

ENGLISH TEST

大学英语应试必读丛书

大学英语六级 最新模拟试题集注

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兵器工业出版社

大学英语六级

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内容简介

本书根据《大学英语教学大纲》、《大学英语六级考试大纲》及六级新题型的要求编写而成。内容包括 10 套含有新题型的模拟试题，并附有听力文本、参考答案、范文及难点注释等。为满足教师组织强化训练和学生自测自检之不同需要，本书采用活页装订和图书装订两种形式并配有听力录音磁带 4 盒可供选购。

书中多数试题已经过试用，效果良好，加上充实了新题型和采用两种不同装订方式，从而使本书做到了最新、有效、实用。

DN83/5921

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

大学英语六级最新模拟试题集注/刘庆雪主编. —北京: 兵器工业出版社, 1998. 5
ISBN 7-80132-431-5

I. 大… I. 刘… II. 英语-高等学校-水平考试-试题 IV. H31-44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (98) 第 00936 号

兵器工业出版社 出版发行

(邮编: 100081 北京市海淀区车道沟 10 号)

各地新华书店经销

北京昌平建华印刷厂印装

*

开本: 787×1092 1/16 印张: 13.625 字数: 330.72 千字

1998 年 5 月第 1 版 1998 年 5 月第 1 次印刷

印数: 1—6000 定价: 18.00 元

前 言

为了提高广大学生对大学英语六级考试的应试能力,我们根据国家教委颁发的理工科和文理科两份《大学英语教学大纲》的要求,参照《大学英语六级考试大纲》及六级新的题型,编写了这套《大学英语六级最新模拟试题集注》。

本试题集共有 10 套试题。每套试题包括听力理解、阅读理解、词汇与结构、改错与简短回答题和写作等五个部分。由于增加了新题型简短回答题 (Short Answer Questions) 部分,教师们在组织学生使用本题集时,可用 135 分钟做完全部试题;也可用 120 分钟按需要在第四部分的 Section A “Error Correction” (改错) 和 Section B “Short Answer Questions” (简答题) 两项中任选其一,并按总分数的 10% 计分。

本试题集的每套试题分开单独装订,可直接用于强化训练或模拟测试。为便于学生自测和自检,每套试题的听力录音文本、参考答案、写作的范文及难点注释也分开单独装订。为使 学生全面了解大学英语六级考试及新题型的有关要求,题集后还附有《大学英语六级考试大纲》、《大学英语考试作文题评分原则和标准》及“简短回答题”样题和参考答案等,从而使本题集做到了最新、全面、实用、有效。

书中试题,无论是单句或短文,主要选自近年来的美、英书刊,测试题集或全国统考的曝光题。语言规范,表达生动、准确。整个试卷的内容、形式、题量、计分和计时等符合考试大纲的规定并与真实考题完全一致,难度也基本相同。多数试题在教学中经过试用,效果良好。本书不仅是大学英语六级考试应试者的良师益友,而且对有一定英语水平、欲进一步提高或准备参加高级英语水平考试(如 TOEFL 考试、EPT 考试、WSK 考试、GRE 考试、全国研究生入学考试、研究生英语学位课程通过考试等)的读者来说也具有一定的实用价值;对广大英语教师,本试题集也不失为一本有用的教学参考书。

本试题集的编者为刘庆雪(第 1、2、3 套题)、陈晓红(第 4、5 套题)、杨润秀(第 6 套题)、陈丙申(第 7 套题)、徐玲(第 8 套题)、黄虹炜(第 9 套题)、王祥生(第 10 套题)。外籍教师 Brian Lloyd 和 Anne Lloyd 审阅了部分试题并录制了听力磁带(共 4 盘)。

编 者

1998 年 1 月

刘庆雪

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—Band Six—

Section A

• 1 •

- D) He loves playing football very much.
7. A) Go to the lab for a quick look.
B) Check on what's for dinner.
C) Have a run before they eat.
D) Go and see if they have dropped anything in the lab.
8. A) He can't find his new apartment.
B) He had a bigger apartment before.
C) He finds the new apartment too big for him.
D) He's having a hard time finding an apartment.
9. A) To write a check.
B) To find a telephone number.
C) To ring up somebody.
D) To check the telephone service.
10. A) One
B) Four.
C) Five
D) None.

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 one 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 1

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) It is a university for people in prison.
B) It is a university for students from middle-class families.
C) It is a distance educational system.
D) It is a university for free education.
12. A) About 40,000.
B) About 6,000.
C) About 60,000.
D) About 25,000.
13. A) Special TV and radio programmes.
B) Correction of the students' written work.
C) Lectures and talks.
D) Group discussions in class.

Passage 2

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

14. A) He was a doctor.
B) He was a writer.
C) He was an actor.
D) He was a teacher.
15. A) Press certain points around the eyes with the fingers.
B) Look at distant objects by moving the eyes from side to side.

- ### Passage 3

17. A) More jobs could be provided than before.
B) More people could be educated than before.
C) More books could be printed and distributed.
D) More ways could be used to exchange knowledge.
18. A) Around 1400. C) Around 400.
B) Around 1900. D) Around 900.
19. A) China. C) Egypt.
B) Sweden. D) Japan.
20. A) More and more paper is being consumed nowadays.
B) Paper enables people to receive education more easily.
C) The invention of paper is of great significance to man.
D) Paper contributes a lot to the keeping of historical records.

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.*

What has the telephone done to us, or for us, in the hundred years of its existence? A few effects suggest themselves at once. It has saved lives by getting rapid word of illness, injury, or fire from remote places. By joining with the elevator to make possible the multi-story residence or office building, it has made possible—for better or worse—the modern city. By bringing about a great leap in the speed and ease with which information moves from place to place, it has greatly accelerated the rate of scientific and technological changes and growth in industry. Beyond doubt it has seriously weakened, if not killed the ancient art of letter writing. It has made living alone possible for persons with normal social impulses; by so doing, it has played a role in one of the greatest social changes of this century, the breakup of the multi-generational household. It has made the war chillingly more efficient than formerly. Perhaps, though not provably (可证实), it has prevented wars that might have arisen out of international misunderstanding caused by written communication. Or perhaps—again not

provably—by magnifying and extending irrational personal conflicts based on voice contact, it has caused wars. Certainly it has extended the scope of human conflicts, since it impartially disseminates (传播) the useful knowledge of scientists and the nonsense of the ignorant, the affection of the affectionate and the malice (恶意) of the malicious.

21. What is the main idea of this passage?

- A) The telephone has helped to save people from illness and fire.
- B) The telephone has helped to prevent wars and conflicts.
- C) The telephone has made the modern city neither better nor worse.
- ☒ D) The telephone has had positive as well as negative effects on us.

22. According to the passage, it is the telephone that _____.

- A) has made letter writing an art
- B) has prevented wars by avoiding written communication
- ☒ C) has made the world different from what it was
- D) has caused wars by magnifying and extending human conflicts

23. The telephone has intensified conflicts among people because _____.

- A) it increases the danger of war
- ☒ B) it provides services to both the good and the malicious
- C) it makes distant communication easier
- D) it breaks up the multi-generational household

24. The author describes the telephone as impartial because it _____.

- A) saves lives of people in remote places
- B) enables people to live alone if they want to
- ☒ C) spreads both love and ill will
- D) replaces much written communication

25. The writer's attitude towards the use of the telephone is _____.

- A) affectionate
- B) disapproving
- C) approving
- ☒ D) neutral

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

To say that the child learns by imitation and that the way to teach is to set a good example oversimplifies. No child imitates every action he sees. Sometimes, the example the parent wants him to follow is ignored while he takes over contrary patterns from some other example. Therefore we must turn to a more subtle theory than "Monkey see, monkey do."

Look at it from the child's point of view. Here he is in a new situation, lacking a ready response. He is seeking a response which will gain certain ends. If he lacks a ready response for the situation, and cannot reason out what to do, he observes a model who seems able to get the right result. The child looks for an authority or expert who can show what to do.

There is a second element at work in this situation. The child may be able to attain his immediate goal only to find that his method brings criticism from people who observe him. When shouting across the house achieves his immediate end of delivering a message, he is

told emphatically that such a racket (叫嚷) is unpleasant, that he should walk into the next room and say his say quietly. Thus, the desire to solve any objective situation is overlaid with the desire to solve it properly. One of the early things the child learns is that he gets some actions and criticizes others. If one is to maintain the support of others and his own self-respect, he must adopt responses his social group approves.

In finding trial responses, the learner does not choose models at random. He imitates the person who seems a good person to be like, rather than a person whose social status he wishes to avoid. If the pupil wants to be a good violinist, he will observe and try to copy the techniques of capable players; while some other person may most influence his approach to books.

Admiration of one quality often leads us to admire a person as a whole, and he becomes an identifying figure. We use some people as models over a wide range of situations, imitating much that they do. We learn that they are dependable and rewarding models because imitating them leads to success.

- B 26. The statement that children learn by imitation is incomplete because _____.
A) they only imitate authorities and experts
B) they are not willing to copy their parents
C) the process of identification has been ignored
D) the nature of their imitation as a form of behaviour has been neglected
- D 27. For a child the first element in his learning by imitation is _____.
A) the need to find an authority
B) the need to find a way to achieve the desired result
C) the need for more affection from his parents
D) the desire to meet the standards of his social group
- A 28. Apart from achieving his desired results, a child should also learn to _____.
A) behave properly
B) attain his goal as soon as possible
C) show his affection for his parents
D) talk quietly
29. Children tend to imitate their models _____.
A) who do not criticize them
B) who bring them unexpected rewards
C) whom they want to be like
D) whose social status is high
30. "An identifying figure" (Para. 5, Line 2) refers to a person _____.
A) who serves as a model for others
B) who is always successful
C) who can be depended upon
D) who has been rewarded for his success

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

When imaginative men turn their eyes towards space and wonder whether life exists in any part of it, they may cheer themselves by remembering that life need not resemble closely the life that exists on Earth. Mars looks like the only planet where life like ours could exist, and even this is doubtful. But there may be other kinds of life based on other kinds of chemistry, and they may multiply on Venus or Jupiter. At least we cannot prove at present that

they do not.

Even more interesting is the possibility that life on their planets may be in a more advanced stage of evolution. Present-day man is in a peculiar and probably temporary stage. His individual units retain a strong sense of personality. They are, in fact, still capable under favourable circumstances of leading individual lives. But man's societies are already sufficiently developed to have enormously more power and effectiveness than the individuals have.

It is not likely that this transitional situation will continue very long on the evolutionary time scale. Fifty thousand years from now man's societies may have become so close-knit that the individuals retain no sense of separate personality. Then little distinction will remain between the organic parts of the multiple organism and the inorganic parts (machines) that have been constructed by it. A million years further on man and his machines may have merged as closely as the muscles of the human body and the nerve cells that set them in motion.

The explorers of space should be prepared for some such situation. If they arrive on a foreign planet that has reached an advanced stage (and this is by no means impossible), they may find it being inhabited by a single large organism composed of many closely cooperating units.

The units may be "secondary" machines created millions of years ago by a previous form of life and given the will and ability to survive and reproduce. They may be built entirely of metals and other durable materials. If this is the case, they may be much more tolerant of their environment, multiplying under conditions that would destroy immediately any organism made of carbon compounds and dependent on the familiar carbon cycle.

Such creatures might be relics (遗种) of a past age, many millions of years ago, when their planet was favourable to the origin of life, or they might be immigrants from a favoured planet.

31. What does the word "cheer" (Para. 1, Line 2) imply?
- A) Imaginative men are sure of success in finding life on other planets.
 - B) Imaginative men are delighted to find life on other planets.
 - C) Imaginative men are happy to find a different kind of life existing on other planets.
 - D) Imaginative men can be pleased with the idea that there might exist different forms of life on other planets.
32. Humans on Earth today are characterized by ____.
- A) their existence as free and separate beings
 - B) their capability of living under favourable conditions
 - C) their great power and effectiveness
 - D) their strong desire for living in a close-knit society
33. According to this passage, some people believe that eventually ____.
- A) human societies will be much more cooperative
 - B) man will live in a highly organized world

- C) machines will take control over man
D) living beings will disappear from Earth
34. Even most imaginative people have to admit that _____.
A) human societies are as advanced as those on some other planets
B) planets other than Earth are not suitable for life like ours to stay
C) it is difficult to distinguish between organic parts and inorganic parts of the human body
D) organisms are more creative than machines
35. It seems that the writer _____.
A) is interested in the imaginary life forms
B) is eager to find a different form of life
C) is certain of the existence of a new life form
D) is critical of the imaginative people

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

The American baby after the war made unconvincing U. S. advice to poor countries that they restrain their births. However, there has hardly been a year since 1957 in which birth rates have not fallen in the United States and other rich countries, and in 1976 the fall was especially sharp. Both East Germany and West Germany have fewer births than they have deaths, and the United States is only temporarily able to avoid this condition because the children of the baby boom are now an exceptionally large group of married couples.

It is true that Americans do not typically plan their births to set an example for developing nations. We are more affected by women's liberation: once women see interesting and well-paid jobs and careers available, they are less willing to provide free labor for child raising. From costing nothing, children suddenly come to seem impossibly expensive. And to the high cost of children are added the uncertainties introduced by divorce; couples are increasingly unwilling to subject children to the terrible experience of marital (婚姻的) breakdown and themselves to the difficulty of raising a child alone.

These circumstances—women working outside the home and the instability of marriage—tend to spread with industrial society and they will affect more and more countries during the remainder of this century. Along with them goes social mobility, ambition to rise in the urban world, a main factor in bringing down the births in Europe in the nineteenth century.

Food shortage will happen again when the reserves resulting from the good harvests of 1976 and 1977 have been consumed. Urbanization is likely to continue with the cities of the developing nations struggling under the weight of twice their present populations by the year 2000. The presently rich countries are approaching a stable population largely because of the changed place of women, and they incidentally are setting an example of restraint to the rest of the world. Industrial society will spread to the poor countries, and aspirations (渴望) will exceed resources. All this leads to a population in the twenty-first century that is smaller

than was feared a few years ago. For those anxious to see world population brought under control the news is encouraging.

36. During the years from 1957 to 1976, the birth rate of the United States _____.
A) increased C) experienced both falls and rises
B) was reduced D) remained stable
37. What influences the birth rate most in the United States is _____.
A) highly paid jobs C) expenses of child raising
B) women's desire for independence D) high divorce rate
38. The sentence "From costing nothing, children suddenly come to seem impossibly expensive" (Para. 2, Line 4) implies that _____.
A) food and clothing for babies are becoming incredibly expensive
B) prices are going up dramatically all the time
C) to raise children women have to give up interesting and well-paid jobs
D) social development has made child-raising inexpensive
39. A chief factor in bringing down the births in Europe in the 19th century is _____.
A) birth control C) the instability of marriage
B) the desire to seek fortune in cities D) the changed place of women
40. The population in the 21st century, according to the writer, _____.
A) will be smaller than a few years ago
B) will not be as small as people expect
C) will prove to be a threat to the world
D) will not constitute as serious a problem as expected

Part II Vocabulary and Structure (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 letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

41. Of the two T-shirts, I chose _____.
☒ A) the less expensive C) the least expensive
☐ B) the one least expensive D) the least expensive of them
42. "John isn't here now."
"_____ left by the back door?"
☐ A) Must he have ☒ C) Had he
☐ B) Might he have D) Should he have
43. The Managing Director said that improving relations with the association would not be easy, but that they _____ to try.
A) would have decided C) have decided
B) decide ☒ D) had decided

44. I will overlook _____ so rude to my sister this time but don't let it happen again.
 A) you to be C) you to have been
 B) your being D) you having been
45. "Not until science became prominent _____ be abolished", some people argue.
 A) did slavery come to C) had slavery come to
 B) slavery to D) that slavery came to
46. Oh, what a nuisance! It _____ so easy for me to bring those photographs I wanted to show you, and I have left them on the table at home.
 A) would have been C) would be
 B) had been D) was
47. It was a small country house but it was large _____ urban standards.
 A) at B) for C) by D) from
48. He was subjected to a heavy fine _____ driving without a licence.
 A) at B) for C) with D) by
49. _____ man can now create radioactive elements, there is nothing he can do to reduce their radioactivity.
 A) As B) Whether C) While D) Now that
50. John D. Rockefeller, _____, owned 90 percent of all American oil refineries.
 A) as still a young man C) a young man however
 B) while still a young man D) in spite of a young man
51. The book _____ was not in the school library.
 A) which the professor referred us
 B) to which the professor referred to us
 C) which the professor referred to us
 D) to which the professor referred us
52. You _____ the class to tell me that, you could have come up to me afterwards.
 A) needn't have interrupted C) needn't to have interrupted
 B) needn't interrupt D) needn't to interrupt
53. All our attempts to _____ the child from drowning were in vain.
 A) regain B) recover C) reserve D) rescue
54. This is the first draft of the books. Please feel perfectly free to _____ it.
 A) cope with C) complain
 B) comment on D) confirm
55. I was always taught that it was _____ to interrupt.
 A) rude B) coarse C) rough D) crude
56. Except on official _____ such as formal receptions, American society has a certain amount of informality.
 A) cases B) situations C) conditions D) occasions
57. The final document was, of course, supposed to mend the damage _____ upon the

world by the war.

☒ A) imposed

B) impressed

C) radiating

D) compressed

58. While walking along the icy river, we could see cracks in the ice _____ in all directions.

☒ A) splitting

☒ B) transmitting

C) radiating

D) transferring

59. Texas, the second largest state of America, is _____ in natural resources.

A) wealthy

☒ B) abundant

C) scattered

D) deposited

60. Small boys are _____ questioners. They ask questions all the time.

A) original

B) imaginative

C) peculiar

☒ D) persistent

61. Most students have _____ for those who cheat in exams.

A) shock

B) scorn

C) sorrow

☒ D) shame

62. The _____ of finding gold in California were good in the 1840's.

A) proposals

B) promises

☒ C) prospects

D) privileges

63. We regret to inform you that the materials you ordered are _____.

A) out of work

B) out of reach

☒ C) out of stock

D) out of practice

64. Have you anything to say _____ the proposal?

☒ A) with regard to

B) in contrast to

C) on behalf of

D) for the purpose of

65. There are nations whose lack of contact with the outside world has _____ poverty.

☒ A) fallen into

B) consisted in

C) resulted in

D) come up to

66. This is _____ the most difficult job I have ever tackled.

☒ A) by rights

B) by itself

C) by oneself

☒ D) by far

67. I didn't send out my application form last week, but I _____.

A) had

B) would do

☒ C) should have

D) might have to

68. My grandpa gave me a watch, which is made of gold, _____ I keep to this day.

☒ A) and thus

☒ B) and which

C) so

☒ D) and

69. David is the _____ holder of the world 5,000 meter world record, but there is no guarantee that he will win in the Olympic Games.

- A) prevailing
B) predominant
C) current
D) decisive

70. I don't mind a bit if you bring your friends in for a drink, but it is rather too much when 16 people arrive _____ for dinner.

- A) unusually
B) excessively
C) unexpectedly
D) consequently

Part IV

Section A Error Correction (15 minutes)

Directions: This part consists of a short passage. In this passage, there are altogether 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line. You may have to change a word, add a word or delete (删去) a word. If you change a word, cross it out and write the correct word in the corresponding blank. If you add a word, put an insertion mark (Λ) in the right place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and put a slash (/) in the blank.

Example:

Television is rapidly becoming the literatures of our periods. Many of the arguments having used for the study of literature as a school subject are valid for Λ study of television.

1. time
2. /
3. the

Technology is another great force for change. In part, technology has caused the population explosion; many of us won't now be alive if it weren't for advances in health, agriculture and industry. But in part, technology helps resolve the population problem, either. It's a never ending cycle. The need for more food discourages development of better technology which naturally keeps more people alive. And there are no going back to a simple, less technologically complex time. We're born. We're here. We're hungry.

71. wouldn't
72. too
73. encourages
74. is

While technology makes this possible for four or even six billion of us to exist, it also eliminates our job opportunities. In theory, it is ~~impossible~~ that all the goods and services the world needs could be produced by only 2 percent of the population. This tendency of technology to make workers superfluous (过剩的) but at same time allowing their numbers to grow up so large is creating psychological tensions. Traditionally, work determines our way of life. But if 98 percent of us doesn't need to work, what are we going to do with oneself? Something more than work must be found to determine both income and meaning in life—otherwise 98 percent of us could be both hungry and frustrated (沮丧的).

75. it
76. _____
77. the
78. /
79. don't
80. ourselves

Section B Short Answer Questions (15 minutes)

Directions: *In this section there is a short passage with 5 questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully and then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words.*

Parks and similar recreation areas act as a kind of barrier between residential and industrial areas. The government is making efforts to preserve this "Green Belt" to halt the spread of industrial growth and excessive suburban "sprawl" into the surrounding countryside. Planning permission to build a new factory complex or housing estate is often refused for this reason.

People nowadays have become very conscious of the threat which modern living poses to our natural environment. They are becoming concerned about the quality of present-day life and are giving vigorous support to conservation policies which aim to safeguard the countryside that is still untouched, and to clean and restore what has already been spoiled. This involves clearing town centres of all motor traffic with its polluting fumes and gases, preventing agricultural land from being sold to unscrupulous property developers, and launching a powerful campaign against the serious chemical pollution of many of our rivers, lakes and coastal waters. There is even some talk about making our elaborate canal system viable again for the transportation of goods such as coal, which would then lessen the amount of heavy traffic on our already overloaded roads.

Questions:

81. What does "Green Belt" mean?
82. For what reason is planning permission sometimes refused?
83. What does the author mean by describing "modern living" as a threat to our natural environment?
84. According to this passage, why are cars being banned from many town centres?
85. How might the existing canal network be used?

Part V Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition of no less than 120 words, based on the title of My Ideal (我的理想). You are given the first sentence or part of the first sentence of each paragraph. You should write your composition on the Answer Sheet.*