

最新大学英语统考仿真系列

英语六级

模拟试题精粹

吴顺波 高嘉正 主编 姜鸿年 主审

华东理工大学出版社

最新大学英语统考仿真系列

英语六级模拟试题精粹

吴顺波 高嘉正 主编
姜鸿年 主审

华东理工大学出版社

(沪)新登字 208 号

最新大学英语统考仿真系列

英语六级考试真题精粹

吴顺放、高嘉正 主编

姜鸿年 主审

华东理工大学出版社出版发行

上海市梅陇路 130 号

邮政编码 200237 电话 64250306

新华书店上海发行所发行经销

上海东方印刷厂印刷

开本 787×1092 1/16 印张 11.5 字数 278 千字

1997 年 11 月第 1 版 1997 年 11 月第 1 次印刷

印数 1—5000 册

ISBN 7-5628-0795-7/H·112 定价 13.00 元

最新大学英语统考仿真系列丛书编委

主 编	吴顺波	高嘉正		
副主编	朱良雄	张吟德	莫薇薇	
编 委	范莉敏	张 磊	顾 颖	陆忆松
主 审	姜鸿年			

前 言

大学英语四、六级考试是国家教委组织的全国性标准化考试。自 1987 年以来已经进行了十年。它成为客观地、科学地检查大学英语教学大纲落实情况和评估大学英语教学质量的重要手段,有力促进了大学英语教学改革的深入发展和教学质量的稳步提高,得到全社会的认可和重视。本书是按照《大学英语六级考试大纲》及《关于全国大学英语六级考试采用新题型的通知》精神编写的。

本书具有以下几个特点:

1. 参照近年来大学英语六级考试正式试题,精心设计了十套模拟试题。这些试题在题型、题量、范围、难度、测试重点、计分、计时等方面都力求最大限度接近六级考试的正式考题,旨在为学生提供最佳练习与实践,帮助学生积累应试经验,提高应试能力。

2. 参照大学英语六级考试新题型样题,精心编写了十套简短回答题,使学生熟悉、掌握新题型,做到胸有成竹,有的放矢。

3. 本书试题所包含的单句和短文,全部选自近年来英美原版书刊。内容丰富,题材广泛,语言生动准确,具有很强的针对性。

4. 为帮助学生自学自测,本书提供了听力理解、听写填空的原文和各部分参考答案及作文范文。

本书的编者是长期从事大学英语教学的老师、专家。他们教学经验丰富又熟悉大学英语等级考试的情况。相信本书对巩固英语基础知识,提高英语基本技能以及增强应试能力都会有良好的效果。

由于编写时间较短,书中难免有不当之处,望广大读者批评指正。本书编写过程中,得到上海大学外国语学院刘培骧、徐钟教授等领导同志的大力支持,谨在此表示衷心的感谢。

编 者

于上海大学外国语学院

目 录

一、大学英语六级考试模拟试题

Model Test One	(1)
Model Test Two	(12)
Model Test Three	(21)
Model Test Four	(37)
Model Test Five	(50)
Model Test Six	(62)
Model Test Seven	(76)
Model Test Eight	(89)
Model Test Nine	(102)
Model Test Ten	(114)

二、大学英语六级考试新题型测试

Short Answer Questions	(128)
------------------------------	-------

三、大学英语六级考试模拟试题答案

I Answer Keys	(140)
II Tape Scripts for Listening Comprehension	(151)

四、大学英语六级考试新题型测试答案

Keys to Short Answer Questions	(176)
--------------------------------------	-------

一、大学英语六级考试模拟试题

Model Test One

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 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.*

1. A) She wants the man to bake the cake.
B) She baked the cake herself.
C) The bakery made it for her.
D) The cake required no baking.
2. A) By the window.
B) On the steps.
C) At a store.
D) In a bank.
3. A) Unconcerned.
B) Responsible.
C) Confused.
D) Upset.
4. A) Tea.
B) Coffee.
C) Ink.
D) Paint.
5. A) She learned that the druggist had been robbed.
B) She had a long wait before the druggist arrived.
C) She couldn't get the medicine.
D) She didn't go to the drugstore.
6. A) 2 : 50.
B) 2 : 15.

C) 3 : 50.

D) 3 : 15.

7. A) He thinks she has good taste in clothes.
B) He doesn't think her choice is suitable for the occasion.
C) He thinks the skirt is nice, but he doesn't like the blouse.
D) He thinks it is too elegant.
8. A) The weatherman is usually accurate in his forecast.
B) It will be sunny all day.
C) It will be raining all day.
D) The weatherman is usually inaccurate in his forecast.
9. A) He is a car salesman. B) He is a taxi driver.
C) He is an insurance salesman. D) He is a mechanic.
10. A) Practice working together. B) Carry the parts outside.
C) Find the trouble. D) Follow the directions.

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). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) Single-egg twins. B) Mirror twins.
C) Fraternal twins. D) Separate-egg twins.
12. A) A secret language. B) The same genes.
C) The same careers. D) A different bone structure.
13. A) They always have the same blood type.
B) They occur at random in the population.
C) They can be of different sexes.
D) They have the same genes.

Passage Two

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A) Sequoia trees. B) Indians.
C) Turtles. D) The oldest living thing.
15. A) California. B) Indiana.
C) Georgia. D) Abraham.
16. A) Height. B) Bark.
C) Rings. D) Foliage.
17. A) The type of tree. B) The amount of sun for a given year.
C) Whether a tree is living or dead. D) The amount of rainfall each year.

Passage Three

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

18. A) An old custom. B) Courtesy.
C) Medieval food. D) The way knights courted ladies.
19. A) Common folk. B) European husbands and wives.
C) Knights. D) All of the above.
20. A) Form legends passed down by word of mouth.
B) From paintings and drawings.
C) From traces that remain today in our customs.
D) From books written during the medieval period.

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.*

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Hunted as the wild turkey is, it has developed a high degree of ingenuity in evading its pursuers. In some places it appears to have learned a game of make believe. When caught at close quarters, it puts on the tame and innocent demeanor of the domesticated bird.

Dr. Wheaton mentions a case where two hunters of his acquaintance came suddenly upon a flock of five in the road. They seemed quite unconcerned, walked deliberately in front of the two gunners, mounted a fence, and disappeared slowly over a low hill. They took to their legs, and presently to their wings, and soon placed a wide valley between themselves and their dupes. The chagrin of the sportsmen may be imagined. Their game had made game of them. Such birds Audubon would have called "half-civilized".

Yet turkeys, like the rest of us, are wise in some respects and foolish in others. In old times, at least, great numbers were caught in pens built of logs, the only entrance to which was through a shallow, narrow trench. The greedy birds, following the corn which had been scattered in the trench, wedged themselves through the entrance; and then, when perhaps half a dozen of them were inside, and the bait was all eaten, they tried in vain to get out through the top or sides of the pen, never once looking down and passing out by the way they had come in, even though they might remain in the trap for several days, or until they perished of hunger.

21. Dr Wheaton tells about an experience involving _____.
A) himself and some turkeys. B) himself and two other men.
C) two hunters he knew. D) Audubon.
22. From the article we get the impression that turkeys are _____.
A) stupid. B) clever.
C) innocent. D) sometimes clever and sometimes stupid.
23. In Dr Wheaton's anecdote, the turkeys _____.
A) pretended to be frightened of the hunters.
B) pretended to be indifferent to the hunters' presence
C) hurried down the road in front of the hunters
D) suddenly disappeared and hid themselves in the bushes
24. The hunters in the story _____.
A) were amused B) were impressed at the ingenuity of the birds
C) were humiliated D) were very angry
25. Turkeys were formerly caught in pens as a result of _____.
A) their being wedged in so tightly they could not get out
B) their great desire for corn
C) the trap door closing after them

D) their trying to get out the same way they came in

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

My sisters and I had cherished fine dreams of a home in the city, but when the Alcott family found itself in a small house at the South End with not a tree in sight, only a back yard to play in, and no money to buy any of the splendors before us, we children all rebelled and longed for the country again.

Anna soon found little pupils, and trudged away each morning to her daily task, pausing at the corner to wave her hand to me in answer to my salute with the duster. My father went to his classes at his room down town, mother to her all-absorbing poor, the little girls to school, and I, Louisa, was left to keep house, feeling like a caged sea-gull as I washed dishes and cooked in the basement kitchen where my prospect was limited to a procession of muddy boots.

Good drill, but very hard, and my only consolation was the evening reunion when all met with such varied reports of the day's adventures, we could not fail to find both amusement and instruction.

Father brought news from the upper world, and the wise, good people who adorned it; mother, usually much dilapidated because she *would* give away her clothes, with sad tales of suffering and sin from the darker side of life; gentle Anna a modest account of her success as a teacher, for even at seventeen her sweet nature won all who knew her, and her patience quelled the most rebellious pupil.

My reports were usually a mixture of the tragic and the comic, and the children poured their small joys and woes into the family bosom where comfort and sympathy were always to be found.

26. The main impression we get from this reading is that the Alcotts were _____.

- A) a family with lots of serious problems
- B) an extremely poor family
- C) a happy, united family
- D) a family that should have remained in the country

27. Louisa's mother occupied herself with _____.

- A) students
- B) housework
- C) poor people
- D) her husband and children

28. Anna was a successful teacher because _____.

- A) she had a strong sense of discipline
- B) she was extremely intelligent
- C) she knew her subjects well
- D) she had a wonderful disposition

29. Louisa's principal responsibility was _____.
A) to cook
B) to run the house
C) to wash dishes
D) to feed the sea-gulls
30. Louisa looked forward to _____.
A) getting together with the others in the evening
B) moving to the city
C) joining Anna at her school
D) keeping house

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

The electromagnet was invented in England by William Sturgeon, who took an iron rod and bent it into the shape of a horseshoe. This "horseshoe" was coated with varnish and a layer of copper wire was wrapped around it. An electric current was passed through the wire, thus making the rod magnetic. The rod was now, because of magnetic attraction, able to support nine pounds of iron.

In the U. S., a scientist named Joseph Henry improved on Sturgeon's electromagnet by insulating the copper wire with silk. He was able to wrap many turns of wire around an iron core without danger of short circuits between the turns. His magnet could hold 2,300 pounds.

This experiment prompted Henry to try his hand at converting magnetism into electricity. First he coiled some insulated wire around an iron bar, connecting both ends of the wire to a galvanometer. The iron bar was placed across the poles of the electromagnet. Then the coil of the electromagnet was connected to a battery. The galvanometer indicated a voltage, then dropped to zero. Henry signalled his assistant to disconnect the coil. The galvanometer showed that once again a voltage had been produced, although this time in the opposite direction. The principle of electromagnetic induction had thus been discovered. Unfortunately for Joseph Henry he did not publish his findings and someone else (Faraday) got the credit for the discovery.

31. Henry's electromagnet was _____.
A) exactly like Sturgeon's
B) an improvement over Sturgeon's
C) more dangerous than Sturgeon's
D) not as good as Sturgeon's
32. Henry was encouraged by his experiment _____.
A) to insulate the copper wire
B) to change magnetism into electricity
C) to convert electricity into magnetism
D) to avoid short circuits
33. He connected the wire to _____.
A) a coil
B) a galvanometer
- 6 •

- C) the poles of the electromagnet D) an iron bar
34. The galvanometer indicated _____.
A) that Henry's assistant had connected the wire
B) that Henry had been able to produce a voltage
C) zero constantly
D) the iron bar had been placed across the poles of the electromagnet
35. According to what appeared in print at that time _____.
A) Joseph Henry discovered the principle of electromagnetic induction
B) Joseph Henry falsely tried to claim credit for the discovery of the principle of electromagnetic induction
C) Faraday discovered the principle of electromagnetic induction
D) Henry's experiment with electromagnetic induction was a failure

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

"We're more than halfway now; it's only two miles farther to the tavern," said the driver.

"I'm glad of that!" answered the stranger, in a more sympathetic mood. He meant to say more but the east wind blew clear down a man's throat if he tried to speak. The girl's voice was something quite charming, however, and presently he spoke again.

"You don't feel the cold so much at twenty below zero out in the Western Country. There's none of this damp chill," he said, and then it seemed as if he had blamed the uncomplaining young driver. She had not even said that it was a disagreeable day, and he began to be conscious of a warm hopefulness of spirit, and sense of pleasant adventure under all the woollen shawls.

"You'll have a cold drive going back," he said anxiously, and put up his hand for the twentieth time to see if his coat-collar were as close to the back of his neck as possible. He had wished a dozen times for the warm old hunting rig in which he had many a day confronted the worst of weather in the Northwest.

"I shall not have to go back!" exclaimed the girl, with eager pleasantness. "I'm on my way home now. I drove over early just to meet you at the train. We had word that someone was coming to the tavern."

36. How far was the drive from the train to the tavern?
A) one mile B) two miles
C) a little over four miles D) less than four miles

37. The driver was _____.
 A) an old man B) a girl
 C) a stranger D) we don't know from this part of the story
38. From the passage we gather that the two speakers are in _____.
 A) the West B) the East
 C) the Northwest D) the South
39. According to the stranger, in the West the winters are _____.
 A) dry and cold B) humid and cold
 C) warmer than in the East D) temperate
40. The driver _____.
 A) had to return to the train station after leaving the stranger at the tavern
 B) was going home after leaving the stranger at the tavern
 C) lived at the tavern
 D) was going away on the train

Part III Vocabulary (20 minutes)

Directions: *There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

41. You should have put the milk in the ice-box; I expect it _____ undrinkable by now.
 A) became B) had become
 C) has become D) becomes
42. Codes are a way of writing something in secret; _____, anyone who doesn't know the code will not be able to read it.
 A) that is B) worse still
 C) in short D) on the other hand
43. His long service with the company was _____ with a present.
 A) admitted B) acknowledged
 C) attributed D) accepted

44. The atmosphere is as much a part of the earth as _____ its soils and the water of its lakes, rivers and oceans.
A) are B) is
C) do D) has
45. Our house is about a mile from the station and there are not many houses _____.
A) in between B) among them
C) far apart D) from each other
46. The drowning child was saved by Dick's _____ action.
A) acute B) alert
C) profound D) prompt
47. Children and old people do not like having their daily _____ upset.
A) habit B) routine
C) practice D) custom
48. The criminal always paid _____ cash so the police could not track him down.
A) on B) by
C) for D) in
49. _____ when she started complaining.
A) Not until he arrived B) Hardly had he arrived
C) No sooner had he arrived D) Scarcely did he arrive
50. By 1990, production in the area is expected to double _____ of 1980.
A) that B) it
C) one D) what
51. Don't go too far into the sea, children, or the waves will _____ you off your feet.
A) flow B) cut
C) press D) sweep
52. This blue door was _____ painted green.
A) lastly B) before
C) firstly D) originally
53. You will get to the church more quickly if you take this _____ across the field.
A) track B) passage

C) method

D) hedge

54. A narrow road _____ the stream to the other side of the park.

A) joins

B) crosses

C) unites

D) passes

55. She tried to _____ out of the window to see the procession more clearly.

A) curve

B) bow

C) slope

D) lean

56. Can't you _____ your chief to let you have a holiday?

A) overcome

B) make

C) succeed

D) persuade

57. The girl's father _____ to buy her a car if she passed her examination.

A) admitted

B) accepted

C) agreed

D) approved

58. Please _____ the milk carefully. I don't want it to boil over.

A) looked at

B) regard

C) notice

D) watch

59. It was a great _____ for him to be pleasant to people he didn't like.

A) attempt

B) trouble

C) power

D) effort

60. The finance minister has not been so _____ since he raised taxes to such a high level.

A) well-known

B) favourable

C) preferable

D) popular

61. The new car at the motor-show was a very _____ shape.

A) curious

B) formal

C) big

D) large

62. She has lost her handbag with the _____ sum of \$ 150 in it.

A) extraordinary

B) important

C) considerable

D) valuable

63. The carriage was _____ by four horses.

- A) tired B) rolled
C) pushed D) drawn

64. He ate what he could, and gave the _____ of the food to the birds.

- A) uneaten B) waste
C) part D) rest

65. Because the children keep interrupting her whenever she reads a book, she is always _____ her place.

- A) losing B) missing
C) losing D) looking for

66. Let us keep out matters not _____ to the theme.

- A) tolerable B) relevant
C) concerned D) available

67. Everyone says that he is the very _____ of his father.

- A) person B) image
C) figure D) likelihood

68. Before being admitted, they had to go _____ a thorough physical examination.

- A) over B) on
C) in D) through

69. She wore clothes that were better than _____.

- A) the other girl B) that of the other girl
C) another girl D) those of the other girls'

70. There is not very much experiment data _____ decision between the two possibilities.

- A) on which to base B) to base on
C) which is based on D) to be based on

Part IV Error Correction

Directions: This part consists of a short passage. In this passage, there are altogether 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line. You may have to change a word, add a word or delete a word. If you change a word, cross it out and write the correct word in the corresponding blank. If you add a word, put an insertion mark (^) in the correct place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and