



最新

大学英语六级考试

模拟试题集

大学英语四、六级考试命题研究组 编

710分



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前 言

2004年教育部高教司颁布了《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》(以下简称《教学要求》)。《教学要求》重新定位大学英语课程的教学目标,指出大学英语课程要“培养学生的英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力,使他们在今后工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行口头和书面的信息交流。”《教学要求》的颁布与试行标志着我国大学英语教学改革步入快速发展的轨道。

大学英语四、六级考试是鉴定我国在校大学生英语能力是否达到《教学要求》的主要手段,是大学英语教学改革的重要组成部分。大学英语四、六级考试改革的目标是更准确地测量我国在校大学生的英语综合应用能力,以体现改革开放对我国大学生英语综合应用能力的要求。自《教学要求》颁布之日起,在教育部高教司的主持和领导下,大学英语四、六级考试改革项目组和考试委员会在广泛调查研究和论证的基础上制定了《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》,并在试测的基础上设计了改革后四、六级考试的样题。

本书的编写以《教学要求》中规定的一般要求为依据,旨在帮助完成大学英语课程一般要求且备考的学生熟悉改革后六级考试的内容、题型、难易度、做题方法与时间要求,复习、巩固、总结与强化已学的英语语言知识和技能,进一步提高综合应用能力。

全书由8套模拟试题组成,其主要特点是:

1. 题型设计与改革后的六级考试的样题完全一致。
2. 内容选自最新的英语国家的报纸、杂志等,题材广泛,语言规范。
3. 书后附有每套试题的录音文字材料及所有试题的参考答案。
4. 阅读、完型填空和翻译配有详尽的注释,写作部分提供参考范文。
5. 听力部分配有录音,由外籍专家朗读,语音标准,声音清晰。
6. 本书前四个单元完全依照大学英语六级考试最新样题编写,后四个单元依据大学英语六级考试中的备考题型编写。因此,全书囊括了六级考试中的所有题型。

本书由时真妹教授、齐丽霞副教授任主编。马泽军担任副主编。听力部分由钱进、时真妹编写;仔细阅读部分由齐丽霞、马泽军、胡文华编写;改错、完型填空、翻译、写作部分由马泽军编写。

由于编者水平有限,本书不足之处希望广大使用者不吝指正。

编 者

2006年11月

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第一部分

模拟试题

大学英语六级考试模拟试题 1
COLLEGE ENGLISH MODEL TEST 1

Band Six

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

注意：此部分试题在答题卡 1 上。

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

Directions: *In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1.*

For questions 1–4, mark

Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 5–10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Let China's Retail Wars Begin

Newly unfettered foreign chains could grab more of China's market. On a cold and windy Friday afternoon, Li Fang is rushing to get some shopping done before the weekend begins. And the 30-year-old human resources manager knows exactly where she wants to go: the Carrefour hypermarket, a 10-minute bus ride from her apartment in north Beijing. It's not the cheapest option, but the French-owned store has all the meat, vegetables and fruit she needs. "Carrefour offers high quality and a better variety of products compared to other supermarkets," she says.

In recent years, major international chains like Carrefour SA of France and Wal-mart Stores, Inc. of the United States have expanded aggressively in China. Local Chinese retailers have loudly protested this and lobbied heavily for protection from the new competition in price and service that these major retailers have set off. Earlier drafts of the law had included a requirement for a system to rate and punish foreign retailers who had previously set up stores without central government approval. Another proposal would have prohibited foreign retailers from opening stores in cities that haven't drawn up detailed maps of planned retail sites, which would include many smaller cities.

Many more Chinese will soon get a chance to sample the quality and variety at Carrefour and other foreign-owned stores. In keeping with the conditions for China's membership in the World Trade Organization, Beijing on Dec. 11 lifted most restrictions on foreign retailers. Gone are limits on the number of stores, rules confining them to large cities, and regulations capping the foreigners' stake in local ventures



at 65%.

China erected those hurdles to give its own companies a chance to copy the West's big-store model — and they have done so with great success. The top four retailers in the country are all run by the government or local entrepreneurs, led by a rapidly expanding chain called Shanghai Bailian. But the foreign companies are nipping at the locals' heels, and they have big plans for expansion now that the barriers have been torn down. Paris-based Carrefour has some 240 stores in China, and plans to open as many as 150 more this year. Its 2003 sales of \$1.8 billion make it China's fifth-biggest retailer. China "is very important for our future," says Jean-Luc Chéreau, executive manager of Carrefour China.

PREMIUM ON CONVENIENCE

Carrefour was quick to get into China and often pushed the regulatory envelope, bypassing Beijing and cutting deals with local governments. Although that strategy got Carrefour into hot water at the time, the company has emerged as the undisputed leader. It has even bested its Bentonville (Ark.) rival, Wal-Mart Stores Inc., (WMT) which has 43 stores in 20 Chinese cities, and another 10 in the works this year. Germany's Metro is the No. 3 foreign player, with 24 stores and another 40 within five years. All told, dozens of foreign companies have opened in the mainland.

Why the rush? Over the past 20 years, retail sales in China have jumped nearly 15% annually, to some \$628 billion in 2004 — making it the third-largest market on earth. And consumer expectations have shot up even faster. Just a decade ago most Chinese were content to line up in state-owned stores to buy whatever meager products were available, then shuffle off to outdoor markets for meat, eggs, and vegetables. Now both local chains and the multinationals are pushing out the stodgy old state retailers and mom-and-pop shops by building big, convenient stores in choice central locations in Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangzhou. With the end of geographic restrictions, the battle for dominance will shift to smaller cities.

The customers are a middle class that today totals at least 100 million. These shoppers like to buy clothes, TVs, and groceries at clean, modern outlets with a full range of products on hand. Surveys show that the top factors Chinese consider in deciding where to shop these days are convenience, followed by the spaciousness and comfort of stores and the selection they offer. Price ranks only sixth, according to researcher ACNielsen. Shopper Li would concur. One of the best features of the two-story Carrefour: It's easy to find what she's looking for. "The layout is perfect," she says.

With the foreigners attacking their home turf, Chinese retailers are fighting back. Take China Resources Enterprise Ltd., which operates more than 1 700 supermarkets and hypermarkets, including China Resources Vanguard stores. The retailer has trimmed its staff to boost profitability, and has sought to improve management by raiding the foreign chains. Today nearly half of the middle and senior managers in CRE's retail unit have worked at foreign-owned stores. Those foreign-trained managers have brought in marketing expertise. For instance, to build brand loyalty CRE rewards frequent shoppers with discounts, and the company has rolled out more than 60 private-label products, including bottled

water, shampoo, and body lotion. And CRE is moving upscale. The company this year expects to open four “lifestyle” stores offering higher-quality products. Plans call for an additional 20 such stores within three years. “We are targeting middle-class people with money,” says Jonathan Wang, chief operating officer of China Resources Vanguard.

There’s consolidation sweeping the sector, too. Shanghai Bailian, which boasts nearly 5 000 stores and 2003 sales of \$5.86 billion, has won permission to take over four rivals. And CRE in December boosted its stake in China’s 10th-largest retailer, Suguo Supermarket, to 85%. Beijing’s ultimate goal is to create a dozen or so big local players that will be strong enough to compete with the multinationals at home and expand overseas. “China’s market should be mainly dominated by Chinese retailers,” says Huang Guoxiong, a professor of economics at Renmin University in Beijing. “It is not possible to allow foreign retailers to take the dominant position.”

CONCERNED OFFICIALS

There’s little doubt that Chinese retailers and government officials are getting concerned about the growing foreign competition. Vice-Premier Wu Yi — Beijing’s tough trade negotiator — last year met with the heads of top retail companies to discuss strategy. Under Wu’s guidance, the Commerce Ministry is considering guidelines that would require cities to provide detailed blueprints for all retail expansion plans. Some fear that measure could be used to brake the foreigners’ advance.

Ultimately, the clash between locals and foreigners may be tempered by realities on the ground. While the locals need managerial talent, financing, and greater scale, the foreigners need help navigating China’s vast retail market — and even more so as they move beyond the large coastal cities. That means that in spite of the newly relaxed rules on ownership, Wal-Mart, for one, will continue to work through joint ventures. “Our partners are knowledgeable about the business in China, and we learn from them,” says Wal-Mart spokesman Bill Wertz. And foreign retailers that decide to go it alone may soon find themselves facing many of the same problems the locals have — fickle customers with little brand loyalty and challenges of hiring decent staff. Shopper Li’s sole complaint about Carrefour: “I can never find employees when I need them.” The stores, local or foreign, that get such issues right are the ones that will win the battle for the wallets of China’s consumers.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

1. To get into China quickly, Carrefour took the strategy of bypassing Beijing and cutting deals with local governments, which brought it a lot of trouble.
2. To protect Chinese retailers against the growing foreign competition, the Chinese government still takes measures to limit the numbers of stores opened by foreign retailers in large cities.
3. Surveys show that middle class customers will give first priority to the factors of comfort of stores and selection of commodities they offer in deciding where to shop these days.
4. Chinese consumers in small cities can play a role in helping Chinese retailers compete against



foreign retailers by refusing to buy the commodities offered by foreign retailers.

5. Carrefour has become Li Fang's first choice when she wants to get some shopping done because she enjoys the _____, the high quality and the bigger variety of commodities.
6. Over the past 20 years, retail sales in China have increased nearly _____ every year, to some \$628 billion in 2004 — making it the third-largest market on earth.
7. To compete with foreigners, Chinese retailers are taking measures to improve _____ by cutting down on the number of their staff and to improve management by bringing in foreign experts.
8. _____ is sweeping Chinese retailing business to create big local retailers that will be strong enough to compete with the multinationals at home and expand overseas.
9. With major international chains like Carrefour and Wal-mart expanding aggressively in China, Chinese retailers and government officials are _____ about the growing foreign competition.
10. The clash between locals and foreigners may be softened by realities because the locals need to _____ to improve their management, financing and greater scale while the foreigners need help navigating China's vast retail market.

Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions 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 **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

11. A) In a grocery store.
B) Over the telephone.
C) At a party.
D) In Mary's house.
12. A) They're happy Maria's playing it again.
B) They are both very tired of it.
C) The man likes to listen to it often.
D) The woman has never heard it before.
13. A) In a supermarket.
B) In an advertising agency.
C) At a police station.
D) In a customs office.

14. A) An annoyance call. C) A broken telephone.
B) A crossword puzzle. D) A musical instrument.
15. A) 30 minutes. C) 70 minutes.
B) 50 minutes. D) 80 minutes.
16. A) On Wednesday. C) On Friday.
B) On Thursday. D) On Monday.
17. A) He'll have a weekend party at home.
B) He'll come to an English party at his friend's house.
C) He'll go to meet someone at the airport.
D) He'll make arrangements to meet foreign friends.
18. A) They won't be able to set up an automobile company.
B) They won't be able to come to the opening ceremony.
C) They shouldn't have accepted the invitation.
D) They shouldn't inform them in advance.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) She'll visit a large funfair.
B) She'll see circus displays.
C) She'll visit a film studio.
D) She'll see a technology-advanced city.
20. A) She'll be able to go aboard a spacecraft.
B) She'll be able to operate the Mission Control.
C) She'll be able to receive messages from satellites.
D) She'll be able to learn something new about space.
21. A) By working overtime to earn the money.
B) By borrowing money from a bank.
C) By relying on her savings.
D) By accepting help from her parents.
22. A) She's willful.
B) She's pragmatic.
C) She's extrovert.
D) She's calculating.



Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A) Housing costs.
B) Average wage.
C) Unemployment.
D) Oil prices.
24. A) Increasing demands for goods.
B) Slight rise in consumer prices.
C) Difficulty in borrowing money.
D) Not mentioned.
25. A) He is optimistic about the next year's market.
B) He is worried about the increase in food prices.
C) He is not sure about the petrol prices.
D) He is pleasant for the decrease in unemployment.

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 **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

Passage One

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) By the checkout clerk.
B) By the customers themselves.
C) By a laser beam of light.
D) By the cash register.
27. A) Eliminating the errors in prices.
B) Saving store clerks' time to do checking out.
C) Giving the customer an itemized printout.
D) Punching the item price into the cash register.
28. A) The manufacturer.
B) The item of product.

- C) The selling date.
- D) The price.

Passage Two

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 29. A) Human brains differ from person to person.
B) The brain a person is born with is vital in determining his intelligence.
C) Environment is crucial in fostering a person's intelligence.
D) Persons having identical brains are doomed to have identical intelligence.
- 30. A) It can be built up by education.
B) It stays the same throughout one's life.
C) It can be predicted at birth.
D) It is fully-developed during one's childhood.
- 31. A) To show that twins have identical IQs.
B) To show that twins' IQs are independent of the education they receive.
C) To show how critical human brains are in determining one's intelligence.
D) To show how vital environment is in fostering one's intelligence.

Passage Three

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 32. A) The high speed and efficiency of the Internet.
B) The health problems due to addiction to the Internet.
C) The joy and comfort provided by the Internet.
D) The irresistible attraction of the Internet.
- 33. A) The impact of the Internet on our health.
B) The damages caused to a web-addict.
C) The increased computer use.
D) The vast information on the Internet.
- 34. A) An unhealthy diet.
B) Irregular periods of sleep.
C) Sitting too long surfing the Internet.
D) Using good monitors.
- 35. A) It is unnoticeable.
B) It is inevitable.



- C) It is harmful.
- D) It is irresistible.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

注意：此部分试题在答题卡 2 上；请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there is a short passage with 5 questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words on Answer Sheet 2.*

Questions 47 to 51 are based on the following passage.

No one really thrives in a wholly institutionalized (制度化的) environment or in a purely intellectual career. This truth might have been found long ago by observing babies, from whom much can be learned about human nature. The need is not a temporary one; it begins in infancy and continues throughout life. As the most materialistic science in the world, the science of medicine has been forced to admit that the human baby must be loved in order to live. He has fewer chances to survive in the sterilized (已灭菌的) ward than in a house full of germs. The baby needs personal affection more than anything else. He must be "mothered" by a mother who is all his own. A baby left without this is likely to die from sheer emotional starvation, or else grow up into a distorted (扭曲的) soul — a source of anxiety to everybody.

The love impulse later undergoes an evolutionary growth, but it does not vanish. The baby is a creature that must be loved rather than a creature capable of loving. To develop this second ability, he needs to live in an atmosphere in which this mature kind of love is practiced. If his parents failed to chew, to walk or to speak, he would probably be backward in the acquisition of these arts. If his parents fail to furnish him with the example of love, he is desperately off. He may see the neighbors walk, and talk, and chew; but the subtle art of generous affection is usually demonstrated best before one's own family.

At the adult level, nobody can live wholly in a job. Too many persons are trying to do so. They think they can exist without intimate relationships and get along with the casual personal contacts of the job and the club. How much better if we admit our need of love and affection and then try to build up these relationships in the full light of self-knowledge? Personal attachments are necessary. Why call the world heartless if we have never looked for hearts in the only place where they occur — in the individual human bosom?

Love means sacrifice, but it produces a well-balanced personality. The importance of love is demonstrated more by the disasters which follow up its absence than by the things which happen when it takes its normal place in life. As with many other vital necessities, we are scarcely conscious of its presence. But let it once cease, and the personality falls into disintegration. Love is not cheap, but we must choose to pay the cost, for life demands at least that much heroism from all of us.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

47. Why do people fail to thrive in a wholly institutionalized environment or in a purely intellectually career?
48. Is the need for love to survive temporary?
49. If a baby were living in an environment without love, they would _____.
50. How can we help babies develop the ability to love others?
51. The importance of love can be most felt when _____.

Section B

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. 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 Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 52 to 56 are based on the following passage.

“Welcome to the USA! Major credit cards are accepted!” By the millions they are coming no longer the tired, the poor, the wretched masses longing for a better living. These are the wealthy. “We don’t have a budget,” says a biologist from Brazil, as she walks with two companions through New York City’s South Street. “We just use our credit cards.”

The US has long been one of the world’s most popular tourist destinations, but this year has been exceptional. First, there was the World Cup, which drew thousands from every corner of the globe; then came the weakening of the US dollar against major currencies. Now the US, still the world’s superpower, can also claim to be the world’s bargain basement (廉价商品部). Nobody undersells America these days on just about everything, from consumer electronics to fashion clothes to tennis rackets. Bottom