

大学英语六级考试

最新模拟试题详解

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COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST 1

(BAND SIX)

Part 1 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

Test 1

Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

Sample Answer (A) (B) (C) (~~D~~)

1. A) The fifth floor. B) The sixth floor.
 C) The ninth floor. D) The third floor.
2. A) At the men's ward. B) At the doctor's office.
 C) At the post office. D) At home.
3. A) She worried about the woman's husband.
 B) She worried about John.
 C) She has spent too much money.
 D) John might get mad when he comes home.
4. A) \$ 35. B) \$ 45.
 C) \$ 50. D) \$ 30.
5. A) She is really an unlucky person.
 B) She is a good story teller.
 C) She is an unbelievable person.
 D) What she said is not always true.
6. A) He will not accept a late paper from her.
 B) He is interested only in her ideas.
 C) He wants her to correct the paper he has just given her.
 D) He will accept a late paper from her.
7. A) He doesn't like the color of his shirt.
 B) The blouse was too large.
 C) He doesn't like either of the two.
 D) He never wears silk.
8. A) She only read the selected parts of the book.
 B) She is an extremely fast reader.

- C) She enjoys reading novels.
- D) She read the book straight through.
- 9. A) The food there is very good.
- B) It is closed on Tuesdays.
- C) He could not find it.
- D) It is not as good as the Italian place.
- 10. A) This year.
- B) Last December.
- C) Last year.
- D) Next year.

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 I

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

- 11. A) Different Colored Lights Appear.
- B) Our Sun Is the Strongest of All Lights.
- C) Examples of Unexpected Strange Lights.
- D) How a Lady in North Carolina Was Burned.
- 12. A) It came through the cloud.
- B) It came from the floor cracks.
- C) It squeezed through the ceiling.
- D) It squeezed through the raised window.
- 13. A) A very common natural phenomenon.

Test 1

- B) A mixture of light and fire.
C) A mystery.
D) Caused by swamp gas.

Passage II

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

14. A) Miami. B) New York.
C) Georgia. D) The swamp lands.
15. A) Seconds before the landing.
B) At 8:57.
C) In mid flight.
D) Just after taking off.
16. A) Pilot error. B) Computer failure.
C) An explosion. D) The cause is unknown.

Passage III

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

17. A) Watching sports on TV.
B) Watching election returns.
C) Late snacks.
D) Sleeping.
18. A) The Third Kingdom. B) The Weimar Republic.
C) The French Commune. D) Switzerland.
19. A) Defeat. B) Indifference.
C) Acceptance. D) Violation.
20. A) Hitler. B) De Gaulle.
C) Churchill. D) *Hindenburg*.

Part I Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

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.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Most of the guests in Brighton's Grand Hotel were asleep. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, however, was still at work in the Napoleon Suite at 3 a. m. , preparing her keynote address to the annual party conference of Britain's Conservative Party. "I just turned to do one final paper," she said later. "And then it went off." A deadly bomb, planted by the Irish Republican Army, ripped through the upper floors of the Victorian-era hotel. Thatcher was not injured, but the toll of the attack was steep: 4 people killed and 31 injured.

It was the latest act of savagery in the 12 years since the IRA first took its campaign of terror across the Irish Sea into Britain. It was also a chilling escalation of the organization's crusade; never before has the outlawed army tried to assassinate a British prime minister. After the attack the IRA issued a statement leaving no doubt that it was ready to raise the stakes in its battle over Ulster's future: "Thatcher will now realize that Britain cannot occupy our country, torture our prisoners and shoot our people in their own streets and get away with it." The statement, signed with the IRA's trademark pseudonym, P. O'Neill, ended on an ominous

Test 1

note: "Today we were unlucky, but remember, we have only to be lucky once. You will have to be lucky always. Give Ireland peace and there will be no war."

21. From the first paragraph we know that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher _____.
A) was a member of Britain's Conservative Party
B) was a member of the Irish Republican Army
C) was addressing the annual party conference of Britain's Conservative Party
D) was writing a paper
22. Which of the following points are not right?
A) The outlawed Army will never try again to assassinate a British prime minister.
B) The IRA has carried out their acts of savagery in the past 12 years.
C) Twelve years ago, the IRA first took its campaign of terror across the Irish Sea into Britain.
D) The IRA has tried to kill a British prime minister.
23. "Outlawed army" in the fourth line of the second paragraph means that the army is _____.
A) legal
C) in the protection of the law
B) lawful
D) illegal
24. "Today we are unlucky, but remember, we have only to be lucky once. You will have to be lucky always." This sentence

implies that _____.

- A) Thatcher is always lucky
 - B) If "we" are only lucky once, Thatcher will be killed
 - C) "We" are unlucky only once
 - D) Both "we" and Thatcher will have to be lucky
25. The best title for this passage might be _____.
- A) Terrorism
 - B) Thatcher's Narrow Escape
 - C) IRA fights for their independence
 - D) The conflict between Britain's Conservative Party and the IRA

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

The "greenhouse effect" is a term used to describe the warming of the earth due to increasing amounts of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Carbon dioxide is a gas that is produced every time a fuel such as coal, oil, or natural gas is burned. This carbon dioxide increases the heat of the atmosphere, and thus warms the planet.

According to some scientists, the greenhouse effect is imaginary. Others say it may even be beneficial. These people are wrong. The greenhouse effect is the most serious problem that has ever faced our planet.

First of all, the level of the ocean could rise, because ocean water expands as it grows warmer. Melting polar icecaps could also contribute to an increase in the level of the ocean. People living on coastlines might lose their homes, and cities such as New Or-

Test 1

leans might be completely submerged. This would be a terrible tragedy!

Parts of the world that are already hot might become unbearably so. Some scientists predict that the city of Dallas, Texas, which currently experiences temperatures over 100 degrees Fahrenheit about nineteen days a year, might get that hot seventy-eight days a year! Think about it. Hot weather doesn't just mean that people feel a little unlucky. It means a huge increase in the use of air conditioning (which uses energy, which costs money, and creates pollution). It can make some people—especially elderly people and infants—very ill. It can kill crops.

Some parts of the world might become much drier. There are already many parts of Africa that suffer frequently from droughts. Other parts of the world might become wetter. Too much rain in some regions could kill the crops traditionally grown there, and lead to hunger.

What can be done to limit the greenhouse effect? Many scientists suggest that people need to learn to conserve fuel, since burning fuel is one of the main causes of the greenhouse effect. Governments can protect forests, since trees can help reduce the greenhouse effect. Chemicals which increase the greenhouse effect can be banned or strictly controlled. Nations must work together to prevent a global disaster, while at the same time ordinary citizens must do their part.

26. In this passage, the author's purpose is to _____.

A) persuade people that there is no greenhouse effect

- B) tell a terrifying story about the greenhouse effect
 - C) inform people about the greenhouse effect
 - D) explain why the greenhouse effect cannot be prevented
27. The author of this passage most likely thinks that the greenhouse effect is _____.
- A) an imaginary problem
 - B) a serious threat
 - C) a beneficial process
 - D) a temporary discomfort
28. The author of this passage seems to think that this problem can best be solved by _____.
- A) ordinary citizens
 - B) the U. S. government
 - C) factory owners
 - D) nations working together
29. Which statement from the passage is an opinion?
- A) Hot weather means a huge increase in air conditioning.
 - B) Many parts of Africa already suffer from droughts.
 - C) Ordinary citizens must do their best.
 - D) Carbon dioxide is a gas produced when a fuel such as coal or oil is burned.
30. Ordinary citizens can best help reduce the greenhouse effect by _____.
- A) conserving fuel
 - B) using more air conditioning
 - C) banning certain chemicals

Test 1

D) burning more natural gas

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Nullifying Noise. Fortunately, we do not have to rely solely on the ears' own abilities to protect our hearing. Science and technology are winning some battles in the war against noise pollution. Automobiles today are quieter than ever before. In response to studies showing unusually elevated rates of high blood pressure and other ills among those living near airports, commercial airliners are also 50-to 75-percent quieter than those of the 1960s and early 1970s.

Another application of technology—which is now coming into its own—is known as anti-noise. Scientists have understood for decades that noise could be nullified if its sound waves were hit by mirrorimage sound waves. When two such waves collide, they create a tiny zone of quiet.

The problem with this remedy came in turning theory into practice. How could we recognize a noise, analyze its wave form, and instantly create and broadcast an equal but opposite image? Only in the 1980s did we develop computer chips quick enough for the task.

Already the first generation of anti-noise technology is on the market. A Columbia, Md., concern is selling headsets that reduce helicopter noise in the pilot's ears by up to 20 db, and the company has filed to patent an anti-noise automobile muffler.

In 1986, when pilots Dick Rutan and Jeana Yeager made their nonstop flight around the world in Voyager, they protected

their ears with anti-noise headsets made by a Massachusetts electronics manufacturer. A Wisconsin builder is marketing equipment to nullify the roar in factory air ducts and chimneys. And military anti-noise technology is also being developed for use in sonar detection and for making submarines quieter.

The new technology has certain advantages. Factory workers are sometimes reluctant to wear earplugs for fear of blocking out a warning shout from a co-worker. Anti-noise devices can be tuned to cancel out only a targeted noise; for example, nullifying 99 percent of the sound of a diesel engine while allowing two people a few feet away to converse in a normal speaking voice.

31. This passage discusses how to _____.
 A) nullify noise
 B) recognize a noise, analyze its wave form, and instantly create and broadcast an equal but opposite image
 C) use the headsets
 D) tune anti-noise devices to cancel out only a targeted noise
32. Which of the following is right?
 A) High blood pressure and other ills are caused by the noise of the airliners.
 B) Studies have shown that people living near airports have unusually elevated rates of high blood pressure.
 C) Commercial airliners are quiet now.
 D) We don't need to rely on the ears' own abilities to protect our hearing.
33. The word "collide" in the last sentence of the second para-