for a signal to travel between the satellites and the antenna, the car's location can be pinned down within 100 meters.

The satellite signals, along with inputs on speed from a wheel-speed sensor and direction from a meter, determine the car's position even as it moves. This information is combined with a map database. Streets, landmarks and points of interest are included.

Most systems are basically identical. The differences come in hardware—the way the computer accepts the driver's request for directions and the way it presents the driving instructions. On most systems, a driver enters a desired address, motorway junction or point of interest via a touch screen or disc. But the Lexus screen goes a step further; you can point to any spot on the map screen and get directions to it.

BMW's system offers a set of cross hairs (瞄准器上的十字纹) that can be moved across the map (you have several choices of map scale) to pick a point you'd like to get to. Audi's screen can be switched to TV reception.

Even the voices that recite the directions can differ, with better systems like BMW's and Lexus's having a wider vocabulary. The instructions are available in French, German, Spanish, Dutch and Italian, as well as English. The driver can also choose parameters for determining the route: fastest, shortest or no freeways (高速公路), for example.

21. We learn from the passage that navigation computers _____.
- A. will greatly promote sales of automobiles
 - B. may help solve potential traffic problems
 - C. are likely to be accepted by more drivers ✓
 - D. will soon be viewed as a symbol of luxury
22. With a navigation computer, a driver will easily find the best route to his destination _____.
- A. by inputting the exact address ✓
 - B. by indicating the location of his car ✓
 - C. by checking his computer database
 - D. by giving vocal orders to the computer
23. Despite their varied designs, navigation computers used in cars _____.
- A. are more or less the same price
 - B. provide directions in much the same way
 - C. work on more or less the same principles ✓
 - D. receive instructions from the same satellites
24. The navigation computer functions _____.
- A. by means of a direction finder and a speed detector
 - B. basically on satellite signals and a map database ✓
 - C. mainly through the reception of turn-by-turn directions
 - D. by using a screen to display satellite signals
25. The navigation systems in cars like Lexus, BMW and Audi are mentioned to show _____.
- A. the immaturity of the new technology
 - B. the superiority of the global positioning system ✓
 - C. the cause of price fluctuations in car equipment
 - D. the different ways of providing guidance to the driver ✓

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

In department stores and closets all over the world, they



are waiting. Their outward appearance seems rather appealing because they come in a variety of styles, textures, and colors. But they are ultimately the biggest deception that exists in the fashion industry today. What are they? They are high heels—a woman's worst enemy (whether she knows it or not). High heel shoes are the downfall of modern society. Fashion myths have led women to believe that they are more beautiful or sophisticated for wearing heels, but in reality, heels succeed in posing short as well as long term hardships. Women should fight the high heel industry by refusing to use or purchase them in order to save the world from unnecessary physical and psychological suffering.

For the sake of fairness, it must be noted that there is a positive side to high heels. First, heels are excellent for aerating (使通气) lawns. Anyone who has ever worn heels on grass knows what I am talking about. A simple trip around the yard in a pair of those babies eliminates all need to call for a lawn care specialist, and provides the perfect-sized holes to give any lawn oxygen with out all those messy chunks of dirt lying around. Second, heels are quite functional for defense against oncoming enemies, who can easily be scared away by threatening them with a pair of these sharp, deadly fashion accessories.

Regardless of such practical uses for heels, the fact remains that wearing high heels is harmful to one's physical health. Talk to any podiatrist (足病医生), and you will hear that the majority of their business comes from high-heel-wearing women. High heels are known to cause problems such as deformed feet and torn toenails. The risk of severe back problems and twisted or broken ankles is three times higher



for a high heel wearer than for a flat shoe wearer. Wearing heels also creates the threat of getting a heel caught in a sidewalk crack or a sewer-grate (阴沟栅) and being thrown to the ground—possibly breaking a nose, back, or neck. And of course, after wearing heels for a day, any woman knows she can look forward to a night of pain as she tries to comfort her swollen, aching feet.

26. What makes women blind to the deceptive nature of high heels?
 - A. The multi-functional use of high heels.
 - B. Their attempt to show off their status.
 - C. The rich variety of high heel styles.
 - D. Their wish to improve their appearance.
27. The author's presentation of the positive side of high heels is meant _____.
 - A. to be ironic
 - B. to poke fun at women
 - C. to be fair to the fashion industry
 - D. to make his point convincing
28. The author uses the expression "those babies" (Line 5, Para. 2) to refer to high heels _____.
 - A. to show their fragile characteristics
 - B. to indicate their feminine features
 - C. to show women's affection for them
 - D. to emphasize their small size
29. The author's chief argument against high heels is that _____.
 - A. they pose a threat to lawns
 - B. they are injurious to women's health
 - C. they don't necessarily make women beautiful
 - D. they are ineffective as a weapon of defense



30. It can be inferred from the passage that women should

- A. see through the very nature of fashion myths
- B. boycott the products of the fashion industry
- C. go to a podiatrist regularly for advice
- D. avoid following fashion too closely

Questions 31 to 35 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 at 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 on to the highway and move in normal fashion to a "transition" lane. The vehicle would then shift under computer control on to 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.

31. 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
32. 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
33. Which of the following is true about driving on an automa-



ted 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.

34. 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
35. 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 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Not too many decades ago it seemed "obvious" both to the general public and to sociologists that modern society has changed people's natural relations, loosened their responsibilities to kin (亲戚) and neighbors, and substituted in their place superficial relationships with passing acquaintances. However, in recent years a growing body of research has revealed that the "obvious" is not true. It seems that if you are a city resident, you typically know a smaller proportion of your neighbors than you do if you are a resident of a smaller community. But, for the most part, this fact has few significant consequences. It does not necessarily follow that if you know



few of your neighbors you will know no one else.

Even in very large cities, people maintain close social ties within small, private social worlds. Indeed, the number and quality of meaningful relationships do not differ between more and less urban people. Small-town residents are more involved with kin than are big-city residents. Yet city dwellers compensate by developing friendships with people who share similar interests and activities. Urbanism may produce a different style of life, but the quality of life does not differ between town and city. Nor are residents of large communities any likelier to display psychological symptoms of stress or alienation, a feeling of not belonging, than are residents of smaller communities. However, city dwellers do worry more about crime, and this leads them to a distrust of strangers.

These findings do not imply that urbanism makes little or no difference. If neighbors are strangers to one another, they are less likely to sweep the sidewalk of an elderly couple living next door or keep an eye out for young trouble makers. Moreover, as Wirth suggested, there may be a link between a community's population size and its social heterogeneity (多样性). For instance, sociologists have found much evidence that the size of a community is associated with bad behavior including gambling, drugs, etc. Large-city urbanites are also more likely than their small-town counterparts to have a cosmopolitan (见多识广) outlook, to display less responsibility to traditional kinship roles, to vote for leftist political candidates, and to be tolerant of nontraditional religious groups, unpopular political groups, and so-called undesirables. Everything considered, heterogeneity and unusual behavior seem to be outcomes of large population size.



36. Which of the following statements best describes the organization of the first paragraph?
- ☒ A. Two contrasting views are presented. ✕
 - B. An argument is examined and possible solutions given.
 - ☒ C. Research results concerning the quality of urban life are presented in order of time.
 - D. A detailed description of the difference between urban and small-town life is given. ✕
37. According to the passage, it was once a common belief that urban residents _____.
- A. did not have the same interests as their neighbors ✕
 - ☒ B. could not develop long-standing relationships ✕
 - C. tended to be associated with bad behavior
 - D. usually had more friends ✕
38. One of the consequences of urban life is that impersonal relationships among neighbors _____.
- A. disrupt people's natural relations ✕
 - ☒ B. make them worry about crime
 - ☒ C. cause them not to show concern for one another ✕
 - D. cause them to be suspicious of each other ✕
39. It can be inferred from the passage that the bigger a community is, _____.
- A. the better its quality of life ✕
 - B. the more similar its interests ✕
 - ☒ C. the more tolerant and open-minded it is
 - D. the likelier it is to display psychological symptoms of stress
40. What is the passage mainly about?
- ☒ A. Similarities in the interpersonal relationships between urbanites and small-town dwellers. ✕
 - B. Advantages of living in big cities as compared with living in small towns. ✓
 - C. The positive role that urbanism plays in modern life. y