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大学英语

等级考试试卷

冲刺阶段

大学英语考试命题研究组 组编

GDX51/05

- 16套全真模拟试卷
- 信息含量大
- 考点分布广
- 得名师解题指点
- 助您稳操胜“卷”

COLLEGE
ENGLISH



级



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大学英语等级考试试卷

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大学英语考试命题研究组 组编

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前言

为了帮助考生顺利通过六级考试,大学英语考试与命题研究组的各位老师,根据最新修订的《大学英语六级考试大纲》的要求,通过对历届实考试题题型、考点、出题形式的分析研究,凭借我们对大学英语教学内容、教学大纲的掌握和对六级考试命题规律的分析预测,针对考生们备考中存在的各种问题,编写了这套六级考试题库。本书以帮助考生们采用最佳学习方法达到最佳考试成绩为目的,全面系统地针对六级考试中出现的各类出题形式提出最佳对策,解决考生在备考和应试中的各种问题,巩固和加深所学知识,提高语言运用能力。

本题库包括 16 套题。根据我们辅导备考的体会,我们把这 16 套试卷分为 3 个单元,与备考冲刺过程相配合。在每个单元的后面有一个备考导引。每个备考导引都起承上启下的作用,它是对本单元的知识点和考点及应试技巧的总结,同时这些内容又是下一个单元的做题指导。通过对知识点和考点循序渐进地训练,以及对应试技巧的反复强化,力求考生能在短期内取得最佳复习效果。

与同类书相比,本题库的主要特点如下:

一、题量大,试题的信度和效度好。为使考生对考试的知识点和考点达到一种非常熟练的掌握程度,以至融会贯通,特设计 16 套试卷,这种设计经过备考实践检验,效果非常好。同时我们精心选编的这些试题难易程度适中,摒弃了同类书信度和效度差的问题。

二、考点全面、分布均匀,覆盖率 100%。为保证备考复习的全面性,我们对 16 套题的考点分布情况进行了精心设计。根据我们对考试规律的分析,我们把各种题型的出题形式及相应考点均匀分布在这 16 套题中。为方便考生做完试卷后能很好地回顾知识点,我们把所有考点按规律分布,即每张试卷中的相同题号其考点内容是相同的。横向看,每套题的仿真性极强,纵向看,每个重要考点的相关内容在全套试卷中体现出来,极具系统性。

三、注释详尽,有层次,充分满足考生学习的个性差异。为此,注释部分设计了如下版块:正确答案、考点、解题思路、误区点津、应试诀窍。这些内容从正向、逆向各个角度对考生的解题思路进行点拨,与其他试卷相比,实用性极强。

四、精心设计备考导引,使考生的复习有的放矢。备考导引的作用就是要避免考生做题的盲目性,使考生能知其所以然,清楚掌握知识点。

五、选材新,题型全。每个单元的第 2、4、5 套题采用新题型。针对六级考试中简答题出现频率较高的情况,特意多安排了简答题在试卷中与其他新题型如听写同时出现的测试形式,以加强训练。新题型的分布规律是每单元的第 2 套题采用简答,第 4 套题采用简答和复合听写或听写填空,第 5 套题采用翻译或综合填空。

本书由李秀英主编,参加编写的还有史春林,廖世敬,吴卓娅,丁蔓,刘靖,凌冰,任玉秋,张成思,李强,栗红,冷晓平,张睿,张静,赵璞,张营,孙丽英,李振华,向毕华,吴爱丹,韩蕴,张玉华,任玉杰,邵方明等。

相信考生通过使用我们这本题库,会对你的备考帮助极大。祝各位考生取得好成绩。

编者

2001 年 7 月

答题须知

一、本试卷严格按照六级考纲命题,是参加六级考试的考生考前实战演练的首选题库,请各位考生认真进行热身演练。

二、本题库每套试题均精心设计,为保证模拟的信度和效度,严格按照六级考试的命题规律命题,六级考试的考点覆盖率 100%,下面是几种题型的考点分布规律。(以下各考点的题号与试卷中题目的题号相同)

听力部分

Section A

1. 地点 2. 建议 3. 行为 4. 原因 5. 相互关系(身份) 6. 信息概括能力
7. 态度 8. 主题 9. 暗含的意思 10. 重要表达结构

Section B

11. 测试短文的主题(最佳标题,中心思想,中心论题等),12-20 测试细节信息

阅读部分

21,26,30(35),40:测试文章的主题信息(中心思想,最佳标题,中心论题,写作意图,文章的出处,文章的整体信息等)。22. 测试词义,其他试题侧重细节信息的分析、推理、概括或综合把握能力等。

词汇部分

41,56 动词词义认知 42,57 名词词义认知 43,58 名词词义辨析 44,59 动词词义辨析 45,60 动词与介词搭配 46,61 副词词义认知 47,62 形容词词义认知 48,63 形容词与介词的搭配 49,64 动词与名词的固定表达结构 50,65 形容词词义辨析 51,66 习惯表达结构 52,67 介词固定搭配结构 53,68 名词易混词辨析 54,69 动词词组含义辨析 55,70 动词与名词的固定搭配

改错部分

71. 主谓一致 72. 句子含义 73. 篇章信息 74. 词性误用 75. 名词单复数
76. 易混词汇 77. 句子结构 78. 连接词 79. 固定搭配 80. 非谓语动词

三、请严格按试卷的要求分阶段地做题,并且要阅读书中的备考导引。这部分内容是本题库与市场上同类书相比的创新点,非常切入考生的备考实际,会对考生的备考大有裨益。

四、请将做题时间安排在上午 9:00~11:00,不间断地进行 120 分钟。试卷中的 Part I~Part IV 部分要用 90 分钟做完,Part V 的短文写作部分为 30 分钟,请考生严格按照实考的要求进行模拟训练。

五、多项选择题每题只能选一个答案,多选则该题无分。选定后用 HB 铅笔在答题纸上相应字母的中间划一条横线。请划得重一些。

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大学英语六级全真模拟试卷(1)

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A Conversations

Directions: (omitted)

1. A) At a birthday party.
C) At a graduation ceremony.
2. A) Cancel his presentation.
C) Record himself practicing the presentation.
3. A) He'll schedule the woman for an afternoon appointment.
B) He can't schedule an appointment for the woman.
C) Dr. Anderson will call the woman back soon.
D) Dr. Anderson's schedule is full.
4. A) The apartment is better furnished.
C) She can't get along with her roommates.
5. A) Customer and salesman.
B) Colleagues.
6. A) She hasn't gone hiking in three years.
B) She plans to visit her relatives.
C) Her sister's children love to hike in the mountains.
D) Her sister may move back to Colorado someday.
7. A) Unusual.
B) Enthusiastic.
8. A) Sending some mail.
B) Buying some fruits.
9. A) He dropped out of Professor Johnson's class.
B) He'll probably take another class with Professor Johnson.
C) Professor Johnson's lectures were boring.
D) He was not allowed to have drinks in Professor Johnson's class.
10. A) Cathy earned the award.
C) Cathy should work more for the community.
- B) At a meeting for engineers.
D) At a housewarming party.
- B) Listen to a tape of her presentation.
D) Ask his teacher for help.
- B) The rent for the apartment is lower.
D) She prefers to live in a quiet place.
- C) Employee and boss.
D) Classmates.
- C) Threatening.
D) Serious.
- C) Packing some goods.
D) Attending classes.
- B) Cathy helped plan the award.
D) Cathy served as chairperson of the committee.

Section B Passages

Directions: (omitted)

Passage One

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

11. A) Ms Hunter, a Model Nurse
C) Ms Hunter, a Wealthy Woman
12. A) Her failure as a jazz singer.
C) Her own decline of health.
13. A) Twenty-three.
B) Seventy.
- B) Ms Hunter, an Unusual Singer
D) Ms Hunter, a Gifted Woman
- B) Her incompetence for song-writing.
D) Her mother's death.
- C) Seventy-two.
D) Eighty-two.

Passage Two

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

14. A) In a city park.
C) In a post office.
15. A) He didn't have enough money.
C) He couldn't walk very far.
- B) In a mail order company.
D) In an insurance company.
- B) He disliked the shop assistants.
D) He didn't feel at ease in front of too many people.

16. A) Because his new boots hurt his feet. B) Because he didn't receive his new boots.
C) Because the clerk denied sending the boots. D) Because Griffin's sent the wrong boots.
17. A) Mr. Feller seldom buys clothes through a mail-order.
B) Mr. Feller recently ordered some packages of shirts.
C) Mr. Feller found the new boots in the garden plot.
D) Mr. Feller was angry at Griffin's Mail Order Company.

Passage Three

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

18. A) Friends and relatives thought the children should learn religion.
B) The father was interested in teaching the children religion.
C) The children got poor grades in their regular school.
D) The regular school teachers neglected the children.
19. A) To have fun. B) To test the speaker's sailing ability.
C) To reward the speaker for completing summer school. D) To get to the island.
20. A) She had to demonstrate her ability to do so. B) She was afraid of getting lost.
C) The coast was dangerous. D) The tides were strong.

Part II

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions: (omitted)

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Joyce Carol Oates published her first collection of short stories, *By the North Gate*, in 1963, two years after she had received her master's degree from the University of Wisconsin and become an instructor of English at the University of Detroit. Her productivity since then has been prodigious, accumulating in less than two decades to nearly thirty titles, including novels, collections of short stories and verse, plays, and literary criticism. In the meantime, she has continued to teach, moving in 1967 from the University of Detroit to the University of Windsor, in Ontario, and, in 1978, to Princeton University. Reviewers have admired her enormous energy, but find a productivity of such magnitude difficult to assess.

In a period characterized by the abandonment of so much of the realistic tradition by authors such as John Barth, Donald Barthelme, and Thomas Pynchon, Joyce Carol Oates has seemed at times determinedly old-fashioned in her insistence on the essentially imitative quality of her fiction. Hers is a world of violence, insanity, fractured love, and hopeless loneliness. Although some of it appears to come from her own direct observations, her dreams, and her fears, much more is clearly from the experiences of others. Her first novel, *With Shuddering Fall* (1964), dealt with stock car racing, though she had never seen a race. In *Them*, she focused on Detroit from the Depression through the riots of 1967, drawing much of her material from the deep impression made on her by the problems of one of her students. Whatever the source and however shocking the events or the motivations, however, her fictive world remains strikingly akin to that real one reflected in the daily newspapers, the television news and talk shows, and the popular magazines of our day.

21. What is the main purpose of the passage?
A) To review Oates's *By the North Gate*. B) To compare some modern writers.
C) To describe Oates's childhood. D) To outline Oates's career.
22. The word "characterized" in line 8 can best be replaced by _____.
A) shocked B) impressed C) distinguished D) helped
23. Which of the following does the passage suggest about Joyce Carol Oates in terms of her writing career?
A) She has experienced long nonproductive periods in her writing.
B) Her style is imitative of other contemporary authors.



- C) She has produced a surprising amount of fictions in a relatively short time.
 D) Most of her work is based on personal experience.
24. Which of the following does the passage indicate about Joyce Carol Oates's first publication?
 A) It was part of her master's thesis. B) It was a volume of short fiction.
 C) It was not successful. D) It was about an English instructor in Detroit.
25. Why does the author mention Oates's book *Them*?
 A) It is a typical novel of the 1960s.
 B) It is her best piece of nonfiction.
 C) It is a fictional work based on the experiences of another person.
 D) It is an autobiography.

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

In taking up a new life across the Atlantic, the early European settlers of the United States did not abandon the diversions with which their ancestors had traditionally relieved the tedium of life. Neither the harshness of the existence on the new continent nor the scattered population nor the disapproval of the clergy discouraged the majority from the pursuit of pleasure.

City and country dwellers, of course, conducted this pursuit in different ways. Farm dwellers in their isolation not only found it harder to locate companions in play but also, thanks to the unending demands and pressures of their work, felt it necessary to combine fun with purpose. No other set of colonists took so seriously one expression of the period, "Leisure is time for doing something useful." In the countryside farmers therefore relieved the burden of the daily routine with such double-purpose relaxation as hunting, fishing, and trapping. When a neighbor needed help, families came together from miles around to assist in building a house or barn, harvesting corn, shearing sheep, or chopping wood. Food, drink, and celebration after the group work provided relaxation and soothed (缓和) weary muscles.

The most eagerly anticipated social events were the rural fairs. Hundreds of men, women, and children attended from far and near. The men brought for trade farm animals and acquired needed merchandise while the women displayed food prepared in their kitchens, and everyone, including the youngsters, watched or participated in a variety of competitive sports, with prizes awarded to the winners. These events typically included horse races, wrestling matches, and foot races, as well as some non-athletic events such as whistling competitions. No other occasions did so much to relieve the isolation of farm existence.

With the open countryside everywhere at hand, city dwellers naturally shared in some of the rural diversions. Favored recreations included fishing, hunting, skating, and swimming. But city dwellers also developed other pleasures, which only compact communities made possible.

26. What is the passage mainly about?
 A) Methods of farming used by early settlers of the United States.
 B) Hardships faced by the early settlers of the United States.
 C) Methods of buying, selling, and trading used by early settlers of the United States.
 D) Ways in which early settlers of the United States relaxed.
27. What can be inferred about the diversions of the early settlers of the United States?
 A) They followed a pattern begun in Europe.
 B) They were enjoyed more frequently than in Europe.
 C) The clergy organized them.
 D) Only the wealthy participated in them.
28. What is the attitude of the country dwellers toward "the pursuit of pleasure"?
 A) They felt that it should help keep their minds on their work.
 B) They felt that it was not necessary.
 C) They felt that it should be productive.
 D) They felt that it should not involve eating and drinking.

29. Which of the following is true of the rural diversions mentioned in the last paragraph in which city dwellers also participated?
- A) They were useful to the rural community.
 - B) They involved the purchase of items useful in the home.
 - C) They were activities that could be done equally easily in the towns.
 - D) They were all outdoor activities.
30. What will the author probably discuss in the paragraph following this passage?
- A) The rural diversions enjoyed by both urban and rural people.
 - B) Leisure activities of city dwellers.
 - C) Building methods of the early settlers in rural areas.
 - D) Changes in the lifestyles of settlers as they moved to the cities.

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Indeed, some of the developments which contributed most to the growth of industrial America were a positive disadvantage to labor. Two of these we can note briefly: the mechanization of industry and the rise of the corporation. Mechanization tended, on the whole, to lower the standards of labor. The skills which working men had painfully acquired ceased to have their old-time value. The creative instinct of craftsmanship was largely destroyed, and working men were reduced to a mere part of a mechanical process.

Machinery had a tendency, too, to take the place of the worker in the economy of industry. It represented an enormous capital investment. The fact that furnaces had to be kept going continuously was decisive in maintaining the twelve-hour day. Machinery was in part responsible, finally, for a great deal of unemployment. It is probably true that in the end machines made more jobs than they eliminated, but it was not always the same people who got the new jobs.

Several other factors, unique to the United States, conditioned the welfare of labor. The first of these was the passing of good cheap land a generation or so after the Civil War. It would not be an exaggeration to say that the West had served as a "safety valve" (安全阀) for labor discontent or as a refuge for very many working men. But it is clear that for two or three generations the open land did drain off the surplus population of the countryside, the villages, and even the cities, and the immigrants from abroad. With the rise in the cost of farming and the disappearance of good cheap land, surplus population did stay in the industrial areas. Farming was no longer a practical alternative to the factory. Labor could no longer escape the problems of an industrialized society but was forced to stand and face them.

A second factor, peculiar to the United States among industrial nations, was continuous and unrestricted immigration. In the forty years from 1870 to 1910 more than twenty million people poured into the country. This meant that every year several hundred thousand recruits joined the ranks of labor at almost any wages and under almost any conditions. Nor was this the only competition that confronted Northern labor. From the South, after the turn of the century, came tens of thousands of sturdy Negroes ready to take their places beside the Poles, Italians, and Hungarians. For many years, the general tendency of the mass movement was to drive down wages, depress standards, and disintegrate labor union.

A third factor, again one unique to the United States, was the existence, side by side, of a national economy and a federal political system. The problem of labor was much the same the nation over, but the power to deal with them was lodged, until very recent years, in the states alone. Competition was nationwide, but the right to regulate wages and hours was only statewide.

31. According to the passage, as the cost of farming increased and the availability of land decreased, _____.
- A) the total number of farms increased
 - B) industrial workers competed for the limited land available
 - C) surplus population remained in the industrial cities of the east
 - D) farming was still considered as an attractive alternative to the factory system
32. The growth of machinery led to _____.
- A) technological unemployment



- B) shortened work hours
 - C) improved safety standards
 - D) a closer working relationship between labor and management
33. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A) Immigration during the period 1870 – 1910 amounted to more than twenty million.
 - B) The federal government exerted national control over industrial relations.
 - C) Negro labor was in competition with European immigrant labor.
 - D) Mechanization was likely to reduce the standards of labor.
34. According to the passage, the west _____.
- A) competed with the east for skilled area
 - B) provided a safety valve for the majority of discontented working men
 - C) was never a definable geographic area
 - D) experienced the end to cheap land shortly after the Civil War
35. The author of the passage is endeavoring to _____.
- A) justify the existence of large corporations
 - B) defend the rise of labor unions
 - C) link the social ills of society with the monopolistic practices of management
 - D) determines the factors that led to the development of labor

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

American federalism has been described as a neat mechanical theory. The national government was said to be sovereign in certain areas of governmental concern, such as the regulation of interstate commerce. State governments were said to be sovereign in certain other areas, such as regulation of intrastate and the exercise of the policy power. One writer has described this as the "layer cake" concept of American federalism. In the top layer are neatly compacted all the powers of the national government; in the bottom layer are found the separate and distinct functions and powers of state governments.

How nice it would be if the American federal system could be so easily and conveniently analyzed. But Professor Martin Grodzins of the University of Chicago has gone on to describe federalism in practice as more like a marble cake, with an intermingling of functions, than like a layer cake, with functions separate and distinct. This intermingling can be seen best, perhaps, by examining the example of railroad traffic. If it crosses a state line, it constitutes interstate commerce, coming under control of the national government. Rail shipments originating and ending within a single state constitutes intrastate commerce, thus — the story tells us — falling under regulation of state government. However, both the interstate and intrastate shipments may have moved over the same rails. In this simple example, one might easily read the urgent necessity for close cooperation between state and national governments. This need has not gone unrecognized by administrators of governmental programs at the state, local and national levels. Nonetheless, national and state interests often conflict in the political arena. Pressures may be brought to bear on state legislators which differ from those felt by members of the national Congress. Disagreement over the proper division of powers between states and the national government often lies beneath a conflict of interests. But no "best" formula has been discovered for drawing a dividing line between state powers and national powers.

The men who wrote the United States Constitution did the best they could in the face of circumstances which confronted them at the time. The state – national power dispute has raged persistently ever since. What are "states' rights"? It is obvious that, throughout United States history, "states' rights" have arisen repeatedly as the suffering cry of any interest which it felt was being treated unsympathetically at a given moment by the national government. The source of the cry would seem to depend on whose ox is being wounded.

36. In the author's point of view, the basic problem in establishing clear guidelines related to interstate commerce would be _____.

- A) as the power of the federal government increases, the power of the states decreases
 B) state and national governments have not effectively cooperated in dealing with their areas of control
 C) federal authorities have abused their constitutional power to regulate commerce
 D) the rapid proliferation of transportation networks has undermined federal authority
37. Federalism is often described as _____.
 A) dividing the powers of the federal government into three distinct branches of government
 B) a system that provides for continuous checks on federal authority
 C) a system that limits central government power
 D) a system in which the state and federal governments have distinct functions
38. The author implies that modern federalism _____.
 A) has limited the states' policy powers
 B) can be categorized as a distinct two-tier system of government control
 C) is best explained as a system with diffused functions
 D) has not recognized the legitimate need for states' rights
39. The best explanation for why state and national powers have not developed a model division-of-powers formula would be that _____.
 A) interstate cooperation is primarily a "thing of the past"
 B) special-interest politics undermine the political process
 C) state and national interests are fundamentally similar in nature
 D) state governments have been forced to delegate certain functions to the federal government
40. The layer cake and marble cake theories of American federalism differ primarily in that the layer cake theory _____.
 A) is dependent on the electorate for political support
 B) bases its sovereignty directly on the Constitution
 C) suggests that certain state functions are distinct from federal governments authority
 D) recognizes that government functions are blended

Part II Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

Directions: (omitted)

41. Miss Kunts used to be the head of our sales department, but recently she has been _____ to our overseas branch in Tokyo.
 A) transmitted B) transplanted C) transferred D) transported
42. I congratulated Tom on his new _____ as ambassador to the United States.
 A) acknowledgement B) appointment C) approval D) assertion
43. He doesn't have to take up a part-time job because he receives a(an) _____ from his father every month.
 A) allowance B) subsidy C) sacrifice D) reservation
44. The manager feels quite optimistic about his ability to solve the problems and obstacles which we might _____ in opening overseas market.
 A) confront B) offend C) encounter D) assemble
45. The driver who refuses to _____ with the traffic regulations in the rush hours receives a severe punishment.
 A) connect B) confine C) comply D) conduct
46. The scientists ran into many _____ difficult problems when they got down to the research on the chemical substance.



- A) evidently B) exceedingly C) essentially D) extensively
47. Laura is quite upset today because she has been told that her intentions were _____ with the company's plan.
A) incompatible B) indefinite C) incredible D) indifferent
48. My husband likes eating very much, but he isn't very _____ about the clothes he wears.
A) peculiar B) special C) particular D) unique
49. We will have to call the airport 48 hours in advance to _____ our reservations.
A) confirm B) inform C) affirm D) conform
50. If you are looking somewhere to rent, I think there's a(an) _____ apartment in my building.
A) empty B) vacant C) hollow D) desolate
51. This proposal represents a rough _____ of the cost of materials and labor.
A) counting B) calculation C) estimate D) assession
52. The goal is to make higher education available to everyone who is willing and capable _____ his financial situation.
A) with respect to B) in accord with C) regardless of D) in proportion to
53. He is so fortunate to have won _____ to that famous University of Harvard.
A) admittance B) admission C) enrollment D) permission
54. When John was arrested for drunken driving, he expected to lose his driving license, but he was _____ with a fine.
A) let through B) let off C) let out D) let down
55. One reason for the success of Asian immigrants in the U.S. is that they have taken great _____ to educate their children.
A) efforts B) pains C) attempts D) endeavors
56. Mary found it necessary to _____ her savings by writing articles for magazines.
A) provide B) supplement C) addict D) advertise
57. You shouldn't eat a lot of chocolate before supper, otherwise, your _____ will be spoiled.
A) amusement B) appetite C) appreciation D) reputation
58. Under the new _____ system there will be a strict limit on milk production.
A) quota B) portion C) ration D) measure
59. The workers chose to _____ their dissatisfaction in a series of strikes.
A) manifest B) release C) relieve D) emphasize
60. The chairman refused to _____ to demands that the debate be adjourned.
A) resign B) accede C) recede D) oppose
61. In the past ten years skyscrapers have developed _____ in Chicago and New York City.
A) homogeneously B) simultaneously C) spontaneously D) harmoniously
62. The hall was so _____ that it could hold five thousand people.
A) abundant B) sufficient C) spacious D) outstretched
63. Because of a long drought, Midwestern farmers are _____ about the prospect of a good yield.
A) confident B) dubious C) thrilled D) intentional
64. The president is attempting to restore _____ to an assembly that has been torn apart by party rivalries.
A) harmony B) compromise C) agreement D) concession
65. I married Bernard because he was kind and _____, and I wanted to be looked after.
A) sympathetic B) compassionate C) charitable D) considerate

66. Swarms of ants are always invading my kitchen. They are a thorough _____.
 A) nuisance B) disturbance C) frustration D) annoyance
67. The younger person's attraction to stereos cannot be explained only _____ familiarity with technology.
 A) in quest of B) by means of C) in terms of D) by virtue of
68. Investors seem to be losing _____ in the car industry.
 A) belief B) confidence C) reliability D) reliance
69. The plans for the building were _____ a few months ago.
 A) drawn on B) drawn back C) drawn out D) drawn up
70. He didn't want me to go and kept raising _____ like, "it's too expensive and you've got a lot of work to do here".
 A) objections B) oppositions C) hostilities D) opponents

Part IV

Error Correction

(15 minutes)

Directions: (omitted)

Mr. Knight was the manager of a hotel in Springfield. One weekend all of the hotels in the city was full because there was a large convention. On Friday night, three men came into the hotel and asked for rooms, Mr. Knight explained that due to the convention, there were rooms available. The men were upset because they had no place to stay. 71. _____
 72. _____

Mr. Knight wanted to help them. He remembered that Room 418, a very small room, was empty. He asked the men if they would divide a room. The three men said they would. 73. _____

Mr. Knight told them that the room would be \$30, \$10 for each man. Each man gave him \$10, and then they went up to the room.

Mr. Knight soon began to feel guilt. "Thirty dollars is a lot to charge for that small room," he thought. "Even if there is a convention, I shouldn't take advantage of these man." 74. _____
 75. _____

He called his assistant over and said, "Here is \$5. Bring it to the men in Room 418, I charged them too many money for their room." 76. _____

The assistant took the money. While he was on the way to Room 418, he started to think. "How can three men divide \$5? I'll give each of them not only \$1, and I'll keep \$2. The men will be happy to get anything back. I'll make a little money, and Mr. Knight will never know." However, the assistant returned \$1 to each man. 77. _____
 78. _____

Each man had originally paid \$10. After the assistant returned \$1 for each one, each man had actually paid only \$9. There were three men. $9 \times 3 = \$27$. The assistant kept \$2. $27 + 2 = \$29$. 79. _____

Where is the missed dollar? 80. _____

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: (omitted)

Do "Lucky Numbers" Really Bring Good Luck? (1998.6)

- 有的人认为数字能给人带来好运气。
- 也有人认为数字与运气无关。



大学英语六级全真模拟试卷(2)

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A Conversations

Directions: (omitted)

1. A) In the student recreation center.
C) In the university bookstore.
2. A) Pick up the package at the post office.
C) Ask to have the package delivered to his home.
3. A) Arrive at the presentation after breakfast.
C) Call the woman early in the morning.
4. A) The first house they saw is too expensive.
C) She is happy with the price set by the seller.
5. A) Classmates. B) Professor and Student.
6. A) The roof of the woman's house needs to be repaired.
C) The woman's bathroom was badly damaged.
7. A) He doesn't really like Jeff.
C) Jeff always looks for an easier job.
8. A) A writing assignment.
C) Enrollment in the night classes.
9. A) The woman doesn't drive any more.
C) Taking subway saves time.
10. A) Sue won the race.
C) Sue is overweight now.
- B) In the campus dining hall.
D) In a classroom.
- B) Deliver the package in person.
D) Find out the hours the post office is open.
- B) Talk to the dean before the presentation.
D) Eat breakfast at the presentation.
- B) They may save some money for the time being.
D) Less money will be spent in maintaining the house.
- C) Manager and Customer. D) Doctor and Patient.
- B) The roof of the man's house has several bad leaks.
D) The man works for a roofing company.
- B) Jeff used to be more capable than that.
D) Jeff's quite difficult to work with.
- B) Enrollment in the writing course.
D) Class attendance.
- B) Traffic is better than it used to be.
D) The subway is crowded.
- B) Sue swims only on Monday.
D) Sue exercises by swimming.

Section B Passages

Directions: (omitted)

Passage One

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

11. A) Amelia's parents.
C) The Earharts' love of athletic activities.
12. A) It was least common for girls to wear skirts.
B) It was quite common for parents to spoil their daughters.
C) It was quite difficult for people to move from one place to another.
D) It was quite fun for everybody to play with rifles.
13. A) By helping her to buy a plane.
C) By pressing her to become a pilot.
- B) Family influences on Amelia's career.
D) Amelia's early flying experience.
- B) By taking her to an air show.
D) By giving her flying lessons.

Passage Two

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

14. A) Emma needed financial help to go to Furnell.
B) Emma's professors were pleased with her work as a master's student.
C) Emma's thesis had to be rewritten for several times before it was passed.
D) Emma's thesis committee is made up of professors from her own department.
15. A) She has finished her research in the library now.

- B) She is still collecting data on her thesis.
 C) She is going to analyze her data after she defends her thesis.
 D) She is going to be an expert in biology.
16. A) She will talk to the editors of the scientific journal in order to publish her thesis.
 B) She will discuss her research conclusions with her committee members.
 C) She will argue with the faculty members on her thesis committee.
 D) She will write and rewrite her dissertation.
17. A) She is an art student.
 B) She has financial difficulties in continuing her study.
 C) She seems to be quite systematic in her study.
 D) She hasn't been very successful in academic areas.

Passage Three

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

18. A) Most companies didn't hire Roberto because of his poor references.
 B) It was hard for Roberto to find a job because he lacked experience.
 C) Roberto didn't like to work hard at jobs.
 D) Roberto's wife was quite satisfied with her husband's new job.
19. A) He found it very well-paid and quite fun.
 B) He couldn't receive unemployment benefits any more.
 C) He could get along well with the new manager.
 D) He needed more money to support the family.
20. A) Roberto had a wife and children.
 B) The manager knew Roberto very well.
 C) Roberto filled out an application.
 D) The company needed a repairman right away.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: (omitted)

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Many of the most damaging and life-threatening types of weather—torrential rains, severe thunderstorms, and tornadoes—begin quickly, strike suddenly, and dissipate rapidly, devastating small regions while leaving neighboring areas untouched. One such event, a tornado, struck the northeastern section of Edmonton, Alberta, in July 1987. Total damages from the tornado exceeded \$ 250 million, the highest ever for any Canadian storm. Conventional computer models of the atmosphere have limited value in predicting short-lived local storms like the Edmonton tornado, because the available weather data are generally not detailed enough to allow computers to discern the subtle atmospheric changes that precede these storms. In most nations, for example, weather-balloon observations are taken just once every twelve hours at locations typically separated by hundreds of miles. With such limited data, conventional forecasting models do a much better job predicting general weather conditions over large regions than they do forecasting specific local events.

Until recently, the observation-intensive approach needed for accurate, very short-range forecasts, or "Nowcasts," was not feasible. The cost of equipping and operating many thousands of conventional weather stations was prohibitively high, and the difficulties involved in rapidly collecting and processing the raw weather data from such a network were insurmountable. Fortunately, scientific and technological advances have overcome most of these problems. Radar systems, automated weather instruments, and satellites are all capable of making detailed, nearly continuous observation over large regions at a relatively low cost. Communications satellites can transmit data around the world cheaply and instantaneously, and modern computers can quickly compile and analyse this large volume of weather information. Meteorologists and computer scientists now work together to design computer programs and video equipment capable of transforming raw weather data into words, symbols, and vivid graphic displays that forecasters can interpret easily and



quickly. As meteorologists have begun using these new technologies in weather-forecasting offices, Nowcasting is becoming a reality.

21. What does the passage mainly discuss?
A) Computers and weather. B) Dangerous storms. C) Weather forecasting. D) Satellites.
22. The word "subtle" in line 6 is closest in meaning to _____.
A) complex B) regular C) imagined D) slight
23. Why does the author mention the tornado in Edmonton, Canada?
A) To indicate that tornadoes are common in the summer. B) To give an example of a damaging storm.
C) To explain different types of weather. D) To show that tornadoes occur frequently in Canada.
24. With Nowcasting, it first became possible to provide information about _____.
A) short-lived local storms B) radar networks
C) long-range weather forecasts D) general weather conditions
25. With which of the following statements is the author most likely to agree?
A) Communications satellites can predict severe weather.
B) Meteorologists should standardize computer programs.
C) The observation-intensive approach is no longer useful.
D) Weather predictions are becoming more accurate.

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

The importance and focus of the interview in the work of the print and broadcast journalist is reflected in several books that have been written on the topic. Most of these books, as well as several chapters, mainly in, but not limited to, journalism and broadcasting handbooks and reporting texts, stress the "how to" aspects of journalistic interviewing rather than the conceptual aspects of the interview, its context, and implications. Much of the "how to" material is based on personal experiences and general impressions. As we know, in journalism as in other fields, much can be learned from the systematic study of professional practice. Such study brings together evidence from which broad generalized principles can be developed.

There is, as has been suggested, a growing body of research literature in journalism and broadcasting, but very little significant attention has been devoted to the study of the interview itself. On the other hand, many general texts as well as numerous research articles on interviewing in fields other than journalism have been written. Many of these books and articles present the theoretical and *empirical* (经验的) aspects of the interview as well as the training of the interviewers. Unhappily, this plentiful general literature about interviewing pays little attention to the journalistic interview. The fact that the general literature on interviewing does not deal with the journalistic interview seems to be surprising for two reasons. First, it seems likely that most people in modern Western societies are more familiar, at least in a positive manner, with journalistic interviewing than with any other form of interviewing. Most of us are probably somewhat familiar with the clinical interview, such as that conducted by physicians and psychologists. In these situations the professional person or interviewer is interested in getting information necessary for the *diagnosis* (诊断) and treatment of the person seeking help. Another familiar situation is the job interview. However, very few of us have actually been interviewed personally by the mass media, particularly by television. And yet, we have a vivid acquaintance with the journalistic interview by virtue of our roles as readers, listeners, and viewers. Even so, true understanding of the journalistic interview, especially television interviews, requires thoughtful analyses and even study, as this book indicates.

26. The main idea of the first paragraph is that _____.
A) generalized principles for journalistic interviews are the chief concern for writers on journalism
B) importance should be attached to the systematic study of journalistic interviewing
C) concepts and contextual implications are of secondary importance to journalistic interviewing
D) personal experiences and general impressions should be excluded from journalistic interviews
27. Much research has been done on interviews in general _____.

- A) so the training of journalistic interviewers has likewise been strengthened
B) though the study of the interviewing techniques hasn't received much attention
C) but journalistic interviewing as a specific field has unfortunately been neglected
D) and there has also been a dramatic growth in the study of journalistic interviewing
28. Westerners are familiar with the journalistic interview, _____.
A) but most of them wish to stay away from it
B) and many of them hope to be interviewed some day
C) and many of them would like to acquire a true understanding of it
D) but most of them may not have been interviewed in person
29. Who is the interviewee in a clinical interview?
A) The patient. B) The physician. C) The journalist. D) The psychologist.
30. The passage is most likely a part of _____.
A) a news article B) a journalistic interview C) a research report D) a preface

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

On 5 September 1977, the American spacecraft Voyager One blasted off on its historic mission to Jupiter and beyond. On board, the scientists, who knew that Voyager would one day spin through distant star systems, had installed a recorded greeting from the people of the planet Earth. Preceding a brief message in fifty-five different languages for the people of outer space, the gold-plated disc plays a statement, from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, an Austrian named Kurt Waldheim, speaking on behalf of 147 member states—in English.

The rise in English is a remarkable story. When Julius Caesar landed in Britain nearly two thousand years ago, English did not exist. Five hundred years later, English, incomprehensible to modern ears, was probably spoken by about as few people as currently speak Cherokee—and with about as little influence. Nearly a thousand years later, at the end of the sixteenth century, when William Shakespeare was in his prime, English was the native speech of between five and six million Englishmen and it was, in the words of contemporary, “of small reach, it stretches no further than this island of ours, no, not there over all.”

Four hundred years later, the contrast is extraordinary. Between 1600 and the present, in armies, navies, companies and expeditions, the speakers of English – including Scots, Irish, Welsh, American and many more – travelled into every corner of the globe, carrying their language and culture with them. Today, English is used by at least 750 million people, and barely half of those speak it as a mother tongue. Some estimates have put that figure closer to one billion. Whatever the total, English at the end of the twentieth century is more widely scattered, more widely spoken and written, than any other language has ever been. It has become the language of the planet, the first truly global language.

The statistics are astonishing. Of all the world's languages (which now number some 2700), it is arguably the richest in vocabulary. The Oxford English Dictionary lists about 500,000 words; and a further half million technical and scientific terms remain uncatalogued. According to traditional estimates, neighbouring German has a vocabulary of about 185,000 words and French fewer than 100,000. About 350 million people use the English vocabulary as a mother tongue: about one-tenth of the world's population. Three-quarters of the world's mail, and its telexes and cables, are in English. So are more than half the world's technical and scientific periodicals: it is the language of technology from Silicon Valley to Shanghai. English is the medium for 80 percent of the information stored in the world's computers. Nearly half of all business deals in Europe are conducted in English. Five of the largest broadcasting companies in the world transmit in English to audiences that regularly exceed one hundred million.

31. Voyager One carried _____.
A) scientists and a gold-plated disc B) a recorded greeting from Kurt Waldheim
C) a message on behalf of the United Nations D) a speech in 55 different languages
32. The English language has existed _____.
A) for over two thousand years B) since Shakespeare was in his prime