

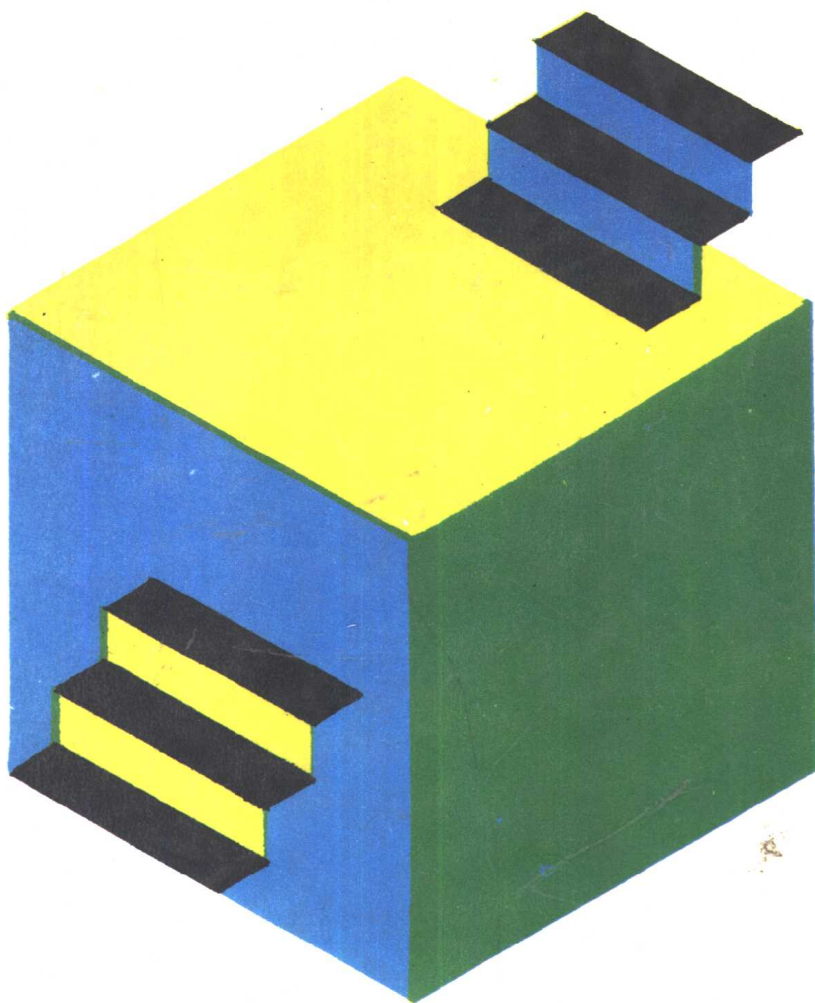
Comprehensive Training Series (3)

●丛书主编 韩哲 陈仲利 黄铁聚 ●主审 耿宪章

COLLEGE ENGLISH BAND 6

# 大学英语六级综合训练

主编 韩 哲



哈尔滨工业大学出版社

Comprehensive Training Series (3)

College English Band 6

# 大学英语六级综合训练

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### 大学英语六级综合训练

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## 前 言

为了全面贯彻“大学英语教学大纲”,使大学英语教学再上一个新台阶,在黑龙江省教委和黑龙江省大学外语教学专业委员会的指导下,由全省十八所高等院校选派教师联合编写了这套大学英语综合训练丛书。

根据大学英语各阶段的教学特点,丛书分为三册:《大学英语二、三级综合训练》,《大学英语四级听力与阅读训练》,以及《大学英语六级综合训练》。

这套综合训练丛书具有下述三个主要特点:

1. 内容新和形式新。内容新体现在:本丛书所有素材绝大多数选自国内外最新报刊杂志和书籍,选材注意了知识性、趣味性及语言规范性。所有练习题都是自行设计和编写的,符合当前英语试题设计的新趋势。形式新体现在:练习题形式新颖,在保留一些传统题型的基础上,增加了英译汉、英语简答和听写填空最新题型,符合国家考试委员会在全国大学英语四、六级考试实行的最新题型。

2. 难易度适中。本丛书各分册所涉及的词汇与语法知识尽量控制在各级教学大纲所规定的范围之内。为了加强训练难度,各分册中,均为拔尖学生提供一部分难度较大的练习题。

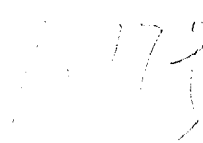
3. 实用性强。由于各分册内容紧扣各级英语教学的教学大纲和考试大纲,本丛书既可用于相应各级教学的课上辅助练习材料,也可用作试前强化训练材料。各分册还附有全部练习题答案、部分难题的注释以及作文范文,便于自学者使用。

本丛书在编写过程中,得到各方人士的支持和帮助,几位外国文教专家和教师也审阅了书稿,在此一并致谢。

本丛书中如有错误和不足之处,请读者不吝赐教。

大学英语综合训练丛书编委会

1996年1月



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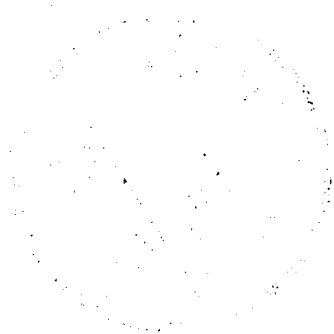
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# Test 1

## Part I Listening Comprehension

### 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 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 [D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

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

ANSWER

1. A) About sixty. C) More than eighty.  
B) Half of the student body. D) About thirty.
2. A) He likes tea most. C) He likes all beverages except tea.  
B) He likes soft drinks very much. D) He likes tea and other drinks.

3. A) At the post office. C) At his home address.  
B) At his mountain cabin. D) At his aunt's address.
4. A) She's tired of her job. C) She has changed jobs.  
B) She was dismissed from her job. D) She is ill and in the hospital.
5. A) In New York. C) In Michigan.  
B) In Boston. D) In Washington.
6. A) Things to wear. C) The best material for making clothes.  
B) The cold weather. D) A heavy package.
7. A) Yes, he is planning to buy one. C) No, he doesn't have enough money.  
B) Yes, he'll buy it in New York. D) No, it's too short.
8. A) Over twenty thousand. C) One thousand.  
B) Two thousand. D) Nearly ten thousand.
9. A) \$ 100. C) \$ 500.  
B) \$ 200. D) He didn't say.
10. A) A taxi is cheaper than the bus. C) There are two buses every day.  
B) The bus is faster than a taxi. D) A taxi is faster than the bus.

## 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 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) To match it with people's biological clock.  
B) To save electricity.  
C) To allow people to benefit from the early morning daylight.  
D) Both B) and C).



12. A) It was not scientific.  
B) Some people objected.  
C) The Britons were confused by the clock change.  
D) People preferred a lighter evening.
13. A) Clocks go forward one hour in summer time but stay on Greenwich Mean Time during the winter months.  
B) Clocks go backward one hour in summer time but stay on Greenwich Mean Time during the winter months.  
C) Clocks go forward one hour in summer time but go backward one hour during the winter months.  
D) Clocks go backward one hour in summer time but go forward one hour during the winter months.

**Passage Two**

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

14. A) Because they are studying content of dreams.  
B) Because they are studying dreamers while they dream.  
C) Because they are studying the meaning of dreams.  
D) Because they are studying the process of sleeping.
15. A) Everyone dreams every night.  
B) Dreams are easily remembered.  
C) Dreams are likely to be frightening.  
D) Persons dream only one dream a night.
16. A) The depth of sleep.  
B) The subject's brain waves.  
C) Eye movements.  
D) Both B) and C).

**Passage Three**

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

17. A) English people.                      C) Philosophers.  
B) Francis Bacon.                        D) Consumers.

18. A) The fame of Francis Bacon.  
B) A series of programmes about money.  
C) His attitude to money.  
D) The English people.
19. A) He enjoyed his responsible position.  
B) He was rude to people.  
C) He took advantage of his power.  
D) He was indifferent to his position.
20. A) Money that comes slowly, comes from the devil.  
B) Money obtained honestly always comes quickly.  
C) Live now, pay later.  
D) One family's consumer goods may be another's ticket to a foreign country.

## Part II Reading Comprehension

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:

Television has improved dramatically since the days of flickering black-and-whites, but one thing hasn't changed: it's still the broadcaster who determines what appears on your screen. For decades the viewer has been at the mute end of a one-way conversation. But thanks to an innovation known as interactive TV, viewers will soon be acting as directors, manipulating the content of the shows they watch.

The principle behind interactive TV is simple. Instead of broadcasting a single set of sounds and pictures for a single television show, stations will send out multiple signals, each representing a different camera angle or plot twist in the same program. At the touch of a button viewers can choose the signal they prefer from among a number of options.

ACTV works by sending its multiple signal not directly into the television but into a small converter box. A computer inside the box unbundles the versions and then displays the one the viewer requests. An on-screen menu that pops up at decisive intervals lets viewers know what options are available and when. On some shows a live actor takes the place of the menu, listing the choices aloud.

Interactive programming is not yet universally available for a good reason; in order to beam its multiple signals, ACTV now needs to monopolize multiple channels. This is not a problem in cities with newer cable systems, where there are channels to spare; but in places with older or more modest cable setups (装置) there are simply too few available frequencies. ACTV has solved the problem, however, by developing a way to package its signal so that in the future it can be carried on a single frequency.

Company engineers managed this data compression by taking advantage of wasted space found within a broadcast band. Typically, if nothing is moving in a television scene, the same image is beamed continuously; the effect is like tuning the pages of a flip-book in which all the pictures are identical. ACTV, however, uses an alternative. "If everything's stationary on-screen," says Schaier, "you don't have to keep sending the same data over and over. Instead, you send the information once, with instructions not to change until further notice."

The system can also harvest extra data space from scenes in which objects move quickly across the screen. "No one would notice details like a little fuzziness (模糊) in the image of a person running past the camera," Schaier says. This and other electronic reducer leaves enough room for the extra data needed for an interactive show.

ACTV hopes to make interactive technology available throughout the United States within two years, at a modest \$13 per month. If ACTV is as successful and affordable as its creators predict, the next 50 years of television will certainly be more engaging than the first.

21. The main reason for the invention of the interactive TV is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the one-way television is a passive pastime  
B) there are not many worthwhile programs on TV  
C) people are tired of the old way to watch TV  
D) people want to watch more shows of various kinds on TV
22. The third paragraph is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) what makes ACTV work  
B) how to choose a program on ACTV  
C) the advantage of ACTV  
D) what enables a viewer to choose his program on ACTV
23. The reason why interactive programming is not commonly found now in homes is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the problem of lacking frequencies can not be solved  
B) there are not enough new cable systems in cities  
C) a single frequency can not hold the signal

D) channels are inadequate in the country

24. How did engineers solve the problem of data compression?

- A) The viewer sent the same information only once.
- B) You didn't have to send further notices if you want a change.
- C) The viewer sent instructions continuously to beam the image.
- D) The engineers compressed data into spare areas in a broadcast band.

25. According to the author, what will the future look like concerning television?

- A) People can afford to buy ACTV.
- B) ACTV will replace one-way television.
- C) People will prefer ACTV to one-way TV.
- D) All of the above.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Barter endured for thousands of years as the primary means of trade. Colonial powers forced bilateral(双边的) barter upon their client states, making the colonies take expensive manufactured goods in return for bargain-price raw materials, and prohibiting them from trading with other nations. International trade was supposed to be freed from bartering's constraints in July 1944, when diplomats and economists attending the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, hammered out agreements that led to the creation of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and regulation of the worldwide currency exchange system.

Commerce among nations entered a modern era; the constrained trading between imperial powers and their colonies began to break down. World markets opened to all countries, and multilateral trade flourished. Generally a country could sell its goods in the best market it could find, and buy what is needed from the least expensive supplier. Moreover, since currencies were convertible, most transactions could be completed with cash. Barter was antiquated as the horse-soldier. Or so it seemed.

During the past few years, however, the international monetary system has begun to strain under a variety of economic changes. One important cause is the enormous burden of debt carried by Third World countries, today estimated at \$800 billion.

Nations with serious debt problems, such as Mexico, Brazil and Argentina, have been compelled to devote almost all their export earnings to debt service, leaving themselves with virtually no surplus to pay for imports. With barter, however, debtor nations can continue to import goods while, in effect, concealing export earnings from creditors.

26. Can you perceive the meaning of the word "barter" through reading the passage? If you can, choose among the following the best definition of it.
- A) A fatty food substance made from cream by churning, used on bread, in cooking, etc.
  - B) Buying and selling of goods.
  - ☒ C) The direct exchange of goods of equivalent value.
  - D) The trade between the imperial powers and their colonies.
27. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- A) At the UN conference held in July 1944 at Bretton Woods, the representatives easily reached some agreements leading to the new international monetary system.
  - ☒ B) At the UN Monetary and Financial Conference in July 1944, some agreements about the adoption of the new international monetary system were made with much difficulty.
  - C) All of the diplomats and economists attending the UN Monetary and Financial Conference agreed unanimously to ban trade with barter all over the world.
  - D) The 1944 UN Monetary and Financial Conference marked the end of trade with barter.
28. According to the author, the international trade became prosperous after 1944 because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) barter could be carried out by the horse soldiers
  - ☒ B) all countries could find the best markets
  - C) all goods became less expensive than before thanks to the new system
  - ☒ D) national boundaries no longer restrained the currencies from circulation
29. What is implied in the passage?
- A) Barter is an effective means of solving debt problems.
  - B) Barter originated in Third World countries.
  - ☒ C) Barter dates back to primitive times.
  - D) Barter was the result of colonialism.
30. According to the author, barter returns to international trade because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) some countries that have run into debts manage to avoid paying back debts to their creditors
  - B) some countries do not think the international monetary system will work
  - ☒ C) the debtor nations need to offset their imports by exports
  - D) economical changes have caused serious setbacks in some countries, such as Mexico, Brazil and Argentina

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Women infected with the AIDS virus die faster than men with the infection, a new study has found.

No medical reason for the difference was apparent, said the study's authors. Instead, they said, women may wait until they are sicker before seeking care or may be treated differently.

The study, conducted at primary health care centers throughout the United States, tracked 768 women and 3,779 men—all infected with the AIDS virus—for 15 months and found that women were 33 percent more likely to die in that period than men who were comparably ill when they were enrolled in the study.

Women are still a small minority of the nation's AIDS cases—about 15 percent—but they and children are the fastest growing group with AIDS, said one co-author of the study in today's Journal of the American Medical Association. "We're still way behind in reaching women at risk nationally," said Dr. Renslow Sherer, director of the Cook County HIV Primary Care Center in Chicago. "This study just shows the devastating (破坏) impact of HIV in women."

Death was the first known sign of HIV infection for women more than twice as often as men, suggesting that women may wait longer to seek treatment or may receive different care, said the researchers, who were led by epidemiologist (流行病学家) Sandra L. Melnick of the University of Minnesota School of Public Health.

The study, which included health care centers in 13 cities, is the largest and longest to explore differences in HIV disease between men and women, Sherer said. It is also one of the most representative; 50 percent of subjects were black or Hispanic (拉丁美洲的) and 20 percent were women.

But the study did not include information on homelessness and poverty—two important factors in life expectancy for people with HIV infections, Sherer said. Also, he said, "We know that there's a very high incidence of domestic violence in women with HIV—in some cases extremely high," and that may cause deaths.

Causes of death were unavailable or unknown for 46 percent of 105 women who died and 36 percent of 700 men. Because many HIV patients die outside hospitals, information on causes of death is difficult to obtain.

31. The new study has not found \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) that women with AIDS die faster than men with the same virus
- B) the cases in which children are infected with the AIDS virus
- ☒ C) the exact cause of the difference between men and women with AIDS
- D) that women and children are increasingly added to the AIDS cases

32. According to the study, the possible reason why women HIV patients die faster than men infected with the same virus is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) homelessness and poverty
  - B) absence of medical care
  - C) domestic violence
  - ☒ D) delayed treatment or inconsistent care
33. Of all the AIDS cases throughout the US, women \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☒ A) are more in number than men
  - B) are the same in number as men
  - ☒ C) are far fewer in number than men
  - D) together with children, account for 15%
34. According to the passage, women, more often than men, \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☒ A) are found to have been infected with HIV disease until they die
  - B) with HIV infection are destined to die
  - C) do not seek treatment until they feel dying
  - D) die outside hospitals
35. The study is the largest and longest to explore differences in HIV disease between men and women, including information primarily on \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the terminally ill and the dead
  - C) patients outside hospitals
  - B) hospitalized patients
  - D) the down-and-outs

36. Questions 35 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Why does the Foundation concentrate its support on basic rather than applied research? Basic research is the very heart of science, and its cumulative product is the capital of scientific progress, a capital that must be constantly increased as the demands upon it rise. The goal of basic research is understanding, for its own sake. Understanding of the structure of the atom or the nerve cell, the explosion of a spiral nebula or the distribution of cosmic dust, the causes of earthquakes and droughts, or of man as a behaving creature and of the social forces that are created whenever two or more human beings come into contact with one another—the scope is staggering, but the commitment to truth is the same. If the commitment were to a particular result, conflicting evidence might be overlooked or, with the best will in the world, simply not appreciated. Moreover, the practical applications of basic research frequently cannot be anticipated. When Roentgen, the physicist, discovered X-rays, he had no idea of their usefulness to medicine.

Applied research, undertaken to solve specific practical problems, has an immediate attractiveness because the results can be seen and enjoyed. For practical reasons, the sums spent on applied research in any country always far exceed those for basic research, and the proportions are more unequal in the less developed countries. Leaving aside the funds devoted to research by industry—which is naturally far more concerned with applied aspects because these increase profits quickly—the funds the U. S. Government allots to basic research currently amount to about 7 percent of its over-all research and development funds. Unless adequate safeguards are provided, applied research invariably tends to drive out basic. Then, as Dr. Waterman has pointed out, "Developments will inevitably be undertaken prematurely, career incentives will gravitate strongly toward applied science, and the opportunities for making major scientific discoveries will be lost. Unfortunately, pressures to emphasize new developments, without corresponding emphasis upon pure science ... tend to degrade the quality of the nation's technology in the long run, rather than to improve it."

36. The title below that best expresses the ideas of this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Foundation Funds
- B) Roentgen's ignorance of X-rays
- C) The Importance of Basic Research
- ☒ D) Basic Research vs. Applied Research

37. Industry is primarily interested in applied research because it \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) provided better understanding
- B) is frowned upon by the Foundation
- ☒ C) offers immediate profit
- D) drives out basic research

38. Basic research is vital because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) it leads to results that can be appreciated
- B) it is driven out by applied research
- ☒ C) it provides the basis for scientific progress
- D) its results cannot be anticipated

39. The Federal Government \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) encourages basic research
- ☒ B) devotes more than 90% of its research and development funds to applied research
- C) spends far more on applied research than on military problems
- D) opposes the foundation's grants to basic research



40. Less developed countries \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) spend little on research
- B) devote a large portion of their budget to applied research
- C) realize that progress depends on basic research
- D) devoted less than 7% of their scientific budget to basic research

## Part II Vocabulary and Structure

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C), and D). Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence.

41. These young students didn't lose heart when confronted \_\_\_\_\_ serious setbacks in their research work.

- A) at
- B) with
- C) to
- D) on

42. Most of us may feel inclined to \_\_\_\_\_ these with: "The more I learn, the less I know."

- A) counter
- B) countering
- C) encountering
- D) encounter

43. The more complex structures one meets in a language are not as vital to making oneself understood and so have a less immediate field of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) appliance
- B) applicant
- C) application
- D) applicability

44. And with these students he feels \_\_\_\_\_, inadequate, and even angry.

- A) scared
- B) encouraged
- C) frustrated
- D) fussed

45. ① \_\_\_\_\_ I agree with your estimate of the situation; but you seem a little too pessimistic about the future.

- A) In a way
- B) By the way
- C) In a small way
- D) In the way

46. Professor Lin's \_\_\_\_\_ teaching earned her the respect of both her colleagues and students.

- A) devotion to
- B) experience in
- C) dedication to
- D) contributions for