大学英语六级新路

模拟题 MODELTESTS

Listening Vocabulary Reading

Writing odel tests



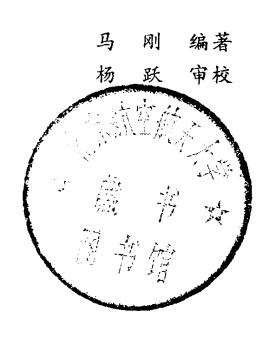
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大学英语六级新路



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【内容简介】 根据 1999 年修订版《大学英语教学大纲》,作者选编了 10 套模拟练 习。所选试题包括了六级考试的最新题型和原有题型,针对性很强,有助于考生了解和 适应新题型,巩固和掌握原有题型,提高做题的正确率。试题的选择和设计参照了历年 来的公开试题,涵盖了考试大纲的各种要求。本书是广大六级考生进行考前强化训练 的有效教材。

本书适用于CET-6考生、研究生、EPT考生,也可供英语爱好者自学之用。

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购买本社出版的图书,如有缺页、错页的,本社发行部负责调换。

由于全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会今后不再预先通知采用何种题型,因此考生有必要进行各种题型的全面训练,以便在今后题型多变的统考中应答自如,取得优秀成绩。

本书各种题型的安排如下:

I. 听力理解
 对话 (Test 1~10)
 短文 (Test 1~4)
 听写填空 (Test 5~7)
 复合式听写 (Test 8~10)

- I. 阅读理解 (Test 1~10)
- Ⅲ. 词汇与结构 (Test 1~3)词汇 (Test 4~10)
- N. 改错 (Test 1~4) 完形填空 (Test 4) 简短回答 (Test 5~7) 英译汉 (Test 8~10)
- V. 写作 (Test 1~10)

本书在编写过程中,刘全秀提供了部分资料,杨跃教授始终给予悉心的关心和指导,作者在此深表谢意。

由于作者水平所限,书中难免有疏漏和不足之处,敬请广大读者批评指正。

编 者 2000年1月

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Simulated College English Test 1

—— Band Six ——

试卷一 PAPER ONE

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. 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.

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][\(\frac{1}{2}\)]

- 1. A. He didn't have any time.
 - B. He didn't have enough money.
 - C. He preferred records to books.
 - D. He disliked the professor's requirement.
- 2. A. She declined the man's offer.
 - B. She accepted the man's offer.
 - C. She told him to do what pleased him.
 - D. She rejected the man's offer.
- 3. A. He'll ask Steve when he talks to him.
 - B. He wants to make sure the weather is clear.
 - C. He doesn't know if they can get a room.
 - D. He isn't sure that there'll be space for Steve.
- 4. A. She is riding a horse.
 - B. She is taking a ride in a bus.
 - C. She is learning to drive.
 - D. She is driving a car.
- 5. A. He had an argument with his girl friend.
 - B. He was accidentally hit by his girl friend.
 - C. He was blinded.
 - D. He was hurt playing football.
- 6. A. She did not agree with the man.
 - B. She had seen worse hotels.
 - C. The hotel was just as she had imagined.
 - D. She had other expectations.

- 7. A. He goes to college.
 - B. He takes another test.
 - C. He will work for his father.
 - D. He will choose another college.
- 8. A. She gave a party.
 - B. She became ill.
 - C. She fell off the stairs.
 - D. She quarreled with others.
- 9. A. He is hostile.

B. He is snobbish.

C. He is helpful.

- D. He is indifferent.
- 10. A. They all got drunk.
 - B. They enjoyed themselves.
 - C. They stayed too long a time.
 - D. They got out of control.

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 One

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

- 11. A. To work it out with a calculator.
 - B. To ask a travel agent.

- C. To make out a daily budget.
- D. To decide a figure and write it down.
- 12. A. Make good use of it.
 - B. Forget it when you find yourself without any money.
 - C. Don't spend more one day than the other.
 - D. Save some money before the trip is over.
- 13. A. Don't carry too much money.
 - B. If your money is stolen you can get it back.
 - C. You had better carry your money in traveler's checks.
 - D. Write down the numbers of your paper money and keep the list in a safe place.

Passage Two

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

- 14. A. In the market.
- B. In the cinema.
- C. In the police office.
- D. In the film studio.
- 15. A. She was doing some shopping that day.
 - B. She was a detective in plain clothes.
 - C. The man was her husband.
 - D. She was a film star.
- 16. A. John.

B. The man.

C. The woman.

D. None of the above.

Passage Three

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

- 17. A. Through radio.
 - B. Through television.

- C. Through newspapers.
- D. All the above.
- 18. A. By drinking coffee.
 - B. By reading some books.
 - C. By reading newspapers and watching TV.
 - D. By doing morning exercise.
- 19. A. The news is broadcast repeatedly on radio and TV throughout the day.
 - B. In the evening news is a prime feature on TV.
 - C. There is more news late at night.
 - D. Many people are tired of the news on TV.
- 20. A. They often harshly criticize it.
 - B. They don't like it at all.
 - C. They are indifferent to it.
 - D. They seem to like it.

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 centre.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Remember all those serious articles back in the 70s about the leisure society? The big problem of the future, they claimed, would be learning to cope with all the free time we would have when the technology released us from the 40-hour working week. In fact, for those who have jobs the opposite has happened, with people often working longer hours than before.

In Japan, it has been taken to extremes. "Karoshi" — death from overwork — is now the second leading cause of death after cancer. There are 10,000 confirmed victims, but some estimate the number may be upwards of 30,000. Japanese men, aged between 34 and 61, are literally dropping dead from overwork — they just keel over when a blood vessel explodes in their brain. So many workers have to put in "face time" — being at their desks after hours — that family life is nonexistent. The bizarre Rent-a-Family company, which sends out actors to visit lonely parents who stay at home, now has a waiting list of more than 1,000.

In Germany, by contrast, workers do have a life outside the factory or office. A typical secretary, for instance, gets six weeks paid holidays a year, 15 paid public holidays and 18 days sick leave, which she can use for shopping if she chooses. Despite generous time off, German workers are more productive than either the Japanese or the Americans.

In fact, spending less time at work is seen as being not just a benefit to the individual but to society as a whole. With chronic unemployment in Europe, the slogan "Work Less and Everyone Works!" has become a battle cry in Italian workplaces. In France, some economists advocate cutting the working week to 33 hours and reducing salaries by five percent. This, they claim would create two million new jobs and result in a five-percent increase in productivity.

Is there a better way to deal with the world's chronic unemployment? Sharing the work may be our only hope.

21.	. Some serious articles in the 70s predicted that	•
	A. people would find it difficult to deal with their free	time
	after retirement	
	B. with chronic unemployment, people would have to	learn
	more knowledge of technology to cope with their	r free
	time	
	C. people could have a very leisure life even if given the	e sack
	D. people's working hours would be shorter with the	devel-
	opment of technology	
22.	2. According to the article, what do you think the Jap	anese
	word "Karoshi" might mean?	
	A. A kind of cancer.	
	B. A kind of bacteria which cause cancer.	
	C. Death from exhaustions.	
	D. The second leading cause.	
23.	3. A typical secretary in Germany can at least have	
	paid holidays.	
	A. 57 B. 75	
	C. 85 D. 14	
24.	What is the wordage level of the article?	
	A. Informal. B. Formal.	
	C. Slang. D. Colloquial.	
25.	6. According to the author, what would be the best way to	o deal
	with the unemployment problem?	
	A. Shortening the working house.	
	B. Asking more people to do the same work within co	ertain
	working hours.	
	C. Setting up more factories.	
	D. Reducing salaries by five percent.	
		7 •

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Divers may soon be equipped with personal computers. The underwater computer Wet PC, fastened with a strap to the diver, is designed for use by oceanographers (海洋学专家) and other submarine workers who need to record data, consult maps, gather information, count fish and diagnose equipment faults.

With acoustic (声学的) transmitters and receivers the underwater computer will help divers swim in dark water, and with a modem (调制解调器), it will be able to communicate with other underwater computers.

The underwater computer is the invention of a marine technologist in Australia. He predicts that it will become as valuable a tool for oceanographers as laptop computer already is for land-based scientists. He says that time spent by divers in the water is critical in terms of research costs and the threat of nitrogen narcosis (麻醉).

Processor electronics of the underwater computer are put in a sealed module (组件) installed on the diver's air tank. As the diver swims deeper, air is drawn from the tank to balance the increased water pressure and as he ascends, the air is released.

A cable connects the underwater computer to a display on the diver's mask and another cable to an oil-filled keyboard in front of the diver's chest. Without having to leave water, the diver can refer to work files and maps, and consult data.

The Australian technologist invented the underwater computer to improve the efficiency of the survey work on reefs (暗礁). However, scientists believe that it could be a powerful tool for police searches, naval operations and the maintenance of

offshore oil rigs.

This submarine device is also being combined with a navigation system, allowing divers to move around submarine structures in darkness. The computer can calculate the diver's position to within 10 centimetres, or give directions along a predetermined line. It can also record the diver's path for follow-up visits to the site. The navigation system could be used by marine archaeologists to map a shipwreck in three dimensions.

The inventor says that the underwater computer should sell for about the same price as a quality laptop. Australian Institute of Marine Science has applied for a patent on the underwater computer.

- 26. According to the article, Wet PC can be used by _____.
 - A. oceanographers
- B. architects
- C. fishing company
- D. both A. and C.
- 27. With acoustic transmitters and receivers, the underwater computer will help divers _____.
 - A. communicate with other underwater computers
 - B. swim in deep or contaminated water
 - C. talk to other divers
 - D. see his fellow workers
- 28. What does the author mean by the phrase "land-based"?
 - A. Working in the fields which have nothing to do with diving or water body.
 - B. On the military base somewhere.
 - C. Studying the landing of an army from a military base.
 - D. Studying the fertility of a piece of land.
- 29. Which of the following could be the most appropriate title for the article?

- A. Divers to Use Underwater Computers
- B. New Development in Computer Science
- C. A Would-be-Useful Device for Military Purpose
- D. An Equal to a Laptop Computer
- 30. Wet PC has _____.
 - A. already been in wide use
 - B. not been applied for a patent yet
 - C. a lot of advantages that a laptop computer does not possess
 - D. many advantages which are considered critical for the divers

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

University Physics is intended for students of science and engineering. Primary emphasis is on physical principles and problem-solving; historical background and specialized practical applications have been given a place of secondary importance. Many worked-out examples and an extensive collection of problems are included with each chapter.

In this new edition, the basic philosophy and outline and the balance between depth of treatment and breadth of subject-matter coverage are unchanged from previous editions. We have tried to preserve those features that users of previous editions have found desirable, while incorporating a number of changes that should enhance the book's usefulness.

The textbook is adaptable to a wide variety of course outlines. The entire textbook can be used for an intensive course two or three semesters in length. For a less intensive course, many instructors will want to omit certain chapters or sections to

tailor the book to their individual needs. The arrangement of this edition facilitates this kind of flexibility.

Conversely, however, many topics that were regarded a few years ago as of peripheral (外围的;次要的) importance and were omitted from introductory courses have now come to the fore again in the life sciences, earth and space sciences, and environmental problems. An instructor who wishes to stress these kinds of applications will find this textbook a useful source for discussion of the appropriate principles.

In any case, it should be emphasized that instructors should not feel constrained (受约束的) to work straight through the book from cover to cover. Many chapters are, of course, inherently sequential in nature, but within this general limitation instructors should be encouraged to select among the contents those chapters that fit their needs, omitting material that is not relevant for the objectives of a particular course.

- 31. This textbook lays stress on _____.
 - A. the exploration of physical principles
 - B. the principles of physics and their application
 - C. the development of physics
 - D. the application of physics in different fields
- 32. Compared with the old one, this new edition _____.
 - A. has been made more applicable
 - B. is easier to learn
 - C. covers a wider range of subject matter
 - D. has improved the balance between theory and practice
- 33. One of the features of this textbook is that _____.
 - A. some contents are dealt with in terms of philosophy
 - B. it has an outline for each chapter