

大学英语六级统考新题型模拟试题

清华大学外语系
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吴永麟 主编
李相崇 校订



科学普及出版社

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内 容 提 要

根据 1996 年大学英语四六级考试委员会通知“提高考试效度, 切实提高学生英语水平”的精神, 四级采用了新题型, 这必然引起六级题型的改革。为适应这一需要, 我们研究了六级各种试题和习题; 分析了学生统考成功的原因, 以及他们在语言基础和应用能力方面的弱点; 结合英语教学大纲, 运用我们长年教学中积累的经验和资料, 编写了这本六级新题型模拟试题集。

本书共有十套模拟题及一套 1995 年六级公开试题。模拟题除保留六级原有题型: 听力、阅读、结构词汇三类多项选择题、篇章改错和作文外, 还增设了听写 (Spot 和 Compound)、阅读问答、划句翻译、单句改错、汉译英、英译汉等新题型。主观题型增加了 1 倍以上, 体现了通知的要求和英语学习的新趋向。题型多样, 内容丰富, 涉及面广, 量质匀称, 编排合理, 各具特点, 具有极强的针对性、实用性和预测性, 可以提高学生全面综合能力, 落实大纲要求。试题有答案, 难点有注释, 翻译有译文, 作文有范例, 还有六级应掌握的词汇表, 可供学生参考自学, 巩固课堂学习的内容, 提高应用能力。

本书编者为谢雨 (听力), 陈红胜、吴永麟 (阅读、阅读翻译和问答), 张为民 (结构、单句改错), 吕燕彬 (篇章改错), 吴永麟 (词汇和英译汉), 吕中舌 (汉译英), 集体创作 (作文)。

本书主要是为参加 CET-6 (大学英语六级考试) 统考的学生而编写的, 但也可供考研究生和准备参加出国人员考试等同等水平的读者使用。

本书听力部分配有三盒录音磁带。

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Simulated College English Test One

—Band Six—

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.

1. A. Shopassistant—customer.
C. Sister—brother.
 2. A. At lunch.
C. In class.
 3. A. She's their best friend.
C. She's been busy these days.
 4. A. On a train.
C. In a cafe.
 5. A. Five years old.
C. Four years old.
 6. A. He went to see the foreign student advisor.
B. He went to Washington.
C. He went to the Passport Office.
D. He reported it to the Passport Office.
 7. A. That she is a librarian.
B. That she doesn't like to read.
C. That she probably has the book.
D. That she owns a bookstore.
 8. A. He liked Bill's uncle.
C. He owned people money.
 9. A. She does not know how to play tennis.
B. She has to study.
C. She does not like the man.
D. She does not qualify to play.
 10. A. A hair stylist.
B. A plumber.
- B. Mother—son.
D. Wife—husband.
B. At the office.
D. At home.
B. She's been sick for home.
C. She likes to get mail.
B. In a restaurant.
D. On a plane.
B. Six years old.
D. It is new.

- C. An automobile mechanic.
- D. A doctor.

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—13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 11. A. George H. Willig, a painter.
B. George H. Willig, a toy designer.
C. George H. Willig, a designer.
D. George H. Willig, a fashion designer.
- 12. A. 350,000 B. 150,000 C. 250,000 D. 450,000
- 13. A. A pulley system. B. T-shaped metal block.
C. Tracks. D. Special equipment.

Passage Two

Questions 14—17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 14. A. 6 : 45 in Baton Rouge. B. 1 : 45 in Atlanta.
C. 1 : 45 in Dallas. D. 2 : 45 in Dallas.
- 15. A. Smoking cigars. B. Drinking whiskey.
C. Smoking a pipe. D. Smoking cigarettes.
- 16. A. 3242 B. 3224
C. 2334 D. 3442
- 17. A. 1 : 45 P. M. B. 12 midnight.
C. 1 : 45 A. M. D. 6 : 45 P. M.

Passage Three

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

- 18. A. Getting advice from members of their family.
B. Getting advice from people they know.
C. Writing letters to newspapers and magazines.
D. Writing letters to strangers.
- 19. A. They are doctors, lawyers or educators.
B. They are teachers and nurses.
C. They are family members.

- D. They are editors.
20. A. Two men with special training.
B. Two women without special training.
C. One man and one woman.
D. Two women with special training.

Part II Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

这几道阅读题太简单，建议不读！

Directions: There are 4 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—25 are based on the following passage:

It doesn't come as a surprise to you to realize that it makes no difference what you read or study if you can't remember it. You just waste your valuable time. Maybe you have already discovered some clever ways to keep yourself from forgetting.

One dependable aid that does help you remember what you study is to have a specific purpose or reason for reading. You remember better what you read when you know why you're reading.

Why does a clerk in a store go away and leave you when your reply to her offer to help is, "No, thank you. I'm just looking?" Both you and she know that if you aren't sure what you want, you are not likely to find it. But suppose you say instead, "Yes, thank you. I want a pair of sun glasses." she says, "Right, this way, please." And you and she are off—both eager to look for exactly what you want.

It's quite the same with your studying. If you choose a book at random, "Just looking" for nothing in particular, you are likely to get just that—nothing. But if you do know what you want, and if you have the right book, you are almost sure to get it. Your reasons will vary; they will include reading or studying "to find out more about", "to understand the reasons for", "to find out how". A good student has a clear purpose or reason for what he is doing.

This is the way it works. Before you start to study, you say to yourself something like this, "I want to know why Stephen Vincent Benet happened to write about America. I'm reading this article to find out." Or, "I'm going to skim this story to see what life was like in medieval England." Because you know why you are reading or studying, you relate the information to your purpose and remember it better.

Reading is not one single activity. At least two important processes go on at the same time. As you read, you take in ideas rapidly and accurately. But at the same time you express your own ideas to yourself as you react to what you read. You have a kind of mental conversation with the author. If you expressed your ideas orally, they might sound like

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this: "Yes, I agree. That's my opinion too," or "Ummmm, I thought that record was broken much earlier. I'd better check those dates," or "But there are some other facts to be considered!" You don't just sit there taking in ideas — you do something else, and that something else is very important.

This additional process of thinking about what you read includes evaluating it, relating it to what you already know, and using it for your own purposes. In other words, a good reader is a critical reader. One part of critical reading, as you have discovered, is distinguishing between facts and opinions. Facts can be checked by evidence. Opinions are one's own personal reactions.

Another part of critical reading is judging sources. Still another part is drawing accurate inferences.

21. If you cannot remember what you read or study
 - ☒ A. it is not surprise.
 - ☐ B. it means you have not really learned anything.
 - ☐ C. it means you have not chosen the right book.
 - ☐ D. you realize it is of no importance.
22. Before you start reading, it is important
 - ☒ A. to make sure why you are reading.
 - ☐ B. to relate the information to your purpose.
 - ☐ C. to remember what you read.
 - ☐ D. to choose an interesting book.
23. Reading activity involves
 - ☒ A. only two simultaneous processes.
 - ☐ B. primarily learning about ideas and evaluating them critically.
 - ☐ C. merely distinguishing between facts and opinions.
 - ☐ D. mainly drawing accurate inferences.
24. A good reader is one who
 - ☒ A. relates what he reads to his own knowledge about the subject matter.
 - ☐ B. does lots of thinking in his reading.
 - ☐ C. takes a critical attitude in his reading.
 - ☐ D. is able to check the facts presented against what he has already known.
25. The main idea of this passage is _____
 - ☒ A. about critical reading.
 - ☐ B. to read what you want.
 - ☐ C. two important processes in reading.
 - ☐ D. the efficient way of reading.

Questions 26—30 are based on the following passage:

His journey to Paris was not very comfortable. He got on to the steamer in Folkestone

harbour at about eleven in the morning, and there they sat till the late afternoon. Drifters and paddle-steamers and yachts came in and out of the harbour, but the cross-Channel steamer stayed at the quay(码头). The vessel was crowded, and there weren't enough seats for lunch, and not enough food if there had been seats. Nobody could tell them what they were stopping for, although it was a pretty safe guess that it was a submarine.

At about four o'clock there were a number of heavy explosions at sea, and soon after that they cast off and got away.

It was quite dark when they got to Boulogne. In the dim light the Customs took an age to pass the luggage, and there was no train to meet the boat. He had to take a taxi to the station and wait for the next train to Paris, at about nine o'clock. It was a stopping train, crowded and running very late. It was after one o'clock when they finally did get to Paris. They had taken 18 hours over a journey that takes six in normal times. Howard was tired, very tired indeed.

He went to the Hotel Girodet that he had stayed at before. Most of the staff he knew had been called up for military service, but they were very kind to him and made him comfortable. He stayed in bed till lunch time the first day and rested in his room most of the afternoon, but next morning he was feeling quite himself, and went out to the Louvre. . . .

26. There were so many passengers on the cross-Channel steamer that

- ☒ A. no food was served.
- ☒ B. they couldn't move from one part of the ship to another.
- ☒ C. none of them could sit down.
- ☒ D. only some of them could be served a meal.

27. The passengers waiting to leave Folkstone were

- ☒ A. told the boat would leave later.
- ☒ B. warned that a submarine was causing the delay.
- ☒ C. told that the other ships had to go first.
- ☒ D. given no reason for the delay.

28. The customs officers checking the bags at Boulogne were

- ☒ A. slow.
- ☒ B. lazy.
- ☒ C. busy.
- ☒ D. impolite.

29. The train arrived in Paris

- ☒ A. six hours later than usual.
- ☒ B. by a different route.
- ☒ C. after lengthy delays.
- ☒ D. at the normal time.

30. Howard found that many of the hotel personnel whom he knew had

- ☒ A. left for the war.

- B. remembered him well.
- C. were about to join the army.
- D. were now engaged in serving only army officers.

Questions 31 — 35 are based on the following passage:

At the bottom of the world lies a mighty continent still wrapped in the Ice Age and, until recent times, unknown to man. It is a great land mass with mountain ranges whose extent and elevation are still uncertain. Much of the continent is a complete blank on our maps. Man has explored, on foot, less than one percent of its area.

Antarctica differs fundamentally from the Arctic regions. The Arctic is an ocean, covered with drifting packed ice and hemmed in by the land masses of Europe, Asia, and North America. The Antarctic is a continent almost as large as Europe and Australia combined, centered roughly on the South Pole and surrounded by the most unobstructed water areas of the world—the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans.

The continental ice sheet is more than two miles high in its centre; thus, the air over the Antarctic is far more refrigerated than it is over the Arctic regions. This cold air current from the land is so forceful that it makes the nearby seas the stormiest in the world and renders unliveable those regions whose counterparts at the opposite end of the globe are inhabited. Thus, more than a million persons live within 2,000 miles of the North Pole in an area that includes most of Alaska, Siberia, and Scandinavia—a region rich in forest and mining industries. Apart from a handful of weather stations, within the same distance of the South Pole there is not a single tree, industry, or settlement.

- 31. The best title for this selection would be
 - A. Iceland.
 - B. Land of Opportunity.
 - C. The Unknown Continent.
 - D. Utopia at Last.
- 32. At the time this article was written, our knowledge of Antarctica was
 - A. very limited.
 - B. vast.
 - C. fairly rich.
 - D. nonexistent.
- 33. Antarctica is bordered by the
 - A. Pacific Ocean.
 - B. Indian Ocean.
 - C. Atlantic Ocean.
 - D. All three.
- 34. The Antarctic is made uninhabitable primarily by
 - A. cold air.

- B. calm seas. ✓
- C. ice. ✓
- D. lack of knowledge about the continent. ✓

35. According to this article

- A. 2,000 people live on the Antarctic Continent.
- ☒ B. a million people live within 2,000 miles of the South Pole.
- ☒ C. weather conditions within a 2,000 mile radius of the South Pole make settlements impractical.
- ☒ D. only a handful of natives inhabit Antarctica.

Questions 36—40 are based on the following passage:

It is well known that when an individual joins a group he tends to accept the group's standards of behavior and thinking. Many illustrations could be given of this from everyday life, but what is of interest to psychologists is how much people's judgements and opinions can be changed by group pressure. People in a group will agree to statements that contradict their own beliefs. It would be a mistake to think that only docile people are chosen for these kinds of experiments. Usually highly intelligent and independent people are used, and this makes the results even more surprising.

In a typical experiment, this is what may happen. The experimenter asks for volunteers to join a group which is investigating visual perception. The volunteers are not aware of the real purpose of the experiment. Each volunteer is taken to a room where he finds a group of seven people who are collaborating with the experimenter. The group is shown a card which contains a single line. Then they are asked to look at a second card. This card has three lines on it. One is longer than the line on the first card, one is shorter, and one is the same length. They have to say which line on the second card is the same length as the line on the first card. The other members of the group answer first, but the volunteer does not know that they have been told to pick one of the wrong lines. The volunteer sees that the other members of the group unanimously choose a line which is not the same length as the one on the first card.

When it is his turn to answer, the volunteer is faced with the unanimous opinion of the rest of the group. They have chosen line A. but he clearly sees line B as correct. what will he do? More than half the time, the volunteer will change his opinion. When interviewed about their answers, most explained that they knew the group choice was wrong but they yielded to the pressure of the group because they were afraid of being different.

However, one psychologist has found that if he allowed one correct choice in the group, the probability of the volunteer conforming was greatly decreased. Perhaps this is the most encouraging finding in real life terms; if we have the courage to keep to our beliefs, we may give others the courage to express theirs.

36. What is the experimenter in this passage trying to show?

- A. that people are not intelligent.
 - B. that most people want to conform to the group.
 - C. that people like to be different.
 - D. that people are uncooperative.
37. The volunteer is told that the experiment is about:
- A. visual perception.
 - B. conformity.
 - C. intelligence.
 - D. measurement.
38. What are the people in the experiment asked to do?
- A. measure some cards.
 - B. discuss optical illusions.
 - C. identify lines of the same length.
 - D. test their intelligence.
39. What kind of people are likely to conform to group pressure?
- A. only docile people.
 - B. only intelligent and independent people.
 - C. all kinds of people.
 - D. mostly unintelligent people.
40. Why are experiments like this one important?
- A. to learn more about people's behavior.
 - B. to teach people to be independent.
 - C. to learn more about optical illusions.
 - D. to show that groups have no influence on individuals.

Part III Vocabulary and Structure

Directions: Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

41. Such negotiations as there have recently been, for example in Britain and Germany, about the possibility of introducing a 35-hour working week, _____ some of the difficulties.
- A. highlighting
 - B. highlights
 - C. having highlighted
 - D. have highlighted
42. Fear and pain are therefore two guards, without _____ men and animals might soon die out.
- A. them
 - B. that
 - C. which
 - D. those
43. In Europe it is quite usual to cross your legs when you are sitting talking to others, but doing this in Thailand is considered _____.

- A. too informal an attitude B. a too informal attitude
C. an attitude of too informal D. a so informal attitude
44. The paper presents a suggestion that when a person _____ under unusual stress he should be careful to have a balanced diet.
A. were B. was C. be D. is
45. She was eager to know _____ you got to know Mr. Smith.
A. when and where was it B. when and where it was that
C. when and where was that D. when and where that was
46. We cannot hope to solve the more obvious problems of industrial life. Still _____ hope to create a decent and humane society.
A. less can we B. less we can
C. can less we D. less we could
47. John as well as I _____ going to spend _____ holiday in Wales this year when he has saved enough money.
A. is ... our B. am ... my
C. are ... our D. is ... his
48. The policeman rushed to the spot _____ he heard of the road accident.
A. the minute B. moment that
C. soon D. while
49. Because it is a matter of life and death, you cannot attach _____ much importance to it.
A. so B. too C. very D. less
50. The students are having a lively discussion about the meeting of next week, when a well-known scientist _____ an important speech.
A. made B. is making C. has made D. will make
51. The value of a man is not so much in what he has _____ in what he is.
A. that B. as C. which D. how
52. _____ we were unable to solve it.
A. So difficult was the problem as
B. So difficult the problem was that
C. So difficult was the problem that
D. So difficult the problem was as
53. This year, we have produced as much steel _____ last year.
A. as had we B. so we did
C. as we had D. as we did
54. I wish you _____ us in the party last Sunday.
A. Joined B. have joined
C. could join D. could have joined
55. The majority of us working in the countryside _____ for two months.
A. have not had their hair cut
B. have not had our hair cut

- C. has not had his hair cut
D. has not had its hair cut
56. Many instructors believe that an informal, relaxed classroom environment is _____ to learning and innovation.
A. cooperative B. conventional C. liable D. conducive
57. An important part of the national government is the Foreign Service, _____ of the Department of State.
A. a disciple B. an embassy C. a branch D. an invasion
58. What he had said served to obscure rather than _____ the problem.
A. enlarge B. elucidate C. emulate D. exaggerate
59. The price of _____ has gone up, with a corresponding increase in the cost of bacon, ham, and pork.
A. hens B. hogs C. cattle D. lambs
60. When I ask you a question, I expect a _____ answer.
A. punctual B. fast C. rapid D. prompt
61. I try to remember what really _____; not money or title or possessions, but the way we love others.
A. means B. amounts C. accounts D. counts
62. That emperor tried every means to prolong his life, ignoring the fact that all men are _____.
A. mortal B. deadly C. fatal D. dead
63. When you read his books you have to read between the lines; there's so much _____ in his writing.
A. irony B. grammar C. vocabulary D. idiom
64. The Klondike was the _____ of one of the most colossal gold rushes the world has ever known.
A. scene B. view C. event D. landscape
65. The _____ from the explosion broke every window in the street.
A. force B. bang C. blast D. draught
66. Many people at the rock concert were standing in the _____, because there were no seats left.
A. aisles B. bridges C. tributaries D. altars
67. As a boy, the historian Francis Parkinson had _____ the wilderness.
A. an interesting experience in B. a strong fear of
C. a passion for D. an acquaintance with
68. Heavy traffic on the Mississippi River brought _____ to Keokuk, Iowa, until the mid-nineteenth century, when the arrival of the railroads diverted river shipping.
A. affluence B. tourism C. development D. commerce
69. The newly formed United States took as its emblem a bald eagle with _____ wings.
A. graceful B. outspread C. colorful D. grand

70. The boom in silver production after 1860 _____ the use of innovative machinery in crafting silver flatware and vessels.
A. spurred B. allowed C. required D. combat

Part IV Error Correction

Directions: 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 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.

Tests ~~Λ~~ conduct ~~at~~ the University of 71 it
Pennsylvania's Psychological Laboratory showed that
anger is one of the most difficult ~~emotion~~ to detect 72 emotions
from facial expression. Professor Dallas E. Buzby
confronted 716 students, pictures of extremely angry 73 20 with
persons, and asked them to identify the emotion from
the facial expressions. Only two percents made correct 74
judgement. Anger was most frequently judged as
"pleased". And a typical reaction of a student
confronted with the picture of a man who was hopping
mad was classify his expression as either "bewildered", 75 100
"quizzical", or simply "amazed". Other studies
showed that it is extremely difficult to tell whether a
man is angry or not just from looking at his face. The
investigators found further that women are better at 76
detecting anger from facial expression than men ~~do~~. 77 are
Paradoxically, they found that psychological training
does not sharp one's ability to judge a man's emotions 78 sharpen
by his expressions but ~~he~~ appears actually to hinder ~~it~~. 79 them
For in the university tests, the many courses the subject 80 none
had taken in psychology, the poorer judgement scores
he turned in.

Part V Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic 'Ban smoking in Public'. You should write at least 120 words. Your composition should be based on the outline below.