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最新

大学英语 六级模拟试题精解

全国四六级考试命题研究组编写
清华大学英语系 吴锦 主编

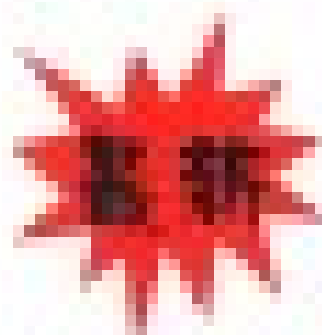
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考试无忧系列丛书

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六级模拟试题精解

〈根据教育部最新实施大纲编写〉

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前 言

教育部最新颁发的普通高等学校非英语专业本科用《大学英语教学大纲（修订本）》，从教学目标、内容以及要求等方面对原用大纲作了相当大的调整与修订。本书完全根据最新大纲及教育部最新实施考试大纲编写。

总的来说，最新大纲的调整与修订主要表现在以下几个方面：一是统一了文理科、理工科基础阶段的学习目标和要求，不再分别制定大纲；二是大幅度提高了基础阶段的学习水准，不但明确提出应“培养学生用英语交流信息”的能力，而且把四级定为全国各类高等学校本科均应达到的基本要求；三是听、说、读、写、译五项技能不再区分重点与非重点，而是列入了语言应用能力中的同一层次，改变了以往教学与考查中偏重阅读技能而忽略其它的弊病。此外，最新大纲对学生其它微观技能的考查也都提出了更高更具体的标准（请参阅本书附录）。也就是说，最新大纲的主要目标就是提高考生的整体能力和综合水平，体现了我国大学英语教学面向二十一世纪和进行综合素质教育、培养综合型人才的要求。

为了帮助广大学生及时了解并适应最新大纲的变化和提出的各项要求，从而顺利地通过新世纪、新形势、新要求下的四六级考试，我们清华大学英语系的部分老师隆重推出了这套带考前强化训练特点的《考试无忧系列丛书》。

作为一种标准化程度较高的水平考试，考生要通过四六级考试无疑需要巩固的基础知识，也需要一定的技巧与考前强化训练。所以，一本好的模拟型参考书对考生来说必不可少。这本《最新大学英语六级模拟题精解》就是为立志通过全国大学英语

六级考试的考生编写的冲刺用书。它在充分反应最新大纲的调整与修订内容的同时，还具有如下显著特点：

一、本书是**完全、真正按照最新大纲**编写的六级模拟题集，涵括了全国大学英语四六级考试委员会颁布的全部新老题型，难度、内容都切合最新教学大纲与考试大纲。

二、在紧靠大纲的同时，本书精选了大量如美国大选、我国计算机网络发展等政治、经济、科技领域的**最新材料**并精心设计考题，不但可以提高考生做题兴趣，同时也使本书更加贴近生活，并契合了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全国大学英语六级考试，同时也能为参加其它英语水平考试（如托福、GRE、PETS 及研究生入学考试等）的考生提供较大的参考和帮助。

四、本书编者为**清华大学英语系**的公共英语教师，一直从事大学英语的教学工作，对全国大学英语四六级考试的培训与指导有独到的心得和丰富的经验，从而使本书具有极大的参考价值。

在本书的出版过程中，谭玉兰、邓小红等同志做了大量的具体工作，谨在此致谢。

编 者
于清华园

目 录

Model Test 1	[1]
Key	[18]
Notes	[19]
Tapescripts	[23]
Model Test 2	[28]
Key	[44]
Notes	[45]
Tapescripts	[49]
Model Test 3	[54]
Key	[71]
Notes	[72]
Tapescripts	[76]
Model Test 4	[79]
Key	[96]
Notes	[97]
Tapescripts	[101]
Model Test 5	[106]
Key	[122]
Notes	[123]
Tapescripts	[127]
Model Test 6	[130]
Key	[146]

Notes	[147]
Tapescripts	[151]
Model Test 7	[156]
Key	[173]
Notes	[174]
Tapescripts	[178]
Model Test 8	[181]
Key	[197]
Notes	[199]
Tapescripts	[202]
Model Test 9	[205]
Key	[221]
Notes	[222]
Tapescripts	[227]
Model Test 10	[230]
Key	[247]
Notes	[248]
Tapescripts	[253]
 大学英语六级考场实况 (TEST ONE)	[257]
Key	[273]
Tapescripts	[274]
 大学英语六级考场实况 (TEST TWO)	[279]
Key	[297]
Tapescripts	[298]
 附录	[303]

Model Test 1

试 卷 一

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. 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) At the office

B) In the waiting room

C) At the airport

D) In a restaurant

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore A) "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose answer [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

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

1. A. He is a passer-by.
B. He is a policeman.
C. He is a doctor making his rounds.

- B. look straight in other's eyes.
 C. read other's eyes and facial expressions.
 D. talking with each other.
19. A. close relation. B. unfriendliness.
 C. impersonality. D. impatience.
20. A. the British B. the French
 C. both are the same D. the Chinese

Part II 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.*

Passage One

Questions 21~25 are based on the following passage.

McDonald's founders Dick and Mac McDonald started with their little drive-in restaurant in San Bernardino, California in the late 1940s. But McDonald's today serves 38 million customers each day, 20 million of them in the USA. It has about 23,000 restaurants in more than 100 countries around the world. It's one of the world's greatest entrepreneurial organizations, with most restaurants worldwide run by a franchise or affiliate partner of the company. It's one of the two most recognized and powerful brands in the world, the other being Coca-Cola, the only soft drink supplier to McDonald's today. It's a growing company, adding more than 2,000 new restaurants to their system each year. This means a new McDonald's will open somewhere in the world every five hours of every day. It generates sales of more than \$31 billion a year and earns net income of more than \$1.5 billion annually. McDonald's opened its first restaurant in Beijing on April 23, 1992. It's the joint venture partnership between McDonald's and the

General Corporation of Beijing Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce. It took five years to establish the network of local farmers, manufacturers, and other suppliers to support the restaurant.

QSC & V has been the foundation that built McDonald's success. QSC & V stands for the McDonald's principles of Quality, Service, Cleanliness, and Value. It's McDonald's business philosophy ever since it came into being. Quality to McDonald's means that they ensure their customers receive food products that are the result of the best ingredients, strict standards, and proven preparation procedures so that they will be safe, healthy, and great-tasting.

Service, that's fast and friendly, has always been a foundation for success of McDonald's. They use service enhancement techniques to help to provide service that meets and exceeds their customer's expectations. Cleanliness has always been McDonald's principle. This means having the cleanest and freshest facilities — from the kitchen and dining room to the rest rooms and parking lots. Value means low prices at McDonald's. Today, value is defined as the total experience you receive for what you pay, and at McDonald's, the total experience includes nice food, friendly folks, a clean environment, quick and accurate service — and fun!

21. The two most recognized and powerful brands in the world are _____.
A. McDonald's and Kentucky's B. McDonald's and Coca-Cola
C. McDonald's and Nestlé D. McDonald's and Cola-Cao
22. There are _____ restaurants in McDonald's system.
A. 38 million B. more than 2,000
C. 20 million D. 23,000
23. Which of the following is NOT included in QSC & V?
A. Quantity B. Service
C. Cleanliness D. Value
24. Today at McDonald's value means _____.
A. the value of the brand McDonald's
B. the pleasant experience of dining at McDonald's
C. the price of the food at McDonald's

- D. the importance of enjoying food at McDonald's
25. According to the passage, most McDonald's restaurants around the world were run by _____.
- A. the company's subsidiaries
 - B. the company's subordinates and professionals
 - C. the company's affiliate partners or franchises
 - D. the company's upper employees

Passage Two

Questions 26~30 are based on the following passage.

Ever since she moved from Nuevo Leon, Mexico, to Converse, Texas, 84 years ago, Ruperta Urresta Hernandez has been a model citizen — even though she wasn't a citizen. While raising 11 children, she helped husband Hilario grow cotton and corn on their 110-acre ranch near San Antonio. "Mama was always a hard worker," says son Antonio, 80. But as she approached her 107th birthday, Hernandez, a resident alien, knew there was one task left undone. "I want to vote," she declared.

And so, as four of her children, 30 of her grandchildren, 20 of her great-grandchildren and 12 of her great-great-grandchildren gathered on Feb. 10 to celebrate her birthday, Hernandez donned her best white bonnet and a corsage of pink and white carnations, clutched an American flag, and took the oath as the oldest person ever to be naturalized a United States citizen.

Born in 1892, Hernandez came to Texas in 1915 to escape the then raging Mexican revolution. After Hilario died in 1963, she went on as before, even caring for their invalid daughter, Porfiria, until two years ago, when Hernandez moved in with son Marcelino, 71, and his wife, Gloria, 67. "She cooked, did her own washing and made tortillas until she became too weak," says grandson Jorge Morales, 50.

These days, the new voter ("I am a Democrat," she says) mostly takes it easy, watching TV and singing old Mexican songs when the mood strikes her.

But she is ready to do what she must for her country.

"When the judge asked her if she would bear arms for the United States, she said, 'Yes, ' " says Jorge.

"Well," admits Gloria, "we told her to say yes to everything."

26. Ruperta Urresta Hernandez came to Texas at the age of _____.
A. 84
B. 107
C. 23
D. 50
27. Gloria is Hernandez's _____.
A. daughter
B. granddaughter
C. daughter-in-law
D. granddaughter-in-law
28. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
A. Hernandez wasn't a US citizen until the age of 107.
B. Hernandez had altogether 4 children, 30 grandchildren, 20 great-grandchildren and 12 great-great-grandchildren.
C. Hernandez will vote for Democratic Party.
D. Hernandez kept working until she became too weak.
29. The word "invalid" (in Para. 3) means _____.
A. not usable
B. not legally recognized
C. not officially acceptable
D. weakened through illness or injury
30. By asking her "if she would bear arms for the United States" the judge meant _____.
A. if she would support the country
B. if she would shoulder her responsibility
C. whether she would admit the authority of law
D. whether she would serve as a soldier to fight

Passage Three

Questions 31~35 are based on the following passage.

To a large degree, the measure of our peace of mind is determined by how much we are able to live in the present moment. Irrespective of what happened

yesterday or last year, and what may or may not happen tomorrow, the present moment is where you are — always!

Without question, many of us have mastered the neurotic art of spending much of our lives worrying about a variety of things — all at once. We allow past problems and future concerns to dominate our present moments, so much so that we end up anxious, frustrated, depressed, and hopeless. On the flip side, we also postpone our gratification, our stated priorities, and our happiness, often convincing ourselves that ‘someday’ will be better than today. Unfortunately, the same mental dynamics that tell us to look toward the future will only repeat themselves so that ‘someday’ never actually arrives. John Lennon once said, ‘Life is what’s happening while we’re busy making other plans.’ When we’re busy making ‘other plans’, our children are busy growing up, the people we love are moving away and dying, our bodies are getting out of shape, and our dreams are slipping away. In short, we miss out on life.

Many people live as if life were a dress rehearsal for some later date. It isn’t. In fact, no one has a guarantee that he or she will be here tomorrow. Now is the only time we have, and the only time that we have any control over. When our attention is in the present moment, we push fear from our minds. Fear is the concern over events that might happen in the future — we won’t have enough money, our children will get into trouble, we will get old and die, whatever.

To combat fear, the best strategy is to learn to bring your attention back to the present. Mark Twain said, ‘I have been through some terrible things in my life, some of which actually happened.’ I don’t think I can say it any better. Practice keeping your attention on the here and now. Your efforts will pay great dividends.

31. The purpose of the author is to _____.

- A. show people how to ease up
- B. illustrate the problems of modern life
- C. persuade people to learn to live in the present moment
- D. explain the importance of keeping our peace of mind

32. The major problem of many people is _____.

- A. spending much of lives worrying about a variety of things
 - B. postponing their gratification and priorities
 - C. caring too much about the past and future rather than the present
 - D. losing their hopes when facing difficulties
33. According to the passage, the best way to push fear from our minds is _____.
- A. to keep our attention in the present moment
 - B. to live as if life were a dress rehearsal for some later date
 - C. to make our plans in the present moment
 - D. to get used to those things that we fear
34. Mark Twain's words mean _____.
- A. there are some terrible things in his life
 - B. let bygones be bygones
 - C. some terrible things may actually happen in his life
 - D. the past is terrible to be reminded of
35. Which is NOT mentioned in the passage as a result of our busy making 'other plans'?
- A. Children grow up.
 - B. Our dreams slip away.
 - C. The people we love go away.
 - D. Our youth becomes wasted.

Passage Four

Questions 36~40 are based on the following passage.

Early in the development of agriculture men discovered how to make alcoholic drinks from grapes and corn. The ancient Egyptians drank both wine and beer, and the Greeks carried on a lively trade in wine throughout the Mediterranean. The vines of grapes are all of a single species, *Vitis vinifera*, although there are hundreds of varieties adapted to different soils and climates.

Wine is the fermented juice of fresh grapes. The juice of the wine grape contains sugar, and growths of yeast form on the outside of the grape skins. In wine-making, the grapes are crushed in a wine press and the yeast converts the