

Comprehensive Practice

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四六级英语致胜兵法

本书依据新大纲与新教材以及最新考试动态编写。内容与时俱进,面向实战;题型全面,兼容性强;提纲列表,分类归纳;注解详尽,便于使用;探准脉络,把握考向。

模拟训练

倪进 主编



安徽科学技术出版社

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前 言

人类已跨入 21 世纪高科技信息时代。为了适应新的时代要求，大学英语教材已被修订，大学英语测试也进行了相应的改革。因此，与之相配套的辅助教材、测试用书也要做相应的调整。本书就是在这样的思想指导下编写的。

在编写本书过程中，作者翻阅了近千份试卷，阅读了数百种英文刊物，研究了英语教学与测试水平较高的国家（主要是英语非母语国家）和地区的相关资料，同时考虑到国内读者的现实情况，以简洁易读的编写体例合理安排内容，力图让本书特色鲜明、功效显著，使读者读后能有所收获。

为了充分体现全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会“在某次考试中采用什么试题形式事先不公布”的精神，作者对书中的四、六级各套试卷做了多种组合设计，既收入了考试委员会第一批公布的英译汉和听写填空这两种题型，又吸纳了第二批公布的简短回答题和复合式听写这两种题型，同时不忽略旧题型，尽可能做到新旧并蓄，全面兼容。

学习英语应循序渐进。要提高测试成绩，最好是针对弱点有的放矢，逐个突破。鉴于此，我们紧扣大学英语新教材，设计了 6 个等级（BAND）共 20 套试卷，每个等级分别用星号多少来表示，供不同年级的读者使用。读者还可根据自己的需要选择试卷中的某部分进行针对性训练。比如，你觉得阅读水平不高，就可挑选适合自己水平的阅读部分进行练习，而不一定要做完整套试卷。总之，哪儿缺哪儿补。需要提醒读者的是：在学习上“一知半解是危险的”（Little learning is a dangerous thing），希望读者使用本书时能将练习多做几遍，做完后进行总结，千万不要一遍即了。

限于资料和水平，加上有些题型（如 5 级）无现成模式可依据，故不妥之处一定难免，恳请读者朋友不吝赐教。

作 者

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六 星 题 库

BAND 1 (★)

Test 1

本 卷 提 纲 图 表

序号	题 名	时间 (分钟)	计分	题号	题数	题材	题型	目的
I	Reading Comprehension	35	40	1~20	20	商贸、动物、游戏	选择	测试考生通过阅读获取信息的能力
II	Vocabulary and Structure	20	30	21~50	30		选择	测试考生运用词、短语及基础语法结构的能力
III	Cloze	15	10	51~70	20	动物	完形填空	测试考生综合运用英语语言的能力
IV	Writing	30	20	71~80	10		连词成句 汉译英	测试考生遣词造句及运用语言的能力

Part I Reading Comprehension

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. Each of them is given four suggested answers (A), (B), (C) and (D). You should choose the ONE best answer and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

Singapore was the most developed of the Straits Settlements. It developed rapidly be-

cause it was a free port. Asian and European traders preferred to trade there than at Batavia or other Dutch ports because the Dutch taxed all goods and limited trade.

Singapore lay in a central position in South-east Asia. Within a few years it became the most important trading centre for collecting and distributing goods in South-east Asia. Moreover, Singapore was an important port-of-call for British ships on their way to China. It was on the main route of trade and travel between the East and the West. Traders from Europe, the Middle East, India, China and South-east Asia called at Singapore.

The government of Singapore was efficient, so there was peace and order. These attracted many settlers to Singapore. The government did not restrict immigration. Large numbers of people then came to trade as well as settle down in Singapore. Most of the immigrants were Chinese, but there were also Europeans, Indians, Siamese and Indonesians.

A rich business community also sprang up. Private merchants and the trading community made large profits. They invested their money and set up businesses in Singapore. Thus, the trading community and the immigrants helped to develop Singapore and make it prosperous. Singapore's population increased rapidly. By 1860, Singapore had a population of more than 80 000. There were traders, businessmen and immigrants from all over the world. Singapore became a cosmopolitan (世界性的) city.

1. Traders did not like to go to Dutch ports because _____.
(A) the ports were small
(B) the Dutch government was cruel
(C) trade was limited
(D) the ports were too busy
2. Traders from many parts of the world called at Singapore because _____.
(A) it was on the main route between the East and the West
(B) the Singapore government was good
(C) there was no restriction on immigration
(D) the population was more than 80 000
3. The largest group of immigrants to Singapore were the _____.
(A) Europeans (B) Siamese (C) Indians (D) Chinese
4. A rich business community helped developed Singapore by _____.
(A) immigrating here
(B) creating businesses and investing money here
(C) donating their fortunes
(D) making huge profits
5. Which of these statements is NOT true?
(A) Singapore was a free port.
(B) Singapore was the most important trading centre for collecting and distributing goods in South-east Asia.
(C) The government restricted the number of people who could settle in Singapore.

(D) The population of Singapore consisted of traders, businessmen and immigrants.

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:

There is no exact definition of the word "happiness". Happy people are happy for all sorts of reasons. The key is not wealth or physical well-being, since we sometimes find beggars, invalids and so-called failures extremely happy.

Being happy is a sort of unexpected dividend, but staying happy is an accomplishment, a triumph of soul and character. It is not selfish to strive for it. It is, indeed, a duty to ourselves and others. Being unhappy is like an infectious disease, it causes people to shrink away from the sufferer. He soon finds himself alone, miserable and embittered. There is, however, a cure so simple as to seem, at first glance, ridiculous. If you don't feel happy, pretend to be!

It works. Before long you will find that instead of repelling people, you attract them. You discover how deeply rewarding it is to be the center of wider and wider circles of good will. Then the make-believe becomes a reality. You possess the secret of peace of mind, and can forget yourself in being of service to others.

6. " _____ " might be the best title of this article.

(A) How to Stay Young	(B) The Cure of Unhappiness
(C) The Way to Attract People	(D) The Happy Beggars
7. The selection says happiness _____.

(A) is drawn from all sources	(B) is only enjoyed by beggars, invalids, and failures
(C) depends upon money and health	(D) forms a triumph of soul and character
8. To strive for happiness is _____.

(A) scientific	(B) not permissible
(C) unselfish	(D) a reality
9. According to the author the cure of unhappiness is to _____.

(A) possess wealth	(B) attract people
(C) make believe to be happy	(D) serve others
10. Staying happy _____.

(A) has no exact definition	(B) is an infectious disease
(C) makes one shrink away from the sufferer	(D) is a duty to oneself and others

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

The hippopotamus is an animal found in Africa. The natives there call it "river horse". This animal lives in the river and feeds only on plants found along the riverside. It swims

about with its whole body under water. However, it keeps its eyes and nostrils, which are on the upper part of its head, above the water at all times. It does this so that it can breathe and look around while it is swimming.

Do you know that the hippopotamus has the biggest mouth among all land animals? When the mouth is open, it is quite frightening to look at. You see, it has very huge teeth; its molars are as big as a man's fist!

The skin or hide of a hippopotamus is very thick. As a result, no animal can ever bite through it. That is why the hippopotamus is not afraid of other animals. Yet primitive people were able to kill the animal by using spears. How did they do it? Well, they struck the animal at the points where the skin was thinnest. Sometimes they speared it through its wide open jaws.

Today natives and European hunters hunt the hippopotamus with guns. There are many reasons why they hunt this beast. Firstly, its flesh is delicious. Secondly, its thick hide can be made into valuable belts and whips and, lastly, its teeth make good ivory. Just how big is a hippopotamus? It can weigh from two to three tonnes! The animal has a long life too. Usually it lives from thirty to forty years.

11. The hippopotamus feeds on _____.
 (A) fish only (B) human flesh
 (C) other animals (D) plants only
12. The hippopotamus keeps its _____ above the water when it swims.
 (A) head (B) eyes only
 (C) upper body (D) eyes and nostrils
13. No animal can bite through the hippopotamus' skin because _____.
 (A) it is very tough (B) it is very smooth
 (C) it is very slippery (D) their teeth are not strong
14. Primitive people could kill the hippopotamus by spearing it through _____.
 (A) the thinnest parts of its hide (B) its skin
 (C) its ears (D) the teeth of its open jaws
15. Natives and European hunters hunt hippopotamuses for their _____.
 (A) skin and eyes (B) eyes and nostrils
 (C) teeth and eyes (D) flesh, hide and teeth

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

"Loading the Camel" is a popular game played in the deserts of the Indian province of Rajasthan (拉贾斯坦, 印度地名). How is it played? Well, the camel is loaded with men to see how many it can carry.

First, the owner gives a command, and the camel crouches on the ground. Then six men climb on its back. When they are comfortably seated, the camel gets up and walks round the ring.

Then it crouches again and some more men climb on to its back. It waits for its owner to give the "stand" signal. Then it groans and rises—first on its behind legs and then on its front legs. While it is getting up, it sways from side to side because of its heavy load. The men have to hold on tight, or they will fall off. Some of them tighten their legs against the sides of the camel and clutch each other to keep their balance. Once again the camel wobbles round the arena.

In this manner the game goes on. Every time the camel stops, more men climb on to its back. If they hug each other tightly, four or five men can sit astride the camel's hump. Two more can sit on its neck. After that each new man tries to squeeze himself between the other men already on the camel. Often a later-comer has to hold on to another man's waist and hang down the camel's side. The record "load" a camel can carry is fourteen men!

How does the game end? This happens when the riders lose their balance and fall. Or sometimes a camel may decide to shake off his heavy load. This always makes the crowd laugh and often the naughty camel gets some good-natured pats on the back, too.

16. "Loading the Camel" is a game to see how _____.
 - (A) many men a camel can carry
 - (B) strong a camel is
 - (C) a camel understands commands
 - (D) people laugh at the camels
17. The men have to keep their balance by _____.
 - (A) holding on to the camel
 - (B) tightening their grip on the camel and each other
 - (C) clutching each other
 - (D) themselves
18. The record "load" a camel can carry is _____ men.

(A) twelve	(B) fourteen	(C) sixteen	(D) eighteen
------------	--------------	-------------	--------------
19. To sit "astride" the camel's hump means to sit _____.
 - (A) between the camel's hump
 - (B) on the camel's humps
 - (C) with both legs on the camel's hump
 - (D) with one leg on each side of the camel's hump
20. The crowd laughs when they see _____.
 - (A) a later-comer hanging down the camel's side
 - (B) the men clutching each other
 - (C) the riders falling off as they lose their balance
 - (D) the camel shaking off its heavy load of passengers

Part II Vocabulary and Structure

Directions: There are 30 items in this part. For each item there are four choices (A), (B), (C) and (D). Choose the ONE word or phrase that best completes the meaning of the item. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

21. The children were excited to see a _____ of monkeys at the zoo.
(A) troupe (B) troop (C) herd (D) flock
22. The gipsy lives in that red _____.
(A) cottage (B) house (C) convent (D) caravan
23. It is my _____ to be a doctor.
(A) ambition (B) purpose (C) want (D) future
24. Dinosaurs have become _____.
(A) extinct (B) scarce (C) outdated (D) expired
25. Mr. Li is a _____ whose job is to keep law and order.
(A) policeman (B) soldier (C) pilot (D) porter
26. The twins are as _____ as two peas.
(A) different (B) cool (C) good (D) like
27. "You can find my red skirt in the _____," my sister told me.
(A) carton (B) wardrobe (C) tank (D) hamper
28. The wine was in the _____.
(A) sack (B) casket (C) decanter (D) chest
29. The inquisitive girl likes to _____ while others are talking.
(A) hear (B) eavesdrop (C) listen (D) peep
30. All the teachers _____ for the important staff meeting.
(A) turned over (B) turned up (C) turned off (D) turned on
31. Your picture is good _____ some of the colours.
(A) besides (B) in addition to (C) except (D) except for
32. We _____ for five minutes in a traffic jam.
(A) were held up (B) were held out
(C) held up (D) held out
33. They could not _____ us when we climbed the mountain.
(A) keep on with (B) keep up with
(C) keep away from (D) keep out of
34. The strong wind was _____ the broken window.
(A) free from (B) sure of
(C) ready for (D) responsible for
35. _____ the heavy rain, she went shopping.

- (A) In spite of (B) Despite on (C) Although (D) However
36. The old houses on that piece of land were _____ so that new ones could be built there.
(A) built (B) rebuilt (C) demolished (D) refurnished
37. The class will be going to visit a _____ where milk is turned into butter and cheese.
(A) dairy (B) bakery (C) factory (D) diary
38. The leaves _____ in the wind.
(A) crackled (B) rustled (C) ticked (D) wailed
39. Andy is upset because his favourite shirt is _____.
(A) colourful (B) torn (C) new (D) sewn
40. My father bought a _____ of bananas from the fruiterer.
(A) bunch (B) group (C) clump (D) cluster
41. Harvard University, which _____ in 1636, is one of the oldest universities in the United States of America.
(A) found (B) founded (C) was found (D) was founded
42. I remember _____ but he said I did not.
(A) to buy him a book (B) buying him a book
(C) buy him a book (D) to have bought him a book
43. _____ of modern hospital equipment has been imported from Japan.
(A) A great deal (B) A large number
(C) A good many (D) A great many
44. "I understand you have a relative visiting you?"
"Yes, my _____ grandmother."
(A) ninety year (B) ninety-years-old
(C) ninety-year-age (D) ninety-year-old
45. Because he could not find the right theme _____, his explanation was vague.
(A) to center his thoughts around
(B) around which his thoughts to center
(C) at which to center his thoughts
(D) on which to center his thoughts
46. _____ Albert is late, let's begin without him.
(A) Since (B) Nevertheless (C) However (D) Consequently
47. The students have to come back before dark, _____?
(A) have they (B) do they
(C) don't they (D) haven't they
48. Not until darkness fell _____ he hadn't done half of his work.
(A) that he realized (B) that he didn't realize
(C) did he realize (D) didn't he realize
49. The trade unions do not want a strike, and _____ does the management.
(A) so (B) either (C) neither (D) also
50. I don't understand how John have made _____ in his judgement.

- (A) such big mistake
(C) so a big mistake

- (B) such a big mistake
(D) so big mistake

Part III Cloze

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) at the end of the passage. You should choose the answer that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

The relationship between man and animals is close but unequal. Although 51 is true that there are a large 52 of cases of men being the victims (受害者) of animals (of a man-eating tiger or a rabid dog, for example), 53 man is the master. 54 the beginning of the human race, animals have been hunted for food. 55 the increasing number of vegetarians in the world, 56 the beef lamb and pork is 57 consumed every day. At work and at play we 58 on animals. Motor transport may have 59 the place of the beast of burden 60 the developed world, but in India life for the farmer would be 61 without the 62 of the cow, and 63 a few third world countries depend on the donkey for transport. We 64 pets at home, and we 65 seeing the elephants play football 66 a monkey play the violin at the circus (马戏场). The blind have guide dogs, the rich have guard 67, and 68 the police have dogs to help 69. Remembering all this, do we need to 70 animals in scientific experiments as well?

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 51. (A) this | (B) it | (C) what | (D) which |
| 52. (A) deal | (B) number | (C) part | (D) side |
| 53. (A) in short | (B) in fact | (C) in case | (D) in general |
| 54. (A) Since | (B) After | (C) Due to | (D) Owing to |
| 55. (A) However | (B) Whichever | (C) In spite of | (D) In regard to |
| 56. (A) a small amount | | (B) a small quantity | |
| (C) a great deal | | (D) a great number | |
| 57. (A) probably | (B) hopefully | (C) then | (D) still |
| 58. (A) depend | (B) take | (C) call | (D) hold |
| 59. (A) replaced | (B) taken | (C) removed | (D) gained |
| 60. (A) on | (B) in | (C) at | (D) of |
| 61. (A) unnecessary | (B) necessary | (C) impossible | (D) possible |
| 62. (A) need | (B) help | (C) demand | (D) improvement |
| 63. (A) completely | (B) perfectly | (C) also | (D) quite |
| 64. (A) keep | (B) preserve | (C) bring | (D) maintain |
| 65. (A) prevent | (B) mind | (C) avoid | (D) enjoy |
| 66. (A) so | (B) or | (C) but | (D) thus |

67. (A) cats (B) birds (C) bears (D) dogs
68. (A) yet (B) but (C) even (D) now
69. (A) him (B) that (C) them (D) it
70. (A) come close to (B) take care of (C) do away with (D) make use of

Part IV Writing

Section A

Directions: Arrange the following groups of scrambled words or phrases into correct and sensible sentences. Write your sentences on the Answer Sheet.

71. in the exams, the boy's laziness, that, it, resulted in, his failure, is
72. before nine, in the evening, insisted, they, that, be back, Mother
73. except for, the, was almost, classroom, a desk or two, empty
74. and, you should, make a good impression on, this opportunity, try to, them, take advantage of
75. what, has to do, a scientist, to keep up with, do you think, in his field, the latest developments

Section B

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English. Write your translation on the Answer Sheet.

76. 他经常睡得很晚, 有时 12 点才上床。
77. 珍妮白天上班, 晚上听讲座或是读书。
78. 噢, 又下雨了! 这儿每年这个时节常下雨吗?
79. 他肯定他的朋友会到车站接他。
80. 罗伯特 (Robert) 准备在汤姆到渥太华 (Ottawa) 时让汤姆住在他家。

Test 2

本卷提纲图表

序号	题 名	时间 (分钟)	计分	题号	题数	题材	题型	目的
I	Reading Comprehension	35	40	1~20	35	历史、木偶戏、童话故事、旅游	选择	测试考生通过阅读获取信息的能力
II	Vocabulary and Structure	20	30	21~50	20		选择	测试考生运用词、短语及基础语法结构的能力
III	Cloze	15	10	51~70	15	健康保护	完形填空	测试考生综合运用英语语言的能力
IV	Writing	30	20	71~80	30		连词成句 汉译英	测试考生遣词造句及综合运用语言的能力

Part I Reading Comprehension

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. Each of them is given four suggested answers (A), (B), (C) and (D). You should choose the ONE best answer and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

Nais is an island of the west coast of Sumatra (苏门答腊). In the south of Nais, there was an ancient village called Bawomataluoo. The people there lived in houses made of tree trunks.

At the centre of the village was a stone structure which looked like a tall vaulting-horse (鞍马). It was two metres high and about one metre wide. In front of it there was a small oval rock set firmly in the ground. This "horse" was the centre of a strange, old sport. This sport was performed by the "leaping lords" of Nais.

Who were these "leaping lords"? Well, they were a group of men who had learnt the art of leaping over the stone "horse". In the old days, this ability was very useful. You see, if a group of Nais warriors wanted to attack another village, they could just leap over its stone walls.

A performance by the "leaping lords" always attracted a large crowd. The men who took part were dressed in old-fashioned clothes, and they did not wear any shoes.