

Specific Training for CET



四六级考试 专项集训

六级模拟 1000题

Expounding Sample Tests for Band Six

大学英语教学与考试命题研究组◎组编

主编◎牛晓春

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Dalian University of Technology Press

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English Language Test Book English Language Test Book

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中国进入 WTO, 人才的竞争如火如荼, 职场厮杀的硝烟过早地笼罩在高校恬静的天空。枕戈待旦的莘莘学子在认证的路上, 首先必须攻破的就是四六级考试。为此, 大家都在奋斗着, 也都在寻找一种出奇制胜的秘笈。

作为最早从事四六级考试辅导类图书的出版人, 四六级考试走过了 16 年, 我们的出版事业也就走过了 16 年。16 年的备考风风雨雨, 我们与四六级考生休戚相关。为了更好地为广大考生服务, 我们研究考试, 拜访四六级主考的权威人士; 我们走访名师, 与考生和应试高手座谈。所有这些心经和要点最终都体现在大工版的四六级考试辅导类图书中。大工版的四六级图书伴随着一代又一代的天之骄子鏖战考场, 攻破四六级考试的堡垒。然而今天的四六级考试更加成熟, 考生的素质在提高, 要求备考辅导类图书也必须更有力的放矢。

鉴于此, 我们组织全国四六级考试通过率较高的高校备考一线教师, 总结考试的核心考点; 我们与广大的考生直接接触, 搜集备考中的问题。把成系统成体系的知识点细化分解, 直接与每个考题结合, 直接解决考生最细微的问题。

► 本丛书的突出特色 ◀

1. 直面四六级, 知识点的讲解与考试紧密接轨。

本书的第一部分是“四六级考试核心知识点解读”。把大学英语教学中的知识点和考试中的核心考点结合起来, 按照考试的命题形式和知识点在考试中出现的频率对知识点进行重点回顾, 同时结合经典例题消化知识, 加深理解。



2. 讲解形式独特, 可读性强。

为方便考生理解和掌握四六级考试的核心知识点, 本套丛书摒弃了以往图书采取的类似讲义写作的方法, 采用了一问一答的写作方法, 把每个核心知识点的内容与考试中会遇到的每个问题结合起来写作。在给出知识框架的概念的同时, 对问题的分析落到实处, 增加了图书的可读性和可操作性。

3. 设题科学, 注释讲解详细到位。

按照大纲要求设题, 保证模拟的效度和信度。根据每种题型的特点和考生要求, 设计注释的层次, 以满足广大考生的实际需求。

《四六级考试专项集训》丛书凝结了四六级备考辅导的名师们的心血, 是他们多年来心智的结晶, 为四六级考生量身打造, 绝非朝夕之间的拼凑。如果广大考生能借此套丛书通达考路, 登顶揽胜, 我们便可聊以自慰。

《六级模拟详解 1000 题》由牛晓春、周刚主编。编写人员还有: 于风军、马泽军、韩秀丽、万莉、邵剑春、李红、王瑶。

编者

2003 年 7 月

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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 center.

Example: *You will hear:*

You will read: A) At the office.

B) In the waiting room.

C) At the airport.

D) In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore A) "At the office." is the best answer. You should choose answer [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

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

1. A) Bill in person.

B) Bill's answering machine.

C) The woman's husband.

D) The woman's best friend.

2. A) Pick up the snacks. B) Finish a report.
C) Have a look at a house. D) Visit Lisa.
3. A) That is a great idea.
B) It is easier to find a job compared with language major.
C) It is difficult to land a job in the future.
D) It is not tough to find a job.
4. A) She is unfortunate.
B) She has no part-time job.
C) She has got the job to pay her tuition and books.
D) She pays for her tuition by both the scholarship and money she earned.
5. A) At a Customs.
B) At a travel agency.
C) At an university.
D) At a check-in counter of registration.
6. A) \$ 13.5. B) \$ 15.5. C) \$ 8.5. D) \$ 6.
7. A) The driving officer is giving a practical test on driving.
B) The woman is taking a written test on driving.
C) They are talking about the driving test.
D) They are talking about the behavior of motorists.
8. A) Lock the computer lab later.
B) Leave with the man.
C) Buy a new lock for the computer lab.
D) Show the man where the lab is.
9. A) The man should watch the program too.
B) The man should leave the television on.
C) The program will be over soon.
D) She'll watch television later.
10. A) He isn't sure what course to take.

- B) The math course is too short.
C) He may not meet the graduation requirements.
D) The graduation date has been changed.

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 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) Because it will cause more collisions with other cars.
B) Because it will lead to more road accidents.
C) Because it will distract the driver's concentration on driving.
D) Because it will force the driver to drive faster.
12. A) 5 seconds. B) 3 seconds.
C) More than 5 seconds. D) More than 3.7 seconds.
13. A) Safety of driving.
B) Prohibition of cellular phones in automobiles.
C) Ban of cars with hands-free phones.
D) Potential Problems in calling.

Passage Two

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

14. A) Develop a savings plan.
- B) Set up a bank account.
- C) Set clear investing goals.
- D) Set your mind on the investing.

15. A) Investors should analyze the market.
B) Investors should decide how much they're going to invest.
C) A large sum of money is required.
D) Any investment has a risk and a potential reward.
16. A) You can earn bigger guaranteed returns.
B) The market has both up-and-down years.
C) It guarantees 30% returns will be achieved.
D) You are sure to earn big profit in investment.

Passage Three

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

17. A) The area's population.
B) The location to the nearest airport.
C) The number of post offices.
D) The distance to post offices.
18. A) To tell people they have received a mail.
B) When you want to send a letter.
C) To pay for newspaper delivery.
D) When you are not at home.
19. A) Stand the letters up.
B) Wait for the mail carrier outside of the door.
C) Leave the letters on your doorstep.
D) Put the letters in a special mailbag.
20. A) A 8-page letter. B) A small parcel.
C) A computer. D) A postcard.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Passage One

Questions 21 ~ 25 are based on the following passage.

"The care you give to yourself is the care you give to your loved one," said a caregiver. Absolutely the easiest thing for someone to

say and the hardest thing to accept is the advice to take care of yourself as a caregiver. It is often hard to see beyond the care tasks that await you each morning.

What is shown by study is that caregiving compromises health. About 60% of caregivers show signs of clinical depression, and caregivers take more prescription medications, including those for anxiety and depression, than others in their age group. Reluctance in asking for and accepting help is a major barrier to getting necessary respite and support. Seventy-five percent of caregivers in America are women, some taking care of spouses/partners, some adult children taking care of parents, some parents taking care of adult children. What does taking care of yourself mean, why is it so hard to do, and how do you do it?

Most caregivers end up withdrawing from friends and family and feeling isolated and as if no one understands. Support groups can be an important source of understanding and connection.

Guilt that "I should" do this or be able to do it, guilt that your loved one won't get as good care if you aren't doing it, guilt that something will happen if you are away, guilt about having a good time when someone else is not. There is no such thing as a "perfect" caregiver. And you are not selfish to sometimes think about yourself and your needs and feelings. Although caregivers feel guilty when they get angry or frustrated, these feelings are ok and a way to know how well you are coping. You can still make choices about your life and what is right for you and you do still have some control. Set limits for offer of help and care.

Not getting enough sleep is a major cause of illness and stress in caregivers. Exhaustion is one of the main complaints, leading to irritability and then inappropriate anger which then leads to more guilt.

Talk with your physician about medication for either yourself or your loved one. Know the limits of your own endurance and strength. Make sure you have regular check-ups and that those "little concerns" about your health are looked into. Exercise is even more important as it gives you a break, combats depression and helps you maintain health.

21. What is the passage mainly about?

A) Definition of caregivers.

B) Symptoms of caregivers.

C) A guide to caregivers.

D) Suggestions for caregivers.

22. Why does the author say that it is hard to do as a caregiver?

A) Most caregivers can get support from family and friends.

B) Caregivers love the persons they take care of.

C) Caregivers have realized they have the abilities to offer help.

D) Caregivers don't dare to think of the health for themselves.

23. Which one do caregivers refuse to do?

A) Hold tight to themselves.

B) Say yes to request of help.

C) Relax themselves.

D) Isolate from any offer of help.

24. The author suggests that _____.

A) caregivers take good care of themselves

B) caregivers give more care to the person who needs help

C) caregivers have a good rest everyday

D) caregivers need not feel guilty at all

25. From the passage, we can conclude that _____.

A) no caregivers are perfect

B) caregivers have many needs

- C) caregivers need themselves and others' care too
- D) caregivers should be at the price of their own health

Passage Two

Questions 26 ~ 30 are based on the following passage.

More than 70 per cent of people knew it was dangerous to use a mobile phone while driving but 30 per cent still risked their lives, a Telstra survey found. Telstra yesterday launched a nationwide campaign to educate the community about the safe use of mobile phones on the road.

"Picking up your mobile when you're behind the wheel can distract your attention away from the road. It's also illegal in every state and territory," Mr. Thodey said.

Mr. Thodey said a survey conducted by Telstra on customers' use of mobile phones while driving showed 35 per cent of respondents thought using a mobile phone on the road was a major safety problem, while 40 per cent said it was a moderate problem.

One-third of the 400 customers surveyed, said they used their mobile phones whilst driving, and although over half had either a hands free kit or a car kit, not all drivers used them, Mr. Thodey said. Eight per cent said they had almost had an accident while using their mobile phones, he said.

"The survey clearly shows that many of us are not taking the necessary precautions when you're using the mobile phone in the car," he said. "Telstra's Drive Safe-Phone Safe campaign shows drivers how using a mobile phone while driving is a distraction and suggests a number of tips such as pulling over to take a call, always using the hands-free kit, and allowing the call to divert to message bank." "If you must use your mobile when you're in a car, make sure you use a hands-free kit and keep your conversation short." he

said.

Chairman of the Pedestrian Council of Australia (PCA) Harold Scruby said the illegal use of mobile phones had reached "plague" proportions because of a lack of enforcement and insufficient penalties.

Mr. Scruby said the penalty for using a mobile phone while driving in most states averaged only \$ 100, with the exception of Western Australia which penalized the driver one demerit point from their licence.

"The current laws do not act as a deterrent," he said, "In all states except WA there are no demerit points for this extremely dangerous behavior which can easily compromise the safety of many motorists and pedestrians alike."

Mr. Scruby said the PCA were calling on all state governments to review the monetary and demerit point penalties and to start enforcing the law. Telstra's nationwide advertising campaign will run over Christmas.

26. What is the purpose of the survey conducted by Telstra?

- A) To launch a campaign to put cell phones under a ban among drivers.
- B) To educate people the safe use of cell phones while driving.
- C) To investigate drivers' ideas on using cell phones while driving.
- D) To carry on active propaganda among drivers.

27. According to the passage, we can infer that _____.

- A) Most victims of accidents caused by calling while driving are motorists and pedestrians
- B) Most victims of accidents caused by calling while driving are drivers

- C) Most drivers didn't realize the danger of using mobile phones while driving
- D) Many states banned the use of mobile phones while driving
28. Which one is not mentioned as a means of safe driving?
- A) Use a hands free kit while driving.
- B) Stop driving and call.
- C) Shift message to a stored one.
- D) Divert to message machine at home.
29. The measure is not effective because
- A) the penalties are not severe enough
- B) the accident proportions are not so high
- C) not all of drivers use the hands free kit
- D) most drivers don't observe the regulation
30. The campaign was launched in the season of
- A) spring B) fall C) winter D) summer

Passage Three

Questions 31 ~ 35 are based on the following passage.

One of the most dangerous drugs for pregnant women to consume is alcohol. Because alcohol is delivered quickly into the blood and passes quickly into the tissues and membranes, the human fetus (胎儿) is particularly vulnerable to its effects. In fact, the negative effects on a fetus are so pronounced that babies born after exposure to alcohol are said to be suffering from fetal alcohol syndrome.

As a pregnant woman drinks alcohol, the alcohol is passed into her bloodstream almost simultaneously. Moreover, because the bloodstream of the fetus is inextricably tied to that of the mother, the alcohol passes directly into the bloodstream of the fetus as well.

And, what is more, the concentration of alcohol in the fetus is exactly the same as in the mother. For the mother, this concentra-

tion is not a problem because her liver can remove one ounce of alcohol from her system per hour. However, the fetus's liver is not completely developed. The rate at which it is able to eliminate the alcohol from the blood of the fetus is much slower.

Eventually, the alcohol will be returned to the mother's system by passing across the placenta, but this process is slow. By the time this takes place, major neurological damage may have already occurred. Research has shown that as little as one drink of alcohol can produce significant, irreversible damage to the fetus.

Babies born after exposure to alcohol generally exhibit facial distortion, inability to concentrate, and difficulty in remembering. Simply speaking, it is imperative that pregnant women avoid alcohol.

31. What is the main topic of this reading?

- A) Women and drugs.
B) The dangers of pregnancy.

C) The fetus and alcohol.

D) Drinking and the human body.

32. How much time can it be inferred that it takes alcohol to enter a woman's bloodstream after she takes a drink?

A) About one hour.

B) A few seconds.

C) Several minutes.

D) At least 24 hours.

33. In Line 9 the word "inextricably" most nearly means _____.

A) unexplainedly

B) formerly

C) forcefully

D) inseparably

34. According to the passage, how does the concentration of alcohol in a fetus compare to that in the mother?

A) The concentration is more.

B) The concentration is less.

C) The concentration is equivalent.

- D) The concentration cannot be measured.
35. According to the passage, how is alcohol finally returned to the mother's system?
- A) It is carried through the bloodstream.
- B) It is transferred across the placenta.
- C) It is expelled by the fetus's liver.
- D) It is not completely returned.

Passage Four

Questions 36 ~ 40 are based on the following passage.

Although there is no direct evidence that salt is the cause of high blood pressure or 'hypertension', there are studies which indicate that reducing salt intake lowers blood pressure. Some scientists are also concerned that excessive use of salt may cause asthma and kidney disease. Therefore most doctors would welcome a decision by food manufacturers to decrease the amount of salt in food.

Many food manufacturers, however, are reluctant to reduce the amount of salt. Salt is an important flavor enhancer and preservative. British Salt points out that salt is an essential nutrient and regular intake is required to maintain bodily functions. Moreover, according to British Salt, there are greater risk factors in hypertension, such as obesity (肥胖), lack of exercise, alcohol intake and smoking. Another reason why food producers are not keen on lowering the amount of salt is probably that they fear that less salt will mean lower sales. Not only will the sale of processed food containing salt decrease, but also the sale of soft drinks.

A recent study, published in The Lancet of April 1999, proves that if manufacturers cut the salt content of food, it will not necessarily affect the taste of the product. Anthony Rodgers and Bruce Neal conducted a study to examine the difference in taste between