

外教社

全新大学英语水平测试

系列

College English Practice Tests

大学英语

编者 黄莺 张雪波

(Band 6)

6

级水平
测试
试题集

College English

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上海外语教育出版社

SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

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网 址: <http://www.sflep.com.cn> <http://www.sflep.com>

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前 言

本书共收大学英语六级水平测试练习题(College English Practice Test)十套,每套试题后附答案及简要的提示或解释,包括词语辨析、语法结构使用、篇章结构的理解和语篇深层含义的分析,书后附听力部分的录音文字材料。

为使试题集适合文、理、工各类院校的学生使用,试题的命题是以《大学英语教学大纲》(99年修订本)有关要求为基础的。《大纲》规定,大学英语教学的目的是培养学生较强的阅读能力和一定的听、说、写、译能力,使他们能用英语交流。因此,试题主要考核学生运用语言的能力,同时也考核学生对词语用法和语法结构的掌握程度。为了使考生熟悉六级统考,测试题的题型、题目数、记分方法和考试时间均与六级考题相同。

六级考试增加了题型种类,但并不是每次试题都包含所有规定的题型。作为练习题,宜针对这些题型作全面的训练和准备。因此,本题集的每套试题都包括了听力理解、阅读理解、词语用法、改错、写作、复合式听写、简短回答问题和完形填空 8 个部分。鉴于近几年多使用改错题的情况,我们把改错放入试卷中,而把复合式听力、简短回答问题和完形填空放在补充试题中,供考生有选择性地练习。测试题的材料大多摘选自国内外权威的各种图书、报刊、词典,选材广泛、新颖。考生在考前熟悉试题形式,进行充分练习,对考试成绩的提高一定会有促进作用。这是我们修订本书的基本出发点。

第一部分: 听力理解(Listening Comprehension)。共 20 题,每题 1 分,时间约为 20 分钟,这部分包括两节: A 节有 10 题,每题包括一组对话,共两句,对话后有一个问句; B 节含 3 篇短文,每篇后有 3 或 4 个问题,共 10 题。

根据大纲要求,录音语速为每分钟 150—170 词,读一遍。对话部分为日常会话中的一般内容,短文为报道或讲座,用词不超过大纲的规定。要求考生听后能够掌握其中心大意,抓住要点和有关细节,领会讲话者的观点和态度,并能进行分析、推理和判断。

第二部分: 阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)。20 题,每题 2 分,考试时间约为 35 分钟。这部分包括 4 篇短文,总阅读量 1 600 词左右,每篇短文后有 5 个问题。

所选短文为语言难度较高的一般性题材的文章,要求考生能就文章内容进行分析、推理、判断和综合概括,领会作者的观点和态度。

第三部分: 词语用法(Vocabulary)。30 题,每题 1 分,要求在 20 分钟内做完。这部分的目的是测试考生运用和辨别词汇、短语的能力。

第四部分: 改错(Error Correction)。10 题,每题 1 分,考试时间 15 分钟。改错是近几年来最常用的新题型,测试考生的词汇、语法和上下文理解的综合能力。

第五部分: 写作(Writing)。15 分,考试时间 30 分钟。这部分的目的是测试考生用英语书面表达思想的能力,字数为 150。

第六部分: 复合式听写(Compound Dictation)。共 10 题,每题 1 分,考试时间为 15 分钟。

全文朗读两遍后停顿 5 分钟,让考生根据所听和所记的内容填空,后三个空格只要求写出内容要点,第三遍朗读供考生进行核对。

第七部分: 简短回答问题(Short Answer Questions)。共 5 题,每题 2 分,考试时间为 15 分钟。这部分内容为一篇文章,文章后有 5 个问题或不完整的句子,要求考生在阅读文章之后用简短的英语(可以是句子,也可以是短语或单词)回答所提的问题或补足不完整的句子,考核学生对英语书面材料的确切理解能力。

第八部分: 完形填空(Cloze)。共 20 题,每题 0.5 分,要求在 15 分钟内完成。在一篇内容熟悉、难度适中的短文(350 字左右)中留有 20 个空白,每个空白为一题。要求考生在全面理解内容的基础上选择一个最佳答案,使短文的意思和结构恢复完整。这部分的目的是测试考生综合运用语言的能力。

本试题集的编审工作得到了复旦大学大学英语部余建中教授的大力支持和帮助,余教授为本书的编写提出了合理化的建议,并担任了本书的顾问。在此,谨向余教授表示衷心的感谢。美国语言专家 Bill Marcus 和 Ken Nealy 担任了本试题集的审阅工作,在此表示衷心的感谢。

除了作为大学英语六级考试的必备测试题外,本书同样适用于 TOEFL、GRE、GMAT 及硕士和博士研究生(包括在职人员)学位考试等各类高级英语水平考试者使用。

编 者

2005 年 3 月于复旦大学

CONTENTS

PART ONE PRACTICE TESTS	1
PRACTICE TEST 1	3
PRACTICE TEST 2	22
PRACTICE TEST 3	41
PRACTICE TEST 4	59
PRACTICE TEST 5	77
PRACTICE TEST 6	96
PRACTICE TEST 7	114
PRACTICE TEST 8	132
PRACTICE TEST 9	150
PRACTICE TEST 10	168
PART TWO KEY AND NOTES	185
PART THREE TAPESCRIPTS	237

PART ONE

PRACTICE TESTS

PRACTICE TEST 1

试卷一

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 center.

1. A) She wasn't used to playing in rain.
B) Her boyfriend gave her bad advice.
C) She tried to show off before her boyfriend.
D) Her boyfriend didn't appreciate her playing tennis.
2. A) The man is occupied in writing to the woman.
B) The man hasn't received any letter from the woman for two months.
C) The man hasn't written to the woman for two months.
D) The man has been writing frequently to the woman.
3. A) She will accompany the boss to attend the conference next month.
B) She is writing a report for the conference.
C) She is not sure if the boss would allow her to leave.
D) She doesn't want to go on holiday with the man.
4. A) Every one of us likes her.
B) No one likes her.
C) Not all of us like her.
D) She likes no one.
5. A) In a police station.
B) In an airplane.
C) In a department store.
D) In a customs house.
6. A) 50 dollars.
B) 45 dollars.
C) 20 dollars.
D) 180 dollars.
7. A) She thinks the man is very careful.
B) She thinks the man should be more careful.
C) She doesn't think it necessary to be so careful.
D) She is never so careful as the man.
8. A) In the office.
B) On a bus.
C) At a restaurant.
D) At the library.
9. A) 49.57.
B) 45.97.
C) 47.59.
D) 47.95.

10. A) There're no single-bed rooms in the hotel.
 B) There're no double-bed rooms in the hotel.
 C) All single-bed rooms have been reserved.
 D) All double-bed rooms have been reserved.

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 center.

Passage One

Questions 11 to 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) For each computer sold that contained and could run Microsoft software.
 B) For each computer sold that contained Microsoft software.
 C) For each computer sold that ran Microsoft software.
 D) For each computer sold that could run Microsoft software.
12. A) Because Microsoft tries to defeat its competitors unfairly.
 B) Because Microsoft nearly dominates the software market.
 C) Because Microsoft manipulates design decisions.
 D) Because Microsoft uses competitive pricing.
13. A) He objects to the government reaching an agreement with Microsoft.
 B) He is indifferent to the agreement.
 C) He disapproves of the agreement.
 D) He thinks he should perform a more important role than the government.
14. A) Iron. B) Oil. C) Steel. D) Power.

Passage Two

Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

15. A) Because it produces a protein that appears green under yellow light.
 B) Because it produces a protein that appears blue under green light.
 C) Because it produces a protein that appears green under blue light.
 D) Because it produces a protein that appears yellow under blue light.
16. A) Because it helps fertilize the eggs.
 B) Because it can be put into the eggs of the monkeys.
 C) Because it prevents infection.
 D) Because it can hold the particular gene.
17. A) The monkey has developed some human diseases.
 B) It is the first time that the method has been used to genetically engineer animals.

- C) Human genetic diseases are caused by a missing, added, or abnormal gene.
D) The research may have little practical application in medicine.

Passage Three

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

18. A) Wolves. B) Mice. C) Foxes. D) Fish.
19. A) They give medical care for animals.
 B) They adopt abused animals.
 C) They bury pets in cemetery after death.
 D) They provide health insurance for pets.
20. A) Pets can help young couples take care of their children.
 B) Pets can foster interpersonal relationships.
 C) Pets can rid the home of some pests.
 D) Pets can relax one's mood and lower his blood pressure.

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 center.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

A blind baby is doubly handicapped. Not only is it unable to see, but is likely to be slow in intellectual development. Now a ten-month-old baby is the subject of an unusual psychological experiment designed to prevent a lag in the learning process. With the aid of a sonar-type electronic device that he wears on his head, infant Dennis is learning to identify the people and objects in the world around him by means of echoes.

Dennis was born almost three months too early and developed an eye disorder usually caused by overexposure to oxygen in an incubator. He went blind, but his parents were contacted by psychologist Bower who wanted to see how a blind infant might respond if given an echo-sounding device to help him cope with his surroundings.

By the time the child was six weeks old, his parents noticed that he continuously uttered sharp clicking sounds with his tongue. Bower explained that blind people often use echoes to orient themselves, and that the clicking sounds were the boy's way of creating echoes. This, Bower believed, made the child an ideal subject for testing with an electronic echo-sounding device.

The device used in the study is a refinement of an instrument used by blind adults in addition to a cane or guiding dog. As adapted for Dennis, it consists of a battery-powered

system (including a transmitter and two receivers) about the size of a half dollar that is worn on a headgear. The transmitter emits an ultrasonic pulse that creates an 80-degree cone (圆锥体) of sound at 6 feet. Echoes from objects within the cone are changed by two receivers into audible signals fed into each ear. The signals are perceived as sounds that vary in pitch and volume with the size and distance of the object.

The closer an object is, the lower the pitch, and the larger the object, the louder the signal. Hard surfaces produce a sharp ping, while soft ones send back signals with a slightly fuzzy quality. An object slightly to the right of Denny's head sends back a louder sound to his right ear than to the left. Thus, by simply moving his head, he can not only locate an object but also get some notion of its shape and size. Dennis likes to use the device to play a kind of peek-a-boo with his mother. Standing on her knee and facing her directly, he receives a strong signal in both ears. By turning his head away, he makes her seem to disappear. The boy has learned to identify many objects.

So far, the study has shown that a normal blind baby can employ echoes as well as, or even better than, an unsighted adult can. What remains to be determined is how well the device will help Dennis cope with his surroundings as he begins to walk and venture further into his environment.

- 1) 21. What makes Dennis an ideal subject for testing with an electronic echo-sounding device?
- A) His blindness at birth.
 - B) His still being an infant.
 - C) The cause of his blindness: overexposure to oxygen.
 - D) His utterance of sharp clicking sounds with his tongue.
- 1) 22. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
- A) Dennis doesn't hear the sound made by the transmitter.
 - B) With the headgear on, Dennis can identify objects behind him.
 - C) Dennis can identify anything closer than 6 feet from him.
 - D) Dennis has a wider range of "vision" 6 feet from his eyes than 2 feet from them.
- B) 23. We can infer from the passage that _____.
- A) visual stimuli are more important to intellectual development than audible stimuli
 - B) when Dennis grows up, he will not need to use a guiding dog or a cane like other blind people
 - C) Dennis has learned the relationship between the echoes he hears and the shape, size, distance and color of an object in front of him
 - D) Dennis is the first blind person to use a sonar-type electronic device to identify objects
- C) 24. How could Dennis distinguish between a small ball and a large one from a distance of 3 feet? The small ball could produce _____.
- A) a sharper sound
 - B) a lower-pitched sound
 - C) a softer sound
 - D) a louder sound
- P) 25. If someone holds a book 6 feet directly in front of Dennis and then moves it to only 1

foot directly in front of him, what change in sound does Dennis hear?

- A) The sound becomes sharper. B) The sound becomes lower-pitched.
C) The sound becomes softer. D) The sound becomes louder.

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage :

The bridegroom, dressed in a blue blazer and brown suede Adidas sneakers, nervously cleared his throat when his bride, in traditional white, walked down the classroom aisle. As the mock minister led the students — and ten other couples in the room — through the familiar marriage ceremony, the giggles almost drowned him out. But it was no laughing matter. In the next semester, each “couple” would buy a house, have a baby — and get a divorce.

In a most unusual course at Parkrose Senior High School, social science teacher Allen leads his students through the trials and tribulations of married life. Instead of the traditional course, which dwells on the psychological and sexual adjustments young marrieds must face, Allen exposes his students to the nitty-gritty problems of housing, insurance and child care. “No one tells kids about financial problems,” says Allen, 36. “It’s like sex — you don’t talk about it in front of them.”

Students act out in nine weeks what normally takes couples ten years to accomplish. In the first week, one member of each couple is required to get an after-school job — a real one. During the semester, the salary, computed on a full-time basis with yearly increases factored in, serves as the guideline for their life-style. The third week, the couples must locate an apartment they can afford and study the terms of the lease.

In the fifth week, the couples “have a baby” and then compute the cost by totaling hospital and doctor bills, prenatal and postnatal care, baby clothes and furniture. In week eight, disaster strikes: the marriages are strained to the breaking point by such calamities as a mother-in-law moving in, death, or imprisonment. It’s all over by week nine (the tenth year after marriage). After lectures by marriage counselors and divorce lawyers and computations of child support, the students get divorced.

Allen’s course, which has “married” 1,200 students since its inception five years ago, is widely endorsed by parents and students. Some of the participants have found the experience chastening to their real-life marital plans. “Bride” Valerie Payne, 16, and her “groom”, David Cooper, 19, still plan to marry in July, but, said Cooper, the course pointed out “the troubles you can have”. The course was more unsettling to Marianne Baldrice, 17, who tried “marriage” last term with her boyfriend Eric Zook, 18. “Eric and I used to get along pretty well before we took the course together,” Marianne said. “But I wanted to live in the city, he wanted the country. He wanted lots of kids, I wanted no kids. It’s been four weeks since the course ended and Eric and I are just starting to talk to each other again!”

26. What does Allen think is the biggest problem students should face in marriage?

- A) Sexual adjustment. B) Financial problem.

B

- C) Divorce. D) Childcare.
27. The word "mock" (Line 3, Para. 1) most probably means "_____".
 A) religious B) strange
 C) imitative D) solemn
28. What's the students' response to the marriage preparation course?
 A) Doubtful. B) Credulous.
 C) Cautious. D) Approving.
29. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
 A) Some students give up the idea of marriage after the course.
 B) Allen believes that traditional courses do not adequately prepare young people for married life.
 C) A couple is most likely to split in the tenth year after marriage.
 D) The course requires students to marry, buy a house and get a divorce.
30. How does the course affect the students?
 A) They change their minds about marriage.
 B) They become doubtful about marriage.
 C) They are awakened to the marital problems.
 D) They stand firm in the determination to marriage.

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage :

In Malaysia, a man responds to a television commercial for "Salem High Country Holiday". When he tries to book a trip, he is refused; the \$2.5-million-a-year operation exists only to advertise Salem on TV.

An investigation covering 20 countries and 5 continents has revealed that millions of children are being lured into nicotine addiction by U. S. cigarette makers. In several nations, U. S. tobacco companies have been fighting laws that curtail cigarette use by young people and are cleverly violating the spirit of curbs on advertising. Their activities clearly show a disregard for public health.

Some developing countries have banned cigarette commercials on TV and radio. This doesn't stop the tobacco companies, however. To keep their logos before the public, they use "brand-stretching". Most of the items have special appeal to young people: Marlboro jeans and jackets, for example.

Sports sponsorship is even more insidious, for it implies that smoking and fitness mix. Tobacco logos appear at events of every description, from cycling in Morocco to badminton in Indonesia. Tobacco companies regularly skirt laws against TV commercials. In Shanghai, Philip Morris sponsors sports for "The World of Marlboro". Except that cigarettes aren't mentioned, they are identical to a Marlboro commercial: the Marlboro man and his horse splash across a stream, the man dismounts and gazes toward mountains that look like the Rockies.

Cigarette advertising outside the States focuses heavily on U. S. lifestyle, and U. S. cigarettes are considered a sign of wealth and sophistication. But the truth is the United

States has one of the lowest smoking rates — 25.5 percent of the population.

For many years, Japan, Korea and Thailand imposed strong trade restrictions on imported cigarettes. But U. S. tobacco companies joined forces with Washington which retaliates — with punitive tariffs — against any nation thought to have imposed unfair barriers on U. S. products. The results have been devastating. Before the U. S. tobacco companies arrived, smoking rates were declining slightly in Japan, but in the past 5 years, cigarette consumption by minors has increased 16 percent.

Public opinion is more powerful than the tobacco lobby. If you agree that it's wrong for the United States to promote the sale abroad of a health hazard that we discourage at home, you can stop this outrage. The President's address is The White House, Washington, D.C. 20500. (Fax number: 202-456-2461)

31. Why is the man in Malaysia refused when he tries to book the trip?
 A) Because the trip will not be organized at all.
 B) Because he books the trip too late.
 C) Because he isn't a Salem smoker.
 D) Because Salem is not entitled to organize trips in Malaysia. H.
32. "The World of Marlboro" is intended to _____.
 A) advertise Marlboro cigarettes
 B) promote the Marlboro brand
 C) associate Marlboro with fitness
 D) serve all the above purposes AD
33. Tobacco companies use the following business strategies to promote sales EXCEPT _____.
 A) expanding both the domestic and the overseas markets
 B) stretching bands in other fields
 C) deceiving people into believing that smoking is part of American people's life
 D) allying with the government X
A
34. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
 A) U.S. tobacco companies don't break the law in other countries by their advertising.
 B) In Asia, unlike other parts of the world, cigarette advertising has had little effect on smoking rates among the young.
 C) U.S. tobacco companies promote products in other fields to gain more profits.
 D) U.S. government helps tobacco companies by imposing punitive tariffs on countries that ban cigarette commercials. A
X
35. The writer of the passage is probably _____.
 A) a senior White House official
 B) a native victim of cigarettes
 C) a magazine reporter
 D) a conscientious employee of a tobacco company C

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage :

Recent findings indicate that reliable earthquake prediction is almost a reality. Before earthquakes occur, there frequently are changes in rock behavior that affect the velocities of other earthquake waves passing through the rocks. Russian scientists have used earthquake waves from other unrelated earthquakes to measure the alterations in wave speed through rocks around a fault zone. For months to years before a particular earthquake, Russian scientists observed that the strained rock in the fault zone was deformed in a way that slowed other earthquake waves that passed through the zone.

Changes in electrical resistance, water pressure, rock motion, and leakage of gas also can accompany the lowering of wave velocity. Fractures in that fault zone apparently open, which leads to a lowering of water pressure. When the fractures are filled by underground water, the continuing stress on the rock is also exerted on the water in pores, which contributes to the pressure within the rocks and ultimately triggers further fault movement and earthquakes.

Understanding the causes of earthquakes has opened several possibilities for their control. Underground nuclear explosions in Nevada have released strain energy stored in certain rocks. In some instances, the shock wave from the explosion has raised the strain on nearby fractures and faults enough to initiate fault movement. All of the resulting earthquakes have been small, but a large earthquake could conceivably be initiated.

In other cases, increasing water pressures can initiate faulting, as was unintentionally demonstrated by a deep well at the U. S. Army's Rock Mountain Arsenal near Denver. Disposal of nerve gas wastes in the well triggered movement along deeply buried inactive faults in the region. The liquid waste reduced frictional resistance along fault planes in the rocks surrounding the well, leading to movement along the faults. Some of the resulting earthquakes reached magnitudes of 3 and 4 on the Richter scale. Earthquake activity in the area correlated closely with the times of pumping of wastes. Strain energy stored along the fault planes was apparently released by the fluid injection.

36. Scientists can predict an earthquake by measuring _____.
A) the alterations in wave speed through rocks around a fault zone
B) the speed of earthquake waves in other fault zones
C) the deformation of strained rocks in the fault zone
D) the velocities of unrelated earthquake waves passing through the fault zone
37. According to the second paragraph, which of the following directly triggers earthquakes?
A) The increased pressure within rocks.
B) The increased pressure on water in fractures.
C) The increased pressure on water in pores.
D) The increased pressure on rocks.
38. Nuclear explosions can _____.
A) lessen the pressure in rocks
B) raise the pressure in rocks
C) cause small earthquakes
D) do all the above

39. What's the best title for the article?
 A) How to Initiate Earthquakes
 B) How to Forecast and Control Earthquakes
 C) Earthquakes and Human Life
 D) The Causes of Earthquakes
40. According to the last paragraph, which of the following statements is NOT true?
 A) The fluid injection reduced the frictional resistance along fault planes in the rocks surrounding the well.
 B) Decreased frictional resistance along fault planes in the rocks helped the strain energy to be released.
 C) Pumping of wastes reduced the pressure of water and triggered movement along deeply buried inactive faults.
 D) The earthquakes that occurred in U. S. Army's Rock Mountain Arsenal near Denver were not deliberately triggered.

PART III 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 answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

41. Brakes are indispensable devices which are used to _____ the speed of many moving vehicles.
 A) obstruct B) withdraw C) restrain D) trigger
42. Scientists should have an infinite curiosity about nature, so I don't despise my job of selling plastic dishes for I am not scientifically _____.
 A) inclined B) cultivated C) destined D) modeled
43. After a long investigation, detectives _____ that the death was a suicide.
 A) imparted B) exposed C) betrayed D) disclosed
44. I was defeated in the table tennis match partly due to the tight clothing, which, to some extent, _____ my movement.
 A) impaired B) impeded C) curtailed D) blocked
45. Since birth was _____, the doctor instructed the pregnant woman to go to the hospital immediately.
 A) eminent B) imminent C) hasty D) acute
46. Getting a(n) _____ body in the eye can be very painful.
 A) foreign B) hideous C) exotic D) homogeneous
47. Many animals _____ together for defense of the group as a whole.
 A) migrate B) clutch C) fuse D) cluster