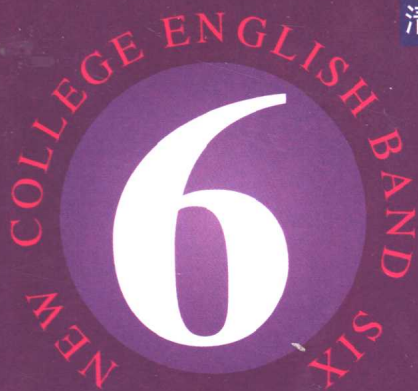


根据教育部1999年最新大纲编写

最新 大学英语 六级 模拟试题详解

清华大学英语系 王英 主编



外文出版社

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前 言

本书是根据教育部 1999 年 5 月颁发的高等学校本科用《大学英语教学大纲（修订本）》以及全国大学英语四、六级考试大纲编写的最新六级模拟试题详解。

与原用大纲相比，新大纲在目标、要求等各方面都作了较大的调整。其一是对文理科、理工科不再分别制定大纲；其二是明确提出了“培养学生用英语交流信息”的更高目标；三是把四级定为全国各类高等学校均应达到的基本要求；四是将听、说、写、译四项技能列入学生语言应用能力中的同一层次，与阅读技能并列，并对听、读等各项技能和词汇量的要求都有了较大幅度的提高（具体要求请参阅本书附录）。这些修订，体现了面向二十一世纪和进行综合素质教育的要求。

为了帮助广大学生及时了解新大纲的这些变化和迅速适应新大纲提出的各项能力要求，从而顺利地通过新形势下的六级考试，我们组织清华大学英语系的部分老师推出了这本**紧靠新大纲、完全按照修订要求编写**的考前强化训练型参考书。

毋庸讳言，目前市场上此类模拟型参考书籍非常之多，有时简直让人无从选择。但是，我们仍对这本《最新大学英语六级模拟试题详解》充满了信心，这是因为：

一、本书是**新大纲颁发后最新最及时**的一本模拟考题，在此前的所有同类书籍均可说已经过时；

二、本书从内容到形式均按新大纲组织，**涵括了所有新老题型，所选材料亦最新**，如北约轰炸南联盟、科索沃战火等等，可提高学生做题兴趣，并契合了新大纲培养学生综合素质的要求。

三、本书不但能直接帮助和指导应试者顺利通过六级考试，同时也可对各类英语考试（如托福、研究生入学考试等）的考生提供参考和帮助。

四、本书编者是**清华大学英语系**公共英语教师，多年从事大学英语教学工作，对四、六级考试指导有独到的心得。

与本书同时推出的还有《**最新大学英语四级模拟试题详解**》与《**最新大学英语词汇例解精要**》两书，请读者参考。

我们相信，本书的出版会给广大高校学生以及广大立志通过全国大学英语六级考试的考生提供一条更加有效、更加简单的捷径。

编 者

1999.8 于清华园

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Model Test 1

Paper One

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 questions 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 center.*

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] [~~D~~]

1. A. \$ 39

B. \$ 4

C. \$ 35

D. \$ 5

2. A. She will spend five days in Ireland.
B. She will have a package tour with lots of stopover.
C. She will take a longer trip.
D. She will spend five days in France.
3. A. In an electrical shop B. At a college
C. In an airport D. At a voting booth
4. A. Drive in the wind and rain B. Listen to John
C. Go to an indoor theater D. See a film
5. A. Jane returned it. B. It turns in the lock.
C. It's in the locker. D. He got it from Jane.
6. A. Experience B. Good looks
C. Degrees D. Age
7. A. His car is in quite good condition.
B. He's willing to lend them the car.
C. He would prefer to go to the game on foot.
D. He will take them if he can.
8. A. The paper must be in on time. B. The question wasn't very clear.
C. He should ask a different person. D. His request was made too late.
9. A. In a garden B. In the woods
C. At a florist shop D. At a post office
10. A. To find another seat B. To take the seat
C. To see out of the window D. To find out the wing

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, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

Passage One

Questions 11~13 are based on the passage you have just heard:

- 11. A. It was settled more than 300 years ago.
B. Alexander Graham Bell visited there.
C. A large number of its residents were deaf.
D. Each family living there had many children.
- 12. A. To establish his laboratory
B. To have a vacation
C. To visit members of his family
D. To study deafness among the families
- 13. A. The patterns of marriage have changed.
B. Many deaf people have regained their hearing.
C. Most of the original population has left the island.
D. The island has become famous for its research facilities.

Passage Two

Questions 14~17 are based on the passage you have just heard:

- 14. A. On a Tuesday
B. On a Wednesday
C. On a Thursday
D. On a Friday
- 15. A. There will be only multiple-choice questions.
B. The exam will be both multiple-choice and essay question.
C. The exam will have an oral and a written section.
D. There will be only essay questions.
- 16. A. It will be easy to understand.
B. Students will be tested on all the material discussed in class.

- C. It will cover topics from a wide variety of academic fields.
- D. Students must complete all parts of it.
- 17. A. During the first week of class B. During midterm week
- C. On the last day of class D. On the last day of exam week

Passage Three

Questions 18~20 are based on the passage you have just heard:

- 18. A. A recent textbook assignment
- B. Requirements for the final examination
- C. Choosing research topics
- D. Preparing an outline for a paper
- 19. A. To present final papers
- B. To give a model of outline style
- C. To discuss the preliminary outline
- D. To discuss final grades
- 20. A. With a thesis statement
- B. With a list of references
- C. With a summary of the conference
- D. With the student's name

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 listen to the passage again. When the second part of the passage is being read, you should fill in the missing word during the pause at each blank. Finally, when the passage is read the third time you can check what you have written.*

Do our dreams have meaning?

Are _____ actually scenarios which we ourselves invent to hint at

powerful motivations, _____ which are deeply repressed in our waking lives?

Or, are dreams no more than _____ reflecting only inconsequential events, momentary physical _____, or _____ left over from the day?

There is strong disagreement among psychologists, psychiatrists and other experts in this field. Some schools of thought believe that dreams may not have any particular significance—or that _____ with any scientific accuracy. Others, equally competent, are convinced that dreams do mean something—and that _____ which we suppress because they are too painful for us to express and face consciously.

What school of thought, then, _____?

Under the framework of logic we call “the scientific method”—a reasoning process which dates back to Aristotle—the burden of proof lies with the proposer. This means that _____ a proposition is true I must prove that it is true. _____ the proposition that dreams are meaningful.

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 center.*

Questions 21~25 are based on the following passage.

Animation means making things which are lifeless come alive and move.

From earliest times, people have always been fascinated by movement. But not until this century have we managed to capture movement, to record it, and in the case of animation, to reinterpret it and recreate it. To do all this, we use a

movie camera and a projector.

In the world of cartoon animation, nothing is impossible. You can make the characters you create do exactly what you want them.

A famous early cartoon character was Felix the Cat, created by Pat Sullivan in America in the early nineteen-twenties. Felix was a marvelous cat. He could do all sorts of things no natural cat could do like taking off his tail, using it as a handle and then putting it back.

Most of the great early animators lived and worked in America, the home of the moving picture industry. The famous Walt Disney cartoon characters came to life after 1928. Popeye the Sailor man and his girl friend Olive Oyl were born at the Max Fleischer studios in 1933.

But to be an animator, you don't have to be a professional. It is possible for anyone to make a simple animated film without using a camera at all. All you have to do is to draw directly on to blank film and then run the film through a projector.

21. What's the main topic of the passage?

- A. American history.
- B. Cartoon making.
- C. Movement.
- D. Cartoon characters.

22. Felix the Cat can do many things to its tail except _____.

- A. taking it off
- B. putting it back
- C. eating it up
- D. using it as a handle

23. According to the passage, Felix the cat _____.

- A. was created by the American cartoonist Felix.
- B. was created in the United States in the nineteenth century.
- C. was designed by Pat Sullivan in the early twentieth century.
- D. was unable to do what natural cats could not do

24. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

- A. only professionals can create cartoon characters
- B. Walt Disney cartoon characters were born earlier than Pat Sullivan's
- C. animation means making things lifeless
- D. the cartoon industry started in the United States

25. Which of the following statements best describes the author's attitude towards cartoon making?

- A. It's interesting but hard to do.
- B. We need professionals to instruct us.
- C. It takes a lot of time to draw on to blank films.
- D. It's an easy job. Everyone can do it.

Questions 26~30 are based on the following passage.

The greatest recent social changes have been in the lives of women. During the twentieth century there has been a remarkable shortening of the proportion of a woman's life spent in caring for children. A woman marrying at the end of the nineteenth century would probably have been in her middle twenties, and would be likely to have seven or eight children, of whom four or five lived till they were five years old. By the time the youngest was fifteen, the mother would have been in her early fifties and would expect to live a further twenty years, during which custom, opportunity and health made it unusual for her to get paid work. Today women marry younger and have fewer children. Usually a woman's youngest child will be fifteen when she is forty-five and can be expected to live another thirty-five years and is likely to take paid work until retirement at sixty. Even while she has the care of children, her work is lightened by household appliances and convenience foods.

This important change in women's life-pattern has only recently begun to have its full effect on women's economic position. Even a few years ago most girls left school at the first opportunity, and most of them took a full-time job. However when they married, they usually left work at once and never returned to it. Today the school-leaving age is sixteen, many girls stay at school after that age, and though women tend to marry younger, more married women stay at work at least until shortly before their first child is born. Very many more afterwards return to full- or part-time work. Such changes have led to a new relationship in marriage, with the husband accepting a greater share of the duties and satisfactions of family life and with both husband and wife sharing more

equally in providing the money, and running the home, according to the abilities and interests of each of them.

26. It's probably now that women _____.
A. marry men younger than themselves
B. do not do housework
C. do not want to give birth to children
D. provide the money to the family like her husband
27. For women at the twentieth century, the amount of time spent caring for children _____.
A. was shorter than in previous centuries
B. was longer than in previous centuries
C. was considered to be surprisingly long
D. accounted for a great part of their lives
28. We are told that, in an average family about 1900 _____.
A. many children died before they were five
B. seven or eight children lived to be more than five
C. the youngest child would be fifteen
D. four or five children died when they were five
29. When she was over fifty, the late nineteenth century mother _____.
A. was unlikely to find a job even if she wanted one
B. would not expect to work
C. was very healthy and beautiful
D. was considered to have a rest at home
30. One reason why the woman of today may take a job is that she _____.
A. is younger when her children are still young
B. does not like caring for children
C. need not worry about food for her children
D. is younger when her children are old enough to look after themselves

Questions 31 ~ 35 are based on the following passage.

Television was not invented by any one person. Nor did it spring into being

overnight. It evolved gradually, over a long period, from the ideas of many people—each one building on the work of their predecessors. The process began in 1873, when it was accidentally discovered that the electrical resistance of the element selenium varied in proportion to the intensity of the light shining on it. Scientists quickly recognized that this provided a way of transforming light variations into electrical signals. Almost immediately a number of schemes were proposed for sending pictures by wire(it was, of course, before radio).

One of the earliest of these schemes was patterned on the human eye. Suggested by G. R. Carey in 1875, it envisioned a mosaic of selenium cells on which the picture to be transmitted would be focused by a lens system. At the receiving end there would be a similarly arranged mosaic made up of electric lights. Each selenium cell would be connected by an individual wire to the similarly placed light in the receiving mosaic. Light falling on the selenium cell would reproduce the original picture. Had the necessary amplifiers and the right kind of lights been available, this system would have worked. But it also would have required an impractical number of connecting wires. Carey recognized this and in a second scheme proposed to “scan” the cells—transmitting the signal from each cell to its associated light, in turn, over a single wire. If this were done fast enough, the retentive power of the eye would cause the resultant image to be seen as a complete picture.

31. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- A. Television in the Electronic Era
- B. First Steps in the Invention of Television
- C. The Art of Television
- D. Harmful Effects of Television Viewing

32. In line 1, the word “being” could best be replaced by _____.

- A. place
- B. creature
- C. subsistence
- D. existence

33. An important discovery in early television was the electrical resistance of _____.

- A. mosaics
- B. the human eye

C. lenses

D. the element selenium

34. In 1875, Carey suggested that the human eye envisioned a mosaic of selenium cells on which the picture to be transmitted would be focused by _____.

A. wire

B. electric lights

C. a lens system

D. amplifiers

35. Following are the reasons why the first scheme for television was abandoned except _____.

A. he lacks an effective assistant

B. the necessary amplifiers were unavailable

C. the proper lights were unavailable

D. the number of connecting wires is impractical

Questions 36~40 are based on the following passage.

Icebergs are among nature's most spectacular creations, and yet most people have never seen one. A vague air of mystery envelops them. They come into being—somewhere—in faraway, line frigid waters, amid thunderous noise and splashing turbulence, which in most cases no one hears or sees. They exist only a short time and then slowly waste away just as unnoticed.

Objects of sheerest beauty, they have been called. Appearing in an endless variety of shapes, they may be dazzlingly white, or they may be glassy blue, green, or purple, tinted faintly or in darker hues. They are graceful, stately, inspiring—in calm, sunlit seas.

But they are also called frightening and dangerous, and that they are in the night, in the fog, and in storms. Even in clear weather one is wise to stay a safe distance away from them. Most of their bulk is hidden below the water, so their underwater parts may extend out far beyond the visible top. Also, they may roll over unexpectedly, churning the waters around them.

Icebergs are parts of glaciers that break off, drift into the water, float about a while, and finally melt. Icebergs afloat today are made of snowflakes that have fallen over long ages of time. They embody snows that drifted down hundreds, or many thousands, or in some cases maybe a million years ago. The snows fell in