

迎考热身系列丛书——

大学英语六级新题型考试 模拟题集注

朱永生 何福胜 编著
吕中舌 倪建乐



清华大学出版社

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共同学习

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内 容 提 要

本书由复旦大学、清华大学等校几位教师根据自己多年的教学经验,采用最新资料编写而成。共含大学英语六级考试模拟试题卷 8 套,并参照全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会 1996 年 7 月 30 日关于公布四、六级考试新题型的通知和所附样题,设计了复合式听写、简短回答题(阅读理解部分)、英译汉(阅读理解划线部分)等主观新题型模拟题以适应考试改革新形势。为了便于读者理解,在答案部分安排了“结构与词”、“改错”的注释。听力部分配录音磁带 3 盒,全部由外籍专家录音。

本书可供大学英语六级应试者、其他高级英语考试应试者、大学英语教师及英语爱好者参考。

书 名: 大学英语六级新题型考试模拟题集注

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致 读 者

迎考热身系列丛书是为参加各类重大考试的读者设计的,试图协助应试者对考试指定范围内的知识作临考前的迅速而高度概括的回顾,针对要点和难点做适量旨在加强这部分知识综合运用能力的练习,以加深对整个科目的理解和掌握,达到考试的最终目的。

本系列丛书的编著者均系多年从事相应课程教学的教师。他们勤于教学方法的探索,并取得了显著成效;他们富有指导重大考试的经验,对应试者的心态和容易出现的失误了如指掌,有引导应试者摆脱干扰的一套办法,但愿这套系列丛书对读者的“迎考热身运动”能大有裨益。

本书共含8套模拟试卷,除固有题型外,按照《关于公布全国大学英语四、六级考试第二批新题型的通知》精神,增加了“英译汉”、“简答式阅读理解”及“复合式听写”等主观新题型,作文题型全面,选材不落窠臼。全书由复旦大学外文系朱永生教授作了全面审订。

清华大学出版社外语编辑室

1998年元月于清华园

编者的话

为了帮助已经通过大学英语四级统考的非英语专业学生和具有同等学力者顺利通过大学英语六级统考,我们精心设计、编写了这册含 8 套模拟题的《集注》。

本书在总结以往真题的基础上,参照全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会 1995 年 7 月发布的《关于全国大学英语四级考试采用新题型的通知》以及 1996 年 7 月 30 日发布的《关于公布全国大学英语四、六级考试第二批新题型的通知》精神与各类新样题,力求做到模拟题难度适中,内容新颖,考查面广,旨在从听力理解、阅读理解、结构词汇、语篇改错和短文写作等 5 个方面提高读者的实际水平和应试能力。

在**听力理解**部分,于第 2、4、6、8 套模拟卷增加了“复合式听写”新题型。为了便于读者自学,本书提供了听力理解题有关的全部文字材料。3 盘与之配套的录音带由外籍专家配音。

在**阅读理解**部分,我们要求读者把短文中划线的句子译成汉语,即增加了“英译汉”新题型,以增强应试者的阅读理解和翻译能力。

英语写作对许多人来说是一大难题。我们希望读者能从本书提供的答案中得到一些启发。当然,写作水平的提高还有赖于平时大量的有指导的练习。

在全书的最后,我们不仅提供了每道题目的参考答案,而且还对绝大多数答案作了注解。所有的注解都力求准确明了,

• III •

使读者不仅知其然,而且知其所以然。

本书听力理解部分由清华大学外语系何福胜编写,阅读理解部分由清华大学外语系吕中舌编写,结构和词汇中的结构部分由南通医学院英语教研室倪建乐编写,词汇部分、语篇改错和写作部分由本人编写。此外,各位编者还编写了有关的注解。全书最后由本人负责定稿,因此,本人对全书质量当负主要责任。

囿于编者水平,书中可能会有某些疏漏之处,衷心希望广大读者批评指正。

朱永生

1997 年 12 月于复旦大学

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**COLLEGE ENGLISH MODEL
TESTS (Band 6)
大学英语六级模拟试卷(共 8 套)**

TEST I

Part I Listening Comprehension

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 suggested answers 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)~~ On Wednesday.
(B) On Thursday.
(C) On Friday.

(D) On Tuesday.

2. (A) Half of it.

(B) A third of it.

☒ (C) Two thirds of it.

(D) A quarter of it.

3. ☒ (A) Go to the doctor's office.

(B) Go to the post office.

(C) Go to the grocery store.

(D) Go to the cleaner's.

4. (A) A restaurant.

(B) A hotel.

☒ (C) A hospital.

(D) A school.

▷ 5. (A) He should not talk to Bill any more.

☒ (B) He should tell Bill not to think negatively.

(C) He should take Bill's remarks seriously.

(D) He should pay little attention to what Bill says.

△ 6. (A) He must see the doctor.

(B) He must give a speech.

(C) He has a meeting to attend.

☒ (D) He can take the day off.

7. (A) In a car.
☒ (B) On an airplane.
(C) On a coach.
(D) On a train.
8. (A) She will bathe the baby.
(B) She will walk the baby.
(C) She will feed the baby.
☒ (D) She will take care of the baby.
9. (A) At two o'clock.
(B) At four o'clock.
☒ (C) At six o'clock.
(D) At eight o'clock.
10. (A) He got mad with his boss.
(B) He always got to work late.
(C) He was frequently sick and absent from work.
☒ (D) He prepared a financial report incorrectly.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. /presidents/

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.

- A 11. (A) They often take place in her major industries.
(B) British trade unions are more powerful.
☒ (C) There are more trade union members in Britain.
(D) The British lose more working days through strikes every year.
- B 12. ☒ (A) Such strikes are against the British law.
(B) Such strikes are unpredictable.
(C) Such strikes are more difficult to control.
(D) Such strikes are very common these days.
13. (A) Trade unions in Britain are becoming more popular.
(B) Most strikes in Britain are against the British law.
(C) Unofficial strikes in Britain are easier to deal with now.
☒ (D) Employer-worker relations in Britain have become tenser.

Passage Two

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

14. (A) The victory over one's fellow runners.
(B) The victory over former winners.
☒ (C) The victory of will-power over fatigue.
(D) The victory of one's physical strength.
15. (A) The runner who runs to keep fit.
(B) The runner who breaks the record.
(C) The runner who does not break the rule.
☒ (D) The runner who covers the whole distance.
16. (A) He won the first prize.
☒ (B) He died because of fatigue.
(C) He fell behind the other runners.
(D) He gave up because he was tired.

Passage Three

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

17. ☒ (A) 17,000.
(B) 1,700.
☒ (C) 24.
(D) 9,000. *years*

18. (A) It's located in a college town.
(B) It's composed of a group of old buildings.
(C) Its classrooms are beautifully designed.
☒ (D) Its library is often crowded with students.
19. (A) Teachers are well paid at Deep Springs.
☒ (B) Students are mainly from New York State.
(C) The length of schooling is two years.
(D) Teachers needn't pay for their rent and meals.
20. ☒ (A) Take a walk in the desert.
(B) Go to a cinema.
(C) Watch TV programmes.
(D) Attend a party.

Part II Reading Comprehension

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of the questions in the first 3 passages 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 for the questions in the last passage, you have to answer them in the fewest possible words. Then translate the underlined parts in-

to Chinese.

Questions 1—5 are based on the following passage:

The oldest living things on Earth are trees. Some of California's sequoias have for four thousand years looked down on the charms in the landscape and the comings and goings of humans. They sprouted from tiny seeds about the time the Egyptian pyramids were being built. Today these giant patriarchs seem as remote and inaccessible as the rocks and mountain cliffs on which they grow, like cathedral columns holding up the sky. It is hard to imagine them playing any part in the lives of mere humans or being in any way affected by the creatures that pass at their feet.

1. What is the main idea of this passage?
 - (A) Trees grow to great heights.
 - (B) Trees have been important to people throughout history.
 - (C) Trees make humans seem superior.
 - (D) Trees that grow in California are very old.
2. The phrase "giant patriarchs" could best be replaced by _____.
 - (A) tiny seeds
 - (B) important leaders
 - (C) towering trees

(D) Egyptian pyramids

3. In the fourth sentence, the word "they" refers to _____.

(A) trees

(B) grandeur and mystery

(C) seasons

(D) people's spiritual horizons

4. The author implies that compared with sequoias, other trees have _____.

(A) been in existence longer

(B) adapted more readily to their environments

(C) been affected more by animals

(D) had a closer relationship with people

5. With what does the author compare trees ?

(A) parts of a cliff

(B) parts of the Egyptian pyramids

(C) parts of California

(D) parts of a building

Questions 6—10 are based on the following passage:

A decade ago, Gao Seui Haang had one link with the outside world, a track that ran across the rice fields. Down this track went the village's one notable export commodity: humans. By the mid-19th century, villagers from Gao Seui

Haang had reached San Francisco. Most villagers to this day have relations in America or Canada — or at least in Hong Kong.

This part of the Pearl River Delta, the Three Districts region, made famous by the scale of its emigration, had for centuries produced more people than the land was able to bear. Until a paved road came in 1986, the 1,700—odd villagers who remained in Gao Seui Haang were still getting grain handouts from the provincial authorities.

Now the village exports much more than people. A dozen factories have sprouted in the paddy fields, their walls all identically tiled in blue and white. Fields are still being concreted over for new processing plants. As foreign, mainly Japanese, investment pours into the village, all manner of electronic goods pour out. Inspect your hearing aid, or your karaoke microphone; it may have come out of one of Gao Seui Haang's three plants producing speakers and microphones. Down the paved road, trucks go roaring off to the port, broadcasting the village's good fortune.

In most respects, Gao Seui Haang's story is typical of hundreds of townships, transformed by the industrial revolution that began in the Pearl River Delta around 1980. Like the others, this village thrives by marrying cheap foreign capital with cheap Chinese labour. But there is a twist in Gao Seui Haang. The villagers do not do the work. Instead, 18,000 migrant labourers from dirt-poor parts of China far-