

钱景明 孙玉 主编

最新大学英语 六级考试 模拟试题精选

Vocabulary

Listening

**Error
Correction**

Writing

Reading

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前 言

本书根据“大学英语教学大纲（文理科）”对大学英语六级的听、读、词汇、语法、写作等方面的具体要求编写有关部分的试题。模拟题从题型、份量、难易程度等与国家正式的大学英语六级试题相当。

本书取材广泛，内容较新，语言规范，难易适中。编者皆是北京大学英语系从事多年大学英语教学的老师，并参与英语六级考试考前辅导训练，编题结合自己的教学经验，针对性强。

本书共有十套模拟题，书末附有参考答案和听力的文字材料。北京大学音像出版社为本书的听力部分录制了录音磁带。

本书可作大学英语六级考试的应试者考前训练之用，并可作相当水平的人员自测英语水平之用，同时也可作研究生和出国人员的英语考试的参考用书。

参与本书编写的人员有：张桂珍（听力部分 1—5 套），孙玉（听力部分 6—10 套），解又明（词汇部分 1—10 套），安美华（语法部分 1—10 套），沈贤志（阅读部分 1—10 套），钱景明（改错部分 1—10 套），林庆新（作文部分 1—10 套）。

本书取材广泛，出处不一注明，在此谨向有关书的作者、编者致以谢意。

由于时间仓促，水平有限，疏漏之处在所难免，敬请读者批评指正。

编者

1996 年 8 月

这位同学别画

我也作呢！

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Simulated Test 1

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. Each conversation and 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.

Example: You will hear:

 You will read:

A) 2 hours.

B) 3 hours.

C) 4 hours.

D) 5 hours.

From the conversation we know that the two are talking about some work they will start at 9 o'clock in the morning and have to finish at 2 in the afternoon. Therefore, D) "5 hours" is the correct answer. You should choose answer [D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

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

1. A) He wants to invite some people.
B) He doesn't want to have a party.
C) He doesn't want to see anyone.
D) He agrees with the woman.
2. A) 5 minutes. B) 15 minutes.
C) 20 minutes. D) 25 minutes.
3. A) French. B) Japanese.
C) Chinese. D) Italian.
4. A) The woman didn't like Mark Twain's other novels.
B) The man didn't enjoy "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" as much as "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn".
C) The man hadn't read "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" yet.
D) The man thought "Huckleberry Finn" was Mark Twain's best work.
5. A) 200. B) 300.
C) 320. D) 400.
6. A) His phone wasn't working.
B) Her phone was out of order.
C) She didn't want to call him.
D) He wasn't at home.
7. A) The man has troubled the professor very much.
B) The woman knew the professor had been very busy.
C) The woman had never troubled the professor.
D) The woman has troubled the professor.
8. A) Two blocks. B) Three blocks.
C) Four blocks. D) Five blocks.
9. A) They are very rewarding.

- B) Her son doesn't like the lessons.
 - C) They give her too much trouble.
 - D) The teacher is too strict.
10. A) In a barber's. B) In a clothing store.
- C) In a library. D) In a bookstore.

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) Men from Mars. B) Space adventure.
- C) Everything except politics.
- D) Imagining future world with the results of technical developments.
12. A) Only in books written for children.
- B) Only in modern literature.
- C) In books written today and hundreds of years ago.
- D) Only in books written hundreds of years ago.
13. A) How to see the future.
- B) How to raise the standard of living.
- C) How to adopt new technology and adapt quickly to its effect on society.

D) How to write interesting science fiction.

Passage 2

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

14. A) What they learned in the school is not adequate for their new life.
B) They are not well educated.
C) They didn't study hard at school.
D) The society is too complicated.
15. A) To find a worker and follow him closely.
B) To find a person you respect and watch carefully how he acts.
C) To find a person you admire and make friends with him.
D) To make friends with your colleague.
16. A) Young people can get good working habits by learning from a model.
B) Different situations in the working world make young people confused.
C) Learn from an experienced worker when you study at school.
D) Students can't learn everything from textbooks for their future professions.

Passage 3

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

17. A) Because many painters do not say anything.
B) Because most painters do not express themselves well.
C) Because a painter uses unusual words and phrases.
D) Because a painter uses shapes and colors instead of

words.

18. A) It can help the public to notice particular shapes or colors.
B) It can help the public to see the shapes and colors that express his experiences.
C) It can help the public to feel his delight in shapes and colors.
D) All of the above.
19. A) Subjects chosen partly for their meaning.
B) Completely meaningless subjects.
C) Nothing but meaningless patterns.
D) Uninteresting aspects of the world.
20. A) Art is merely the arranging of shape and color.
B) One must look beyond shape and color to find what the artist is saying.
C) A painting is more easily understood than a symphony.
D) Every artist tries to say something to the public.

Part I Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

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 center.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

China today is home to 1,050 million people—nearly one quarter of the world's population. The growth of China's popula-

tion is largely the result of modernization, which has brought with it more food, better medical care, less disease, and fewer epidemics and famines. The death rate in China has decreased, more children survive. The higher survival rate in China means that more people are entering childbearing age. This population growth was threatening to destroy China's chances to become richer country: just providing food and basic necessities for everyone would consume all of its economic gains.

To tame the explosive population growth, the Chinese government launched a drastic policy of allowing one child per family. To enforce this policy, the government has a variety of incentives for those who comply and punishments for those who do not. For example, couples who have only one child get a monthly pay until the child is fourteen, special consideration for scarce housing, free medical care, and extra pension benefits. The pressure to conform is powerful. Couple who ignore the state's directive suffer social disgrace and economic penalties.

The family-planning policy, instituted in China in 1979, has been remarkably effective (though considerably more so in cities than in the countryside). Births to women of childbearing age have fallen dramatically—to about 2.5 children for every woman.

China may eventually succeed in balancing its population growth, but in doing so, it is creating a new problem. The irony is that because of the very success of China's population policy, the Chinese population is aging rapidly. In 1982, 5% of the population was over age 64. In 2000, 8% will be over age 64, and in 2050, 25% will be. At the family level, children without brothers or sisters will each have to care for two aging parents. At the

national level, the great numbers of aging people will tax the society's resources. China shares this problem—a rapidly aging population without a large enough following generation to support it—with many of the developed nations of the world.

21. The primary purpose of this passage is to _____.
A) predict the population problems in China
B) explain why the family-planning policy is adopted in China
C) illustrate the result of family-planning policy
D) demonstrate the cause and effect of the family-planning policy
22. According to the passage, all of the following are the causes for the population explosion in China except _____.
A) better life B) decreased death rate
C) better education D) better health
23. According to the passage, China is in a population dilemma in the sense that _____.
A) it is difficult to carry out the family-planning policy
B) Chinese population will continue to increase rapidly in the near future
C) birth-rate decreases but the percentage of old people increases
D) more old people survive in the society
24. To punish those who violate the family-planning policy, Chinese government does which of the following?
A) Put those into prison.
B) Fine those couples.
C) Reduce their wage.

- D) Advise them to observe the rule.
25. All of the following can be inferred from the passage except that ____.
- A) many developed nations suffer from the problem of a rapidly aging population
 - B) the family-planning policy meets more difficulty in the countryside than in the city
 - C) the increasing number of aged people is a result of the reduced birth-rate
 - D) in the year of 2000 each child will have to look after one parent

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Basically, labor markets match people and their skills to available jobs. And like jobs, workers have various attributes that make them more or less desirable. Education, manual skill, and other abilities are considered legitimate advantages in the labor market, but race, gender, and social-class background, which are not considered legitimate grounds for employment, usually matter as well. Sociologists distinguish two broad labor markets in modern capitalist economies, the primary and the secondary, with most advantaged workers finding employment in the first and most disadvantaged workers in the second. The primary labor market is that in which workers are employed by stable, successful, usually relatively large firms; these workers have job security, health and retirement benefits, and relatively good incomes. The secondary labor market fills in the smaller, less stable position in the economy, in which demand for products fluctuates. Workers in this market have jobs in fast-food restaurants and

small businesses like florists, caterers, and liquor stores, and it is this market that has been creating most new service-sector jobs. Many of the jobs in the secondary labor market are part-time or seasonal. Wages are low and work is unstable, so that workers are likely to be unemployed fairly often—especially during economic recessions—and health care and other benefits are rarely provided. Women, minorities, young people, and the less educated are concentrated in the secondary labor market.

Many secondary-labor-market jobs offer virtually no chance for career advancement, or even stability and the accumulation of seniority—thus we can say there are few real careers in this market, merely job slots (空缺). Moreover, these jobs are unlikely to enable workers to acquire a skill that might serve as a springboard to a better job. Workers in this market area tend to remain at or close to a “base” position and wages for as long as they are in the work force. Secondary-labor-market jobs are truly dead-end positions. The “working poor”—people who work full time but fail to earn enough to provide for their basic needs—can usually be found in the secondary labor market. Their ranks have grown by nearly 50% since the 1960s.

26. Which of the following statements would the author most probably disagree with?

- A) There are jobs more or less desirable to workers.
- B) It is unfair that employment is influenced by the color of skin.
- C) Education is the most important factor to decide who is to be employed.
- D) ☒ Workers with poor skills can only do lower jobs.

27. Which of the following is not mentioned in this passage as an aspect in which the primary labor market is different from the secondary labor market?
- A) Education. B) Health care.
C) Race. D) Wealth.
28. Which of the following about a worker in the secondary labor market is not true?
- A) The worker can hardly support his family.
B) There is little opportunity to get promoted.
C) Change of a job is hardly possible.
D) There is little opportunity for a rise in pay.
29. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
A) some workers in the primary labor market work part-time in the secondary labor market
B) workers in the secondary labor market live shorter
C) most of jobs in the secondary labor market offer various kinds of services
D) workers in the primary labor market retire earlier
30. The primary purpose of this passage is to _____.
A) present to the readers the miserable conditions that the secondary-labor-market workers may face
B) criticize the discrimination in labor markets
C) compare and contrast the two labor markets
D) define the two labor markets

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Despite a rich and varied stage, film, and television career spanning almost four decades the versatile actress and singer Julie Andrews is most closely identified in the public mind with

two roles; that of the nun-turned-governess Maria Von Trapp in the enduring film musical *The Sound of Music* and that of the magical British nanny (保姆) in the enormously popular Walt Disney musical *Mary Poppins*. The unbridled success of those two films was a double-edged sword for Andrews, for while it turned her into the screen's top box-office draw of the mid-1960s it also saddled (使...受拖累) her with a sweet, upright image that went out of fashion as the decade became more and more turbulent and bitter realism came to dominate popular films. Andrews's attempts to break free of that virginal role resulted in a number of films that were both critical and commercial failures. Not until the release of *Victor/Victoria*, in 1982, in which she played a woman masquerading (化装) as an actress, did Andrews again receive universal praise for a movie performance.

Andrews had first made a name for herself on the Broadway stage in the 1950s, most notably in the famous musical *My Fair Lady* and in the mid-1970s and again the late 1980s she returned to her roots in live performance with one-woman musical retrospectives (作品展) of her show business career. Noting that her signature, crystal-clear singing voice was as strong and warm as it had ever been, Larry Kart, the entertainment critic of the **Chicago Tribune**, observed, "So many people—including, on occasion, the lady herself—have been blaming Julie Andrews for her serious and proper image for so many years that it is easy to forget what may well be the most important fact about her, which is that Andrews has become one of this century's great singers of popular music." Andrews has also maintained wide attention in the 1990s with a variety of projects in television, theatre, and film.

31. The author suggests that Andrews had a rich and varied career because _____.
 I. she had been working on art for nearly 40 years
 II. she had all the experiences of being on stage, in film and on television
 III. she acted in many films
 A) I. II. III B) II. III C) I. II D) I
32. The author implies that Andrews' success of the two films leads to which of the following?
 A) She became most popular filmstar in the mid-1960s.
 B) A sweet girl was not favored in the mid-1960s.
 C) She acted in one film after another.
 D) Other actors or actresses began to envy her.
33. It can be inferred from the passage about the American popular films in the late 1960s and 70s that _____.
 A) fewer popular films were produced about a sweet upright girl than before
 B) no popular films were a success about a sweet, upright girl
 C) most of the Americans didn't enjoy popular movies
 D) most of the popular films failed economically
34. The word "which" in line 12, paragraph 2 refers to _____.
 A) the reason people have been blaming her
 B) the most important fact
 C) her proper image
 D) to forget what may well be the most important fact about her
35. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

- A) Andrews is still widely enjoyed in the circle of the U. S. popular arts
- B) *My Fair Lady* is the first film musical in which Andrews acted in her life
- C) Andrews became popular again in the 1980s mainly for her great efforts in singing
- D) Andrews didn't work as an artist during the 1970s

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

No one really understands why SIDS—sudden infant death syndrome—strikes. But the mysterious illness kills roughly one in 750 babies under 12 months old. “By definition, SIDS is when the child just dies while sleeping and there’s no known cause,” says Michael Castellini, a marine biologist at the University of Alaska. “All we know is that they didn’t breathe when they were supposed to.”

Why is a marine biologist interested in SIDS? Castellini studies northern elephant seals, particularly their extraordinary breath-holding ability. During dives that may reach depths of almost 5,000 feet, an elephant seal can hold its breath for an hour or more. These seals also hold their breath while they sleep, a trick that slows their metabolism(新陈代谢), thus conserving energy, and allows them to take a nap underwater as well as on land. When older seals hold their breath during sleep, their heart rate goes down from a normal 90 beats a minute to a slow and steady 50 beats. “But when a very young pup sleeps and holds its breath,” says Castellini, “its heart rate stays relatively high and irregular. It will go fast and slow, then medium and fast, as if it hasn’t yet got the hang of controlling its heart rate during