

大学英语六级应试题典

仿真试题库

张艳敏
编著

- 紧扣大纲/难易适度/适用性强
- 设题科学/注释详细/信息量大
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前言

考试作为一种教与学的检测手段,长期以来一直起着指挥棒的作用。为培养跨世纪人材,全方位地提高大学生、硕士生、博士生乃至科技人员的外语素质和应用能力,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会于1995年7月发布了“关于全国大学英语四、六级考试采用新题型的通知”,并于1996年1月正式陆续采用了新题型。采用新题型的目的是重视教学本身,把精力用于课堂教学,扎实地提高学生的英语实际运用能力,避免应试教学。

《仿真试题库》就是根据有关新题型通知的精神编写的,所选内容及词汇均以“全国大学英语四、六级考试大纲”为准绳。

本书主要内容及特点:

1. 全书共设九套模拟试题,每套试题除了传统的题型(听力理解、阅读理解、词汇、改错及写作)以外,还增加了英译汉(Translation from English into Chinese)和简短回答(Short Answer Questions),其中,简短回答按照1997年12月的“大学英语六级考试”简答题的最新形式设计。在前五套题中,听力部分增加了复合式听写(Compound Dictation);在后四套题中,听力部分增加了听写填空(Spot Dictation)。

2. 为了使读者学有所得,阅读理解、词汇和改错三

大部分的习题,均给出了详细的语言注释,以使读者不仅知其然,而知其所以然,以开阔思路,悟出其道。

希望这本《仿真试题库》能对你检测自己英语水平、测试自己英语能力有所帮助,并且能帮助你熟悉大学英语六级考试的各种题型,以便在考试中取得好成绩。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免有不当之处,敬请指正。

编著者

1997. 12

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Model Test One

Paper One

Part I Listening Comprehension (30 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. 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 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 [D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

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

1. A) This year. C) Last year.
B) Last December. D) Next year.
2. 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.
3. A) Rainy. C) Fine.
B) Cloudy. D) Windy.
4. A) To work with her boss. C) To dinner with a customer.
B) To go the movies. D) To go to a lecture.
5. A) A clerk. C) A reporter.
B) A teacher. D) A businessman.
6. A) At a dentist's office. C) At a hospital.
B) At a gas station. D) At a drugstore.
7. A) She can't hear.
B) She doesn't listen to me.
C) She says nothing after I've told her.
D) She didn't go to school that day.
8. A) The service is slow.
B) There is no salad in the snack-bar.
C) The prices are unreasonable.
D) The food there is poor.
9. A) He enjoyed using his new camera.
B) He left his camera at the airport.

- C) He left his camera in his friend's car.
 - D) He lost his camera on his trip.
10. A) That she will go away.
- B) That she will be sorry.
 - C) That she will not buy her a present.
 - D) That she will not quit her job.

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

11. A) A quarter of the world population.
- B) A quarter of the world adult population.
 - C) Over 25 percent of the world adult population.
 - D) 98% of the Third World population.
12. A) A world-wide campaign to end illiteracy has been launched by the United Nations.
- B) The UN is raising funds to help Third World governments to set up more schools for the illiterates.
 - C) The UN is convincing governments of all countries to provide equal opportunity in education.

D) The UN is considering carrying out some programs for an International Literacy Year.

13. A) It limits the mutual understanding between nations.

B) It holds back the Third World countries' development and limits the right of each individual to live an independent life.

C) It encourages the return of primitive civilization.

D) It continues to set more women in a subordinate position.

14. A) To set up more schools in rural areas and slums.

B) To persuade the Third World governments to change their educational policies.

C) To provide women with more opportunities in education.

D) To help millions of illiterates to understand the benefit of literacy to themselves.

Passage Two

Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

15. A) Miami.

C) Georgia.

B) New York.

D) The swampland.

16. A) Seconds before the landing.

B) At 8 : 57.

C) In mid flight.

D) Just after taking off.

17. A) Pilot error.

C) An explosion.

B) Computer failure.

D) The cause is unknown.

Passage Three

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

18. A) It is clean and easy to store.

- B) It is easy to be controlled and put to work.
 - C) It can be used for various purposes.
 - D) It is more economical to be transported.
19. A) It can be stored in any type of containers.
- B) It can be transported by truck, rail car and pipeline.
 - C) It is cheaper than natural gas when used and transported.
 - D) It is less dangerous than natural gas when used and transported.
20. A) They take a pessimistic point of view about it.
- B) They take an optimistic point of view about it.
 - C) They are optimistic but feel some challenge about it.
 - D) They are worried that natural gas will be replaced by other kinds of fuels some day in the future.

Section C (Compound Dictation)

Directions: *In this section you will hear a passage three times. During the first reading, you should listen carefully for a general idea of the whole passage. Then listening to the passage again. When the first part of the passage is being read, you should fill in the missing word during the pause at each blank. After listening to the second part of the passage, you are required to write down the main points according to what you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read the third time you can check what you have written.*

There is a difference between science and technology. Science is a method of answering _____ questions. Technology is a method of solving _____ problem. Science has to do with _____ the

facts and relationships between observable _____ in nature and establishing theories that serve to organize these facts and relationships. Technology has to do with tools, _____ and procedures for applying the _____ of science. Another _____ between science and technology has to do with the progress in each.

Progress in science excludes the human factor. _____

_____. What scientists discover may shock or anger people as did Darwin's theory of evolution. _____

_____. But hardly so with technology. _____

_____. Technology must be our slave and not the opposite. The chief purpose of technology is to serve people—people in general, not merely some people and future generations, not merely those who wish presently to gain advantage for themselves. Technology must be humanistic if it is to lead to a better world.

Part II 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:

It is said that the public and Congressional concern about deceptive (欺骗性的) packaging rumpus (喧嚣) started because Senator Hart discovered that the boxes of cereals consumed by him, Mrs. Hart, and their children were becoming higher and narrower, with a decline of net weight from 12 to 10 1/2 ounces, without any reduction in price. There were still twelve biscuits, but they had been reduced in size. Later, the Senator rightly complained of a store-bought pie in a handsomely illustrated box that pictured, in a single slice, almost as many cherries as there were in the whole pie.

The manufacturer who increases the unit price of his product by changing his package size to lower the quantity delivered can, without undue hardship, put his product into boxes, bags, and tins that will contain even 4-ounce, 8-ounce, one-pound, two-pound quantities of breakfast foods, cake mixes, etc. A study of drugstore (杂货店) and supermarket shelves will convince any observer that all possible sizes and shapes of boxes, jars, bottles, and tins are in use at the same time, and, as the package journals show, week by week, there is never any hesitation in introducing a new size and shape of box or bottle when it aids in product differentiation. The producers of packaged products argue strongly against changing sizes of packages to contain even weights and volumes, but no one in the trade comments unfavorably on the huge costs incurred by endless changes of package sizes, materials, shape, art work, and net weights that are used (for) improving a product's market position.

When a packaging expert explained that he was able to multiply the price of hard sweets by 2.5, from \$1 to \$2.50 by

changing to a fancy jar, or that he had made a 5-ounce bottle look as though it held 8 ounces, he was in effect telling the public that packaging can be a very expensive luxury. It evidently does come high, when an average family pays about \$ 200 a year for bottles, cans, boxes, jars and other containers, most of which can't be used for anything but stuffing the garbage can.

21. What started the public and Congressional concern about deceptive packaging rumpus?

A) Consumers' complaints about the changes in package size.

B) A senator's discovery of the tricks in packaging.

C) Expensive packaging for poor quality products.

D) The rise of the unit price for many products.

22. The word "undue" (Line 3, Para. 2) means "_____".

A) improper

C) excessive

B) adequate

D) unexpected

23. Consumers are concerned about the changes in package size, mainly because _____.

A) the unit price for a product often rises as a result

B) they hate to see any changes in things they are familiar with

C) they have to pay for the cost of changing package sizes

D) this entails an increase in the cost of packaging

24. According to this passage, various types of packaging come into existence to _____.

A) meet the needs of consumers

B) suit all kinds of products

C) introduce new products

D) enhance the market position of products

25. The author is critical mainly of _____.

- A) inferior packaging
- ~~B) dishonest packaging~~
- C) the changes in package size
- D) exaggerated illustrations on packages

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Telecommuting — substituting the computer for the trip to the job — has been hailed as a solution to all kinds of problems related to office work.

For workers it promises freedom from the office, less time wasted in traffic, and help with child-care conflicts. For management, telecommuting helps keep high performers on board, minimizes tardiness and absenteeism by eliminating commutes, allows periods of solitude for high-concentration tasks, and provides scheduling flexibility. In some areas, such as Southern California and Seattle, Washington, local governments are encouraging companies to start telecommuting programs in order to reduce rush-hour congestion and improve air quality.

But these benefits do not come easily. Making a telecommuting program work requires careful planning and an understanding of the differences between telecommuting realities and popular images.

Many workers are seduced by rosy illusions of life as a telecommuter. A computer programmer from New York City moves to the tranquil Adirondack Mountains and stays in contact with her office via computer. A manager comes in to his office three days a week and works at home the other two. An accountant stays home to care for her sick child; she hooks up her telephone modem

connections and does office work between calls to the doctor.

These are powerful images, but they are a limited reflection of reality. Telecommuting workers soon learn that it is almost impossible to concentrate on work and care for a young child at the same time. Before a certain age, young children cannot recognize, much less respect, the necessary boundaries between work and family. Additional child support is necessary if the parent is to get any work done.

Management, too, must separate the myth from the reality. Although the media has paid a great deal of attention to telecommuting, in most cases it is the employee's situations, not the availability of technology, that precipitates a telecommuting arrangement.

That is partly why, despite the widespread press coverage, the number of companies with work-at-home programs or policy guidelines remains small.

26. What is the main subject of the passage?

- A) Business management policies.
- B) Driving to work.
- ☒ C) Extending the workplace by means of computers.
- D) Computers for child-care purposes.

27. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a problem for office employees?

- A) Being restricted to the office.
- ☒ B) Incurring expenses for lunches and clothing.
- C) Taking care of sick children.
- D) Driving in heavy traffic.