

# 最新大学英语 六级考试强化模拟试题集

吕杰 编



中国建材工业出版社

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## 内 容 提 要

本书是遵照国家教委颁布的大学英语六级考试大纲而编写的试题集,旨在强化学生对六级考试的应对能力与水平。该书适合大学生、研究生以及具有一定英语水平的读者学习或测试自身的英语水平。

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# College English Test 1

## — Band Six —

### PAPER 1

#### Part I Listening Comprehension (20minutes)

##### 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. Each conversation and 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 answer

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

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

1. A) In bed. C) At work.  
B) Collecting watches. D) At home.
2. A) She became ill. C) She came down the stairs.  
B) She gave a party. D) She quarrelled with the woman.
3. A) About 80. C) Half of the student body.  
B) More than 80. D) About 40.
4. A) A head cold. C) The woman's son.  
B) The weather. D) Fatigue.
5. A) A doctor. C) A stranger.  
B) The woman's husband. D) A shoe salesman.
6. A) To a movie. C) To work.  
B) On a two-week trip. D) On a short visit to their next-door neighbours.
7. A) Taking an object test. C) Reading a book.  
B) Writing an essay. D) Taking a lie-detector test.
8. A) A traffic guard. C) A teacher.  
B) A psychologist. D) A salesperson.
9. A) Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. C) Saturday and Sunday.

B) Tuesday and Saturday. D) Tuesday and Thursday.

10. A) Three—quarters of an hour.  
B) An hour.  
C) An hour and a half.  
D) Half an hour.

### 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 1

Questions 11 to 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 11. A) Centuries ago.   | C) In the 17th century. |
| B) In the 20th century. | D) 200 years ago.       |
| 12. A) Isaac Newton.    | C) Galileo.             |
| B) The Greeks.          | D) Wilhelm Leibnitz.    |
| 13. A) Ancient times.   | C) The 17th century.    |
| B) For 300 years.       | D) The Dark Ages.       |
| 14. A) Galileo.         | C) Today's student.     |

B) The ancients.

D) Newton.

**Passage 2**

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

15. A) Incompetent.

B) Humorous and interesting.

C) Lazy.

D) Boring.

16. A) He is able to save a lot of money from it.

B) It pays well and the hours are flexible.

C) It is interesting and the pay is good.

D) His co-workers are congenial and cooperative.

17. A) Attempt to transfer to Professor Atkins' class.

B) Cut back on his classes so that he will have more time to study.

C) Get a job at the library shelving books.

D) Drop his Accounting course.

**Passage 3**

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

18. A) He is a specialist in medical research.

B) He was a research assistant at the University of California in Berkeley.



- C) He won the Nobel Prize for chemistry.  
D) He believes chemistry will do great things for man.
19. A) Efficient computerization will speed solar energy.  
B) Clothing, housing, and animal breeding.  
C) Agriculture and drugs.  
D) Child rearing and artificial hearts.
20. A) Waste materials are a source of bacteria.  
B) The energy demand is so great that man will have to use vegetative matters and waste materials.  
C) Mankind is expecting an increasing voice in use of new solar energy devices.  
D) Solar energy, waste materials, and vegetative life processes have unlimited possibilities.

## **Part II Reading Comprehension ( 35 minutes )**

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in the 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:

We should also know that "greed" has little to do with

the environmental crisis. The two main causes are population pressures, especially the pressures of large metropolitan populations, and the desire — a highly commendable (praiseworthy) one — to bring a decent living at the lowest possible cost to the largest possible number of people.

The environmental crisis is the result of success — success in cutting down the mortality of infants (婴儿死亡率) (which has given us the population explosion), success in raising farm output sufficiently to prevent mass famine (which has given us contamination [污染] by pesticides and chemical fertilizers), success in getting people out of the tenements (寓所) of the 19th-century city and into the greenery (草木) and privacy ([不受干扰的]独处) of the single-family home in the suburbs (which has given us urban sprawl and traffic jams). The environmental crisis, in other words, is largely the result of doing too much of the right sort of thing.

To overcome the problems that success always creates, one must build on it. But where to start? Cleaning up the environment requires determined, sustained effort with clear targets and deadlines. It requires, above all, concentration of effort. Up to now we have tried to do a little bit of everything — when what we ought to do first is draw up a list of priorities.

21. This passage assumed the desirability of \_\_\_\_\_.

A) living in comfortable family lifestyles

- B) setting disputes peacefully
  - C) combating cancer and heart disease with energetic research
  - D) having greater government involvement in people's daily life
22. According to this passage, one early step in any effort to improve the environment would be to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) return to the exclusive use of natural fertilizers
  - B) ban the use of automobiles in and around cities
  - C) study successful effort in other countries
  - D) set up a timetable for corrective actions
23. The passage indicates that the conditions that led to overcrowded roads also brought about \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) more attractive living conditions for many people
  - B) a healthier younger generation
  - C) greater occupational opportunities
  - D) the population explosion
24. It could logically be assumed that the author of this passage would support legislation (立法) to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) ban the use of all pesticides
  - B) prevent the use of automobiles in the cities
  - C) build additional conventional power plants immediately
  - D) organize an agency to coordinate efforts to cope with environmental problems
25. "Build on" (para. 3, line 2) most probably means

- A) rely on
- B) give up
- C) conduct an investigation into
- D) pay great attention to

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

The horse of 50 million years ago, called the Dawn Horse, was a little animal the size of a fox terrier. The species had four toes on each front foot and three toes on each hind foot. Its "toenails" were little hooves. When this creature lived, there were no grasslands. Its home was the forest, where it fed on tender shoots and leaves.

There is proof that this little creature was an ancestor of the horse of today. Scientists have excavated fossils of certain animals that lived a few million years later and found that, although they were bigger than the animal of earlier times, they resembled it and the modern-day horse.

The horse family survived when many other animals died out because it had two advantages. The little horse was swift, as we can guess from its slim body and slender legs. It also was fairly intelligent; its skull shows that its brain was large in proportion to its body.

26. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) three species of horse have existed

- B) the horse of 50 million years ago has survived
- C) scientists have found fossils of the Dawn Horse
- D) horses needed grasslands to survive

27. The Dawn Horse had a total of how many toes?

- A) 7
- B) 12
- C) 14
- D) 28

28. The horse family has survived because the Dawn Horse

- A) resembled the fox terrier
- B) ate tender shoots and leaves
- C) was relatively smart
- D) had little hooves for toenails

29. It can be inferred from the passage that the Dawn Horse was a fast runner because of its \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) brain size
- B) similarity to the modern-day horse
- C) trim body and legs
- D) number of toes

30. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) many contemporaries of the Dawn Horse are extinct
- B) many modern animals have 50-million-year-old ancestors
- C) after a few million years the Dawn Horse was the same size
- D) the Dawn Horse resembled a fox terrier

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

There are striking differences between financial markets on the Continent of Europe on the one hand, and in Britain on the other. In Britain, the market is really the City of London. It is a free market, and it controls most of the flow of savings to investment. On the Continent, either a few banks or government institutions dominate the money markets. In France and Italy, for example, government officials direct the flow of funds to suit their economic plans. In Germany the flow is directed by the all-powerful banks. In Britain there is more free interplay of market forces and far fewer regulations, rules and 'red tape'. A French banker summed it up this way: "On the Continent you can't do anything unless you've been told you can; in England on the other hand you can do everything as long as you haven't been told not to."

There are many basic reasons for these differences. One is that Continental savers tend to prefer gold, cash or short-term assets. They invest only 10% of their savings in institutions like pension funds or insurance companies. But in Britain 50% of savings goes to them, and they, in turn, invest directly in equity market. A far lower proportion of savings is put in the banks in the form of liquid assets than on the Continent. Continental governments intervene directly or through the banks to collect savings together and transform them into medium or long-term loans for investment. The equity market is largely bypassed. On the Conti-

ment economic planning tends to be far more centralised than in Britain. In Britain it is possible to influence decisions affecting the country's economy from within the City. It attracts a skilled and highly qualified work force. In France, on the other hand, an intelligent young man who wants a career in finance would probably find the civil service more attractive.

In Britain the market, or more accurately, money tends to be regarded as an end in itself. On the Continent it is regarded as a means to an end; investment in the economy. To British eyes continental systems with the possible exception of the Dutch seem slow and inefficient. But there is one outstanding fact the City should not overlook. Britain's growth rates and levels of investment over the last ten years have been much lower than on the Continent. There are many reasons for this, but the City must take part of the blame. If it is accepted that the basic function of a financial market is to supply industry and commerce with finance in order to achieve desired rates of growth, it can be said that by concentrating on the market for its own sake the City has tended to forget that basic function.

31. What is the best title for the passage?

- A) Savings and the Growth Rate
- B) banking and Finance: Two Different Realities
- C) Monetary Policy in Britain
- D) The European Continent and Britain

32. What seems to be the most basic reason for this difference?

- A) The British tend to regard money as an end, whereas Continental European consider it a means to an end
- B) The British invest only 10% of their savings in pension funds
- C) On the Continent you can't do anything unless you have been told you can
- D) Intelligent young men who want a career tend to go to civil service on the Continent

33. According to the passage, the Dutch way of finance and banking \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) is similar to that of the French
- B) makes no difference whatever system it is compared to
- C) is perhaps resembling that of the British
- D) has a low efficiency

34. The word 'striking' in Line 1 means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) beating
- B) surplus
- C) noticeable
- D) seemingly

35. In what way does the Continental system seem better?

- A) The Continent maintains a higher growth rate and levels of investment
- B. It has less proportions of savings in the form of liquid assets



C) It attracts intelligent young men

D) It functions properly despite the fact that the British discount it.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage :

In liquids the molecules move freely with respect to each other but are held together by attractive forces. Not only do the molecules of a liquid cling to each other, but they also cling to the molecules of other substances, as may be seen when a piece of glass is dipped into a vessel of water. The molecules of water adhere to the glass and form a thin film over its surface. The attraction of like molecules for one another is called cohesion; the attraction of unlike molecules for one another is called adhesion. It is cohesive forces which hold together so firmly the molecules of iron, copper, and other solid substances.

If the molecules of a liquid have less attraction for each other than for the molecules of the solid with which they are in contact, the liquid adheres to the solid and wets it. Here adhesive forces are greater than the cohesive. When the cohesive forces are greater than the adhesive, the solid is not wet by the liquid. Such is the case when mercury is in contact with glass. If a drop of mercury and a drop of distilled water are placed on a clean glass surface, the water spreads over the glass in a thin layer, while the mercury forms a distorted ball.