

'99全新试题

# 决胜六级

最新六级考试

## 全真模拟试题详解

主编 赵善民 审订 王迈迈



中国建材工业出版社

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**全真模拟试题详解**

策划	万 之	
主编	赵善民	吴之夫
审订	王迈迈	Jason A. Cravy(美)
编著	赵善民	吴之夫 何杰英
	赵团结	霍 琮 程贵兰

中国建材工业出版社

(京)新登字 177 号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

最新六级考试全真模拟试题详解/万之策划.-北京:中国建材工业出版社,1999.1

(决胜六级)

ISBN 7-80090-571-3

I. 最… I. 万… III. 英语-高等学校-水平考试-试题  
IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(98)第 37168 号

最新六级考试全真模拟试题详解

(决胜六级)

中国建材工业出版社出版(北京三里河路 11 号)

新华书店经销

文字六〇三厂印刷

开本:787×1092 1/32 印张:45 字数:1000 千字

1999 年 1 月第一版 1999 年 1 月第一次印刷

印数:1—10000 册

ISBN 7-80090-571-3/G·76

定价:40.00 元(本册 8.00 元)

# 前 言

不久前,在井冈山召开了五省大学英语研讨会,与会者一致认为,外语教学的前沿就是如何培养和提高学生的外语素质。因此,今后要加强听、说、读、写、译的全面教学,注重培养学生运用语言的综合能力。

为了适应新的形势,适应新时期培养具有较好英语素质的英语人才的要求,帮助大学生顺利通过全国大学英语六级考试,我们编写了《最新六级考试全真模拟试题详解》一书奉献给广大考生及一切英语爱好者。期望此山之石能攻它山之玉。全书共分三大部分:第一部分为(十套)模拟题;第二部分是答案与详解;第三部分为(听力考试的)录音文字材料。本书具有四大特点:

一、“全”,模拟形式全。根据国家教委公布的《大学英语考试大纲》、《样题》和大学英语六级考试新题型,本书设计了各种模拟题型,全面反映了《教学大纲》和《考纲》的宗旨和要求。听力部分增加了 Compound Dictation。为了提高考生的动手能力,还设计了英汉互译的题型。写作部分给出了有关目前社会热点问题的作文题和参考样文。

二、“真”。本书以选择“真题”为出发点,力求使每道题目的容量和难易度都和实际考试题一致,而且,材料大多选自最新英、美书刊,语言规范,表达生动准确,集文学、历史、文化、

风土人情、传记、科技为一体,兼顾趣味性与科学性,把大学英语六级考试五大部分的特点展现在考生面前,使他们能把握住特点,尽早通过大学英语六级考试大关。

三、“细”。本书对考题进行了精心细致地研究与分析,并给出尽可能详尽、准确的解答,使考生对考题不仅知其然,而且知其所以然;不仅要学到知识,而且学到分析问题、解决问题的方法。

四、“准”。本书的指导方向准。无论从选材、题型的编排,还是从问题的解答上看,本书都是以培养和提高考生的语言综合运用能力、实践能力为出发点的。我们相信,只要考生能按照《教学大纲》和《考纲》的要求,认真模拟训练本书的试题,一定会取得成功!

本书适合参加大学英语六级考试的广大英语考生,同时对参加其它高级英语水平考试的考生、其它英语爱好者和英语教师,本书也具有一定的参考价值。

由于水平有限,加之时间仓促,书中失误疏漏之处在所难免,恳请同仁及广大读者批评指正。

编著者

1999年1月

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# PART ONE MODEL TESTS

## Model Test One

### 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: M: When shall we start work Jane?

W: Tomorrow at 9 o'clock. But we must work quickly, for we have to finish everything before 2 in the afternoon.

Q: For how long can they work?

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 center.

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

1. A) She is welcome to use it.



- B) She gets one for herself.
- C) She can only use it in the library.
- D) She can check one out.
2. A) At four thirty. B) At five-thirty.
- C) At five o'clock. D) At six o'clock.
3. A) That Mary is going to Hawaii.
- B) That Mary has traveled all over the world.
- C) That Mary is going on vacation.
- D) That Mary likes postcards.
4. A) Spend Saturday evening at home.
- B) Read newspapers in the library.
- C) Go to see a film.
- D) Have a dinner with friends of theirs.
5. A) She wasn't paying any attention to him.
- B) She's amazed that the man didn't hear her.
- C) She thinks he shouldn't come in.
- D) She doesn't like talking with powerful people.
6. A) He was interested in politics.
- B) He lost his job.
- C) He bought a new car.
- D) He got a new job.
7. A) John was so rude not to have invited Mary to the party.
- B) Mary should be invited to the party.
- C) Mary shouldn't be invited to the party.
- D) The woman should not interfere with John's affairs.
8. A) Last page.
- B) Front page.
- C) In the middle of the book.
- D) A page close to the end.
9. A) Reading. B) Smoking.
- C) Sweeping. D) Studying.
10. A) Lizards and Their Habits.
- B) How to Build Your Own Car.

C) Explorers of the Arctic Ocean.

D) The World's Great Religions.

### 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 centre.

#### Passage One

*Questions 11 to 12 are based on the passage you have heard.*

11. A) 1776.

B) 1792.

C) 1800.

D) 1814.

12. A) President and Mrs. Adams requested that it be repaired.

B) The architect suggested the new color.

C) It was repaired following a fire.

D) It was rebuilt to look more like an Irish palace.

#### Passage Two

*Questions 13 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.*

13. A) Japan's economic drop has reduced the number of job openings for her people.

B) Japan's economy has been affected because of the rise of oil price.

C) Japan's economic growth has increased more job opportunities.

D) Japan imported many doctors and engineers.

14. A) They are running advertisement business.

B) They are looking for employment abroad.

C) They are trained to become economists.

D) They can not find any jobs at all.

15. A) 200.

B) 300.

C) 400.

D) 500.

16. A) More than \$2,000 a month.

B) More than \$3,000 a month.

- C) More than \$4,000 a month.
- D) More than \$5,000 a month.

### Passage Three

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

- |                             |                     |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 17. A) Sunny skies.         | B) Light showers.   |
| C) Cloudiness, but no rain. | D) Thunder storms.  |
| 18. A) 79 degrees F.        | B) 75 degrees F.    |
| C) 73 degrees F.            | D) 74 degrees F.    |
| 19. A) Good.                | B) Very good.       |
| C) Fair.                    | D) Bad.             |
| 20. A) Sunny and mild.      | B) Rainy and mild.  |
| C) Rainy and mild.          | D) Cloudy and cold. |

### Part I Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

*Directions:* There are four 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:*

Hot boning is an energy saving technique for the meat processing industry. It has received considerable attention in recent years when increased pressure for energy conservation has accentuated the need for more efficient methods of processing the bovine carcass (牛的尸体). Cooling of an entire carcass requires a considerable amount of refrigerated space, since bone and trimmable fat are cooled along with the muscle. It is also necessary to space the carcasses adequately in the refrigerated room for better air movement and prevention of microbial contamination, thus adding to the volume requirements for carcass chillers.

Conventional handling of meat involves holding the beef side in the cooler for 24 to 36 hours before boning. Chilling in the traditional fashion is also associated with a loss of carcass weight ranging from 2% to

4% due to evaporation of moisture from the meat tissue.

Early excision, or hot boning, of muscle prerigor followed by vacuum packaging has several potential advantages. By removing only the edible muscle and fat prerigor, refrigeration space and costs are minimized, boning labor is decreased and storage yields increased. Because hot boning of the results in toughening of meat, a more recent approach, hot boning following electrical stimulation, has been used to reduce the necessary time of rigor mortis (僵体). Some researchers have found this method beneficial in maintaining tender meat, while others have found that the meat also becomes tough after electrical stimulation.

21. Which of the following was not mentioned as a drawback of the conventional methods of boning?
- A) Storage space requirements.
  - B) Energy waste.
  - C) Loss of carcass weight.
  - D) Toughness of meat.
22. Hot boning is becoming very popular because \_\_\_\_.
- A) it causes meat to be very tender
  - B) it helps conserve and is less expensive than conventional methods
  - C) meat tastes better when the bone is adequately seared along with the meat
  - D) it reduces the weight of the carcass
23. Carcass chiller means most nearly \_\_\_\_.
- A) a refrigerator for animal body
  - B) a method of boning meat
  - C) electrical stimulation of beef
  - D) early excision
24. Early excision means most nearly \_\_\_\_.
- A) vacuum packaging
  - B) hot boning
  - C) carcass chilling
  - D) electrical stimulation
25. The toughening of meat during hot boning has been combatted by \_\_\_\_.
- A) following hot boning with electrical stimulation

B) tenderizing the meat

C) using electrical stimulation before hot boning

D) removing only the edible muscle and fat prerigor

*Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:*

Unlike the carefully weighed and planned compositions of Dante, Goethe's writings have always the sense of immediacy and enthusiasm. He was a constant experimenter with life, with ideas, and with forms of writing. For the same reason, his works seldom have the qualities of finish or formal beauty which distinguish the masterpieces of Dante and Virgil. He came to love the beauties of classicism, but these were never an essential part of his make-up. Instead, the urgency of the moment, the spirit of the thing, guided his pen. As a result, nearly all his words have serious flaws of structure, or inconsistencies, of excesses and redundancies and extraneousness.

In the large sense, Goethe represents the fullest development of the romanticist. It has been argued that he should not be so designated because he so clearly matured and outgrew the kind of romanticism exhibited by Wordsworth, Shelly, and Keats. Shelly and Keats died young; Wordsworth lived narrowly and abandoned his early attitudes. In contrast, Goethe lived abundantly and developed his faith in the spirit, his understanding of nature and human nature, and his reliance on feelings as man's essential motivating force. The result was an all encompassing vision of reality and a philosophy of life broader and deeper than the partial visions and attitudes of other romanticists. Yet the spirit of youthfulness, the impatience with close reasoning or "logic-chopping", and the continued faith in nature remained his to the end, together with an occasional waywardness and impulsiveness and a disregard of artistic or logical propriety which savor strongly of romantic individualism. Since so many twentieth-century thoughts and attitudes are similarly based on the stimulus of the Romantic Moment, Goethe stands as particularly the poet of the modern man as Dante stood for medieval man and as Shakespeare for the man of the Renaissance.

26. The best title of this passage is \_\_\_\_.
- A) Goethe's Abundant Life
  - B) Goethe and Dante
  - C) Goethe, the Romanticist
  - D) The Characteristics of Romanticism
27. According to this passage, Goethe \_\_\_\_.
- A) disliked Dante and Virgil
  - B) excited many modern ideas
  - C) should be a classicist
  - D) was not so logical
28. A characteristic of romanticism not mentioned in the passage is \_\_\_\_.
- A) simplicity of language
  - B) interest in nature
  - C) youthful attitude
  - D) disregard of form
29. Good medieval writing was characterized by \_\_\_\_.
- A) careful planning
  - B) use of Latin
  - C) lack of youth
  - D) lack of beauty
30. Which of the following characteristics does classicism have according to the passage?
- I .Reliance on the emotions.
  - II .Emphasis on formal beauty.
  - III .Careful planning of artistic structures.
- A) I only
  - B) II only
  - C) II and III
  - D) I and III

*Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:*

The ancient Greeks were very much interested in speculating on the nature of the world about them and consequently succeeded in evolving many fascinating theories.

It was two Greek thinkers, Leucippus of Miletus and Democritus of Abdera, who first decided that substances could not be broken up indefinitely, that eventually the particles obtained would be so small that they could be divided no farther. They concluded that there were a number of varieties of such particles, each making up a different sub-

stance; by combining them in different ways, still other substances would result. The Greek word for "indivisible" is atomos, so they named the theoretically indivisible particles atoms.

Their theory did not win favor among the Greeks, but it was resurrected in 1803 by the British chemist John Dalton. He decided that the facts uncovered by the still new science of chemistry could best be explained by supposing each chemical element to be formed of tiny indivisible particles. Each element thus had its own characteristic type of particle, and by varying the manner of combination of these, all existing substances could be constructed. Following the old Greek theory, Dalton called the particles atoms, and this time the atomic theory met with approval.

In 1896, it was discovered that atoms are not invisible, that certain complicated atoms break up spontaneously, liberating particles far smaller than atoms. Then scientists learned how to break up atoms in laboratory. Today, man's whole future hinges upon (随...而定, 以...为转移) the manner in which atoms break up and fuse together. But still the name is atom—"indivisible".

31. The selection shows that the ancient Greeks were interested in the

- \_\_\_\_.
- A) origin of the world
  - B) nature of the universe
  - C) nature of the physical world
  - D) nature and origin of life

32. Two Greek thinkers developed the idea of atoms from the belief that \_\_\_\_.

- A) only a limited number of substances exist
- B) certain substances are indivisible
- C) new substances can be constructed from existing ones
- D) substances cannot be divided indefinitely

33. The Greeks named the particles atoms to indicate that they \_\_\_\_.

- A) were the smallest visible particles
- B) could not be divided further

- C) were invisible to the naked eye
  - D) were basic to all substances
34. Dalton believed that the atomic theory explained \_\_\_\_.
- A) the facts uncovered by chemistry
  - B) the results of his experiments
  - C) why some atoms were not stable
  - D) none of the above
35. The author says that man's future hinges on how \_\_\_\_.
- A) atoms break up and fuse together
  - B) particles smaller than atoms break up
  - C) atoms disintegrate spontaneously
  - D) chemical elements fuse into new substances

*Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:*

When Louis Braille was three years old, he became blind in both eyes as the result of an accident in his father's harness shop. His father, determined that Louis should not suffer the usual fate of blind persons at that time and become a beggar, kept him in the village school until he was ten and then entered him in the Institution des Jeunes Aveugles in Paris. Louis learned to read from the three books engraved in large raised letters in the Institution library, did exceptionally well both in academic work and at the piano and organ, and was soon helping to teach the younger children.

In 1819, the same year that Louis entered the Institution, Charles Barbier, an army captain reported to the Academy of Sciences on a system of raised dots and dashes which enabled soldiers to read messages in the dark. Later, Barbier brought his invention to the Institution. After experimenting with it, young Braille produced a writing system using only dots, from which he gradually devised 63 separate combinations representing the letters in the French alphabet (at the request of an Englishman, he later added W), accents, punctuation marks, and mathematical signs. Although government bureaucracy prevented immediate official adoption, his system was used at the Institution as long as the director, Dr. Pignier was in office. Pignier's successor insisted



on returning to the officially approved former system, but students continued to use Braille's method secretly. Eventually, its superiority was established and it was adopted throughout France.

36. Louis Braille first learnt to read with the aid of \_\_\_\_.
- A) his father
  - B) the village schoolteacher
  - C) special books at the Institution
  - D) Captain Barbier's system of dots and dashes
37. Louis Braille did all of the following things EXCEPT \_\_\_\_.
- A) teach young children at the Institution
  - B) develop a reading system for the blind
  - C) learn to play musical instruments well
  - D) encourage students to use his method secretly
38. Louis Braille devised his writing system \_\_\_\_.
- A) from combinations of dots
  - B) at an Englishman's request
  - C) to help Charles Barbier in his work
  - D) to enable soldiers to read in the dark
39. We can assume that all of the following items were represented in Louis Braille's original system EXCEPT \_\_\_\_.
- A) the number 1
  - B) periods and commas
  - C) accent marks
  - D) the letter W
40. The Institution was not able to adopt Braille's method officially for some time because \_\_\_\_.
- A) the students preferred the former method
  - B) the government was slow to approve it
  - C) Dr. Pignier disliked the Braille method
  - D) the large library collection would then have been useless

#### Part IV 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 that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding