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大学英语 六级试题选编

主编 孟广坪
编者 曹 勤 莫新华 李 红
舒晓谷 朱万忠

COLLECTION OF
COLLEGE ENGLISH
TESTS
—BAND SIX—

科学技术文献出版社重庆分社

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前 言

为了适应大学英语六级教学与考试的需要，我们根据高等学校理工科及文科大学英语教学大纲对六级的要求，并参考国家颁布的大学六级考试样题，编写了《大学英语六级试题选编》和《大学英语六级试题选编析解》套书。

《大学英语六级试题选编》共编入十五套试题。每套试题均包括听力理解、阅读理解、结构和词汇、改错和写作等五个部分。每一部分的题量、词汇、深广度均按照六级考试大纲要求选编。第一套试题为样题。第二至第十一套试题中的阅读理解以找中心大意、判断、猜测、归纳总结等阅读技巧顺序安排；词汇以字母顺序按大纲5—6级的要求逐渐编入；语法练习每套突出一个专题；作文则是在每套中突出了不同的写作手法和技巧。后四套则为综合性模拟试题。所有练习内容丰富、知识广泛，包揽了社会科学和自然科学诸方面知识。《大学英语六级试题选编析解》是针对选编的十五套题进行解析的。我们对每一套的每一个题中的语言现象作了详细的讲解，对应题方法给予了必要的指导，此外，还编写了参考答案、听力原稿（并录制了磁带三盒）以及作文范文。

本书资料多选自近年国内外出版的试题集、阅读材料和英美书刊，以英语出版物为主，所选试题部分地作了技术

处理。

本套书所编的十五套题已在重庆大学部分学生中试用，反映很好。我们相信它对于参加全国大学英语六级和四级考试、托福考试、研究生入学考试、英语专业学生统考等各类考试的读者及英语学习爱好者均有一定的参考价值。

本套书由孟广坪同志主编。参加编写《大学英语六级试题选编》的人员有孟广坪、曹勤、莫新华、李红、舒晓谷、朱万忠。《大学英语六级试题选编析解》的编写分工：听力注解——朱万忠；阅读——曹勤、莫新华；结构和词汇——孟广坪；改错——舒晓谷；写作——李红。

在编写过程中，我们得到了重庆大学外语系罗信群等同志的关心与支持，在此向他们表示感谢。

由于时间紧迫，水平有限，错误在所难免，敬请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

1988.12.

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Test One (Model)

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. 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 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 have 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. They made something at school.
- b. They gave a musical performance.

- c. They played games at the park.
- d. They competed in a sports event.
- 2. a. The boy's mother knows about his condition.
- b. The boy's mother doesn't know of his condition.
- c. The boy's mother has had an accident.
- d. The boy's mother has received the news.
- 3. a. That Billy is more cheerful than Stanley.
- b. That Stanley is more intelligent than Billy.
- c. That Billy is much nicer than Stanley.
- d. That Stanley is much fairer than Billy.
- 4. a. They are too late.
- b. They are to wait.
- c. There are two rates.
- d. There are two weights.
- 5. a. He was unhappy about leaving.
- b. He enjoyed it very much.
- c. He disliked it and left.
- d. He arrived late, but liked it.
- 6. a. Teaching. b. Advertising.
- c. Journalism. d. Accounting.
- 7. a. Bobby happened to find a rabbit.
- b. Bobby got the rabbit he asked for.
- c. His parents refused to get the rabbit.
- d. His parents decided to get a rabbit later.
- 8. a. He doesn't have enough money to buy a car.
- b. He really doesn't want to buy a car.
- c. He plans to buy a car in a little while.
- d. He will have enough money for a car soon.
- 9. a. He feels the Fergusons did a good thing.

- b. He doesn't think they should move.
 - c. He thinks it is better to invest later.
 - d. He thinks it is unwise to buy stocks.
10. a. He is going driving.
- b. He is going bowling.
 - c. He is going shopping.
 - d. He is going fishing.

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.

11. a. A banker. b. An industrialist.
c. A manufacturer. d. A government official.
12. a. In the drawing room.
b. In the sun room.
c. In the kitchen.
d. In the library.
13. a. In 1880. b. In 1990.
c. In 1915. d. In 1925.
14. a. A professor. b. A judge.
c. A governor. d. An ambassador.
15. a. Write letters. b. Play the violin.
c. Grow plants. d. Cook and bake.
16. a. Sunny skies. b. Cloudiness, but no rain.
c. Light showers. d. Thunderstorms.

17. a. 79 degrees F. b. 75 degrees F.
c. 74 degrees F. d. 73 degrees F.
18. a. Very Good. b. Good.
c. Fair. d. Poor.
19. a. All day.
b. At nine o'clock.
c. At six o'clock.
d. At noon.
20. a. \$ 60. b. \$ 80.
c. \$ 120. d. \$ 150.

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—25 are based on the following passage.

Laziness is a sin, everyone knows that. We have probably all had lectures pointing out that laziness is immoral, that it is wasteful and that lazy people will never amount to anything in life. But laziness can be more harmful than that, and it is often caused by more complex reasons than simple wish to avoid work. Some people who appear to be lazy are suffering from much more serious problems. They may be so distrust-

ful of their fellow workers that they are unable to join in any group task for fear of ridicule or fear of having their ideas stolen. These people who seem lazy may be paralyzed by a fear of failure that prevents fruitful work. Or other sorts of fantasies may prevent work; some people are so busy planning, sometimes planning great deals or fantastic achievements, that they are unable to deal with whatever "lesser" work is on hand. Still other people are not avoiding work, strictly speaking, they are merely procrastinating —rescheduling their day.

Laziness can actually be helpful. Like procrastinators, some people may look lazy when they are really thinking, planning, contemplating, researching. We should all remember that some great scientific discoveries occurred by chance or while someone was "goofing off." Newton wasn't working in the orchard when the apple hit him and he devised the theory of gravity. All of us would like to have someone "lazy" build the car or stove we buy, particularly if that "laziness" were caused by the worker's taking time to check each step of his work and to do his job right. And sometimes, being "lazy"—that is, taking time off for a rest—is good for the overworked student or executive. Taking a rest can be particularly helpful to the athlete who is trying too hard or to the doctor who's simply working himself overtime too many evenings at the clinic. So be careful when you're tempted to call someone lazy. That person may be thinking, resting, or planning

his or her next book.

21. The main idea of this passage is that
 - a. laziness is a moral sin.
 - b. there are advantages and disadvantages in being lazy.
 - c. laziness is the sign of deep-seated emotional problems.
 - d. lazy people do more careful work.
22. The passage states that
 - a. laziness is a disease.
 - b. some people appear lazy because they are insecure.
 - c. laziness is more beneficial than harmful.
 - d. a good definition of laziness is emotional illness.
23. Which of the following conclusions does the passage support?
 - a. The word laziness is sometimes applied incorrectly.
 - b. Most of the time laziness is a virtue.
 - c. Most assembly line workers are lazy.
 - d. Most insecure people are lazy.
24. The final paragraph is
 - a. somber b. humorous.
 - c. serious d. trite.
25. As used in this passage, the word fantasies means
 - a. fear b. anxieties
 - c. ailment d. delusions

Questions 26-30 are based on the following passage.

You are busy filling out the application form for

a position you really need. let's assume you once actually completed a couple of years of college work or even that you completd your degree. Isn't it tempting to lie just a little, to claim on the form that your diploma represents a Harvard degree? Or that you finished an extra couple of years back at State University? More and more people are resorting to outright deception like this to land their first job or to move ahead in their careers, for personnel officers, like most Americans, value degrees from prestige schools. A job applicant may have a good education anyway, but he or she assumes that chances of being hired are better with a diploma from a wellknown university. Registrars at most well-known colleges say they deal with fraudulent claims like these at the rate of about one per week.

Personnel officers do check up on degrees listed on application forms. Then, if it turns out that an applicant is lying, most colleges are reluctant to accuse the applicant directly. One Ivy League school calls them "impostors", another refers to them as "special cases." One well-known West Coast school, in perhaps the most delicate phrase of all, says that these claims are made by "no such people."

To avoid outright lies, some job-seekers claim that they "attended" or "were associated with" a college or university. After carefully checking, a personnel officer may discover that "attending" means flunking out after one semester. It may be that "being associated with" a college means that the job-seeker visited his younger brother for a football weekend. One school that keeps

records of false claims says that the practice dates back at least to the turn of the century—that's when they began keeping records, anyhow.

If you don't want to lie or even stretch the truth, there are companies that will sell you a phony diploma. One company, with offices in New York and on the West Coast, will put your name on a diploma from any number of nonexistent colleges. The price begins at around twenty dollars for a diploma from "smoot State University." The prices increase rapidly for a degree from the "University of Purdue." As there is no Smoot state and the real school in Indiana is properly called purdue University, the prices seem rather high for one sheet of paper.

26. The main idea of this passage is that

- a. employers are checking more closely on applicants now.
- b. lying about college credentials has become widespread problem.
- c. college degrees can now be purchased through the mail.
- d. employers are no longer impressed by college degrees because they can not be sure that they are authentic.

27. According to the passage, the "special cases" refers to

- a. students who attend school only part-time.
- b. students who never attend a school they listed on their application.
- c. students who attended a prestigious school as abroad

transient students.

- d. students who purchase phony degrees from commercial firms.
28. We can conclude from the passage that
- a. performance is a better judge of ability than is a college degree.
 - b. experience is the best teacher.
 - c. a degree from a prestigious school gives an applicant the "edge" in job competition.
 - d. past work histories influence personnel officers more than degrees do.
29. The passage suggests that
- a. buying a bogus degree is immoral.
 - b. personnel officers only consider applicants from prestigious school.
 - c. most people lie on applications because they failed out of college.
 - d. society is largely responsible for the practice of lying on applications.
30. As used in this passage, the word fraudulent means
- a. actual b. amorphous
 - c. deceptive d. diabolical

Questions 30—35 are based on the following passage about cashless society of the future.

In a cashless society of the future, breaking up of the electronic flow of funds, images and data may be the dominant mode of criminal conduct, street robberies may virtually disappear.

Electronic criminals have already appeared and are robbing businesses and the public through a wide variety

of ingenious schemes.

In 1964, a computer programmer stole \$ 5 million worth of programs from his employer and attempted to sell them. He was caught, convicted of grand theft, and served five years in prison. In 1973 a cashier at the Union Dime Savings Bank in New York City used a computer to steal \$ 1.5 million. In Washington, D. C., a man opened a bank account and made a quick \$ 100, 000 in three days through a simple scheme. when he obtained his individualized, computer-coded deposit slips from the bank, he promptly substituted them for the blank uncoded deposit slips in the bank's lobby. Incautious customers filled out the slips, and their money was credited to the thief's account. A few days later, the thief took out the money and vanished.

As computers become increasingly recognized as sources of money and power in society, computers are beginning to be treated as if they were real people. They are assaulted, stolen, and kidnapped and held for ransom. In the state of Washington, in 1968, someone fired two pistol shots into a computer at a state employment office. In 1969, a group of Massachusetts college students took over the campus computer center in an attempt to force the administration to meet their demands. The 1970 bombing of an Army data center in Winsconsin by political dissidents destroyed 20 years of important data and caused \$1.5 million in damage. That same year, students in New York held an Atomic Energy Commission Computer for

\$ 100,000 ransom.

31. In a cashless society of the future,
- a. theft will disappear completely.
 - ☒ b. the main means of theft will change.
 - c. the electronic devices will break up.
 - d. the robbers will give up their robberies.
32. Electronic criminals means
- a. one who steals electronic products.
 - ☒ b. one who commits crimes by using electronic devices.
 - c. thief who steals money or data through computer programmes.
 - d. none of the above.
33. Which of the following facts about electronic criminals is not true?
- a. They are intelligent.
 - b. They are adept in computers.
 - ☒ c. They are incautious.
 - d. They are skilful.
34. Which of the following facts about computers is not true?
- a. They are treated as real people.
 - ☒ b. They are considered the sources of money.
 - c. They are recognized as the sources of power in society.
 - d. They are hated by all people.
35. The best title for the passage may be
- a. Electronic Criminals Are Bad but Ingenious.
 - b. Computers Are Not Reliable in a Cashless Society.
 - ☒ c. Crimes in a Cashless Society.
 - d. Money Will Be Useless in a Cashless Society.

Questions 36—40 are based on the following reading.