

大学英语六级实考题热身与模拟题训练

—— 阅读·简答·完形填空

(模拟试题五)



做题提示:

建议考生自我测试,自主做题,先不看答案,真实测试自己的成绩。测试结束后,请认真对照标准答案,并找出自己的失误与弱项,争取考前消灭所有问题。

- ▲本套试题中包括近年的六级全真阅读·简答·完形填空试题5套,涵盖全部阅读·简答·完形填空题型,把握最新出题趋势。
- ▲本套试题中包括由权威专家精心选取的预测模拟阅读·简答·完形填空试题5套,针对最新六级阅读·简答·完形填空题考试出题方向,选材新颖,难度适当。
- ▲本套试题的编者均为国内著名大学英语教学权威,对大学六级考试进行过多年的跟踪研究,有着丰富的六级考试辅导经验。
- ▲本套试题适合热身应考,把握实考脉搏。

大学英语六级考试研究组

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模拟试题五

Part I Reading Comprehension

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

An Indian driver or carpenter has to work about two hours to buy a kilogramme of rice while his counterpart in Austria, the Netherlands and Switzerland need work only 15 minutes for it.

In Botswana, Greece and Romania, 40 minutes of driving earns a kilogramme of rice. This is part of the data collected by the International Labour Office on hourly rates in forty-one occupations and consumer prices for a sample of household items in about 100 countries.

It is realised that international comparisons are difficult because of the different criteria used by different countries to gather statistics. Some items may be in great demand by workers in one country and not so much in another. But generally the data gives an idea of the value of the basic pay received for an hour's work in various parts of the world in terms of food purchasing power. Take a baker in Syria or Botswana. He has to work almost two hours at the oven to earn one kilogramme of bread, but a Canadian or Belgian baker could earn the same loaf by working just ten minutes.

Sugar is considered a luxury in Burma, where the majority of workers have to put in at least 13 hours' work before they can earn one kilogramme of it. But the same stuff could be had for 90 minutes' work in Benin and Nigeria, 30 minutes labour in Guadeloupe, and for only 10 minutes in Mexico.

Most of the wage earners in the market-economy countries, the study shows, can buy one kilogramme of sugar with less than 20 minutes' wages. And for Austrian, Bermudan and Canadian bakers and carpenters an hour's wage could fetch 10 kilogrammes of sugar.

In fact there is an enormous range in the working time necessary to earn various commodities. Butter can "cost" up to 3 hours' work, but only requires 20 minutes in Australia and New Zealand. A carpenter in the USA earns enough to pay 14 dozen eggs in the time it would take his counterpart in Portugal or Fiji to earn a dozen, and if a British carpenter feels like a litre of beer it will take him 45 minutes to earn it— 3 times as long as a worker in the Netherlands.

1. In what country does rice cost most in terms of working time?
A) Austria. B) India. C) Greece. D) Romania.
2. Which of the following is NOT true according to the text?
A) The information contained in this text was partly from the International Labour Office.
B) The way for gathering statistics for different nations is not the same.
C) Among Burma, Benin, Nigeria and Mexico, the pay for work is the highest in

Mexico.

D) Sugar is most important in Austria, Bermuda and Canada.

3. Which of the following countries is referred to as a "market-economy country"?
- A) Burma. B) Nigeria. C) Canada. D) China.
4. In the text, the author is favourable to _____.
A) American countries B) no country in particular
C) all the countries mentioned D) European countries
5. What might the word "counterpart" in paragraph 1 mean?
A) Enemy. B) One doing the same work.
C) Colleague. D) Friend.

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:

Accidents are caused, they don't just happen. The reason may be easy to see: an overloaded tray, a shelf out of reach, a patch of ice on the road. But more often than not there is a chain of events leading up to the disaster—frustration, tiredness or just bad temper—that show what the accident really is, a sort of attack on oneself.

Road accidents, for example, happen frequently after a family row, and we all know people who are accident-prone, so often at odds with themselves and the world that they seem to cause accidents for themselves and others.

Yet this should not make us think that accidents happen to other people. By definition, an accident is something you cannot predict or avoid, and the idea which used to be current, that the majority of road accidents are caused by a minority of criminally careless drivers, is not supported by insurance statistics. These show that most accidents involve ordinary motorists in a moment of carelessness or thoughtlessness.

It is not always clear, either, what sort of conditions make people more likely to have an accident. For instance, the law requires all factories to take safety precautions and most companies have safety committees to make sure the regulations are observed, but still, every day in Britain, some fifty thousand men and women are absent from work due to an accident. These accidents are largely the result of human error or misjudgment—noise and fatigue, boredom or worry are possible factors which contribute to this. Doctors who work in factories have found that those who drink too much, usually people who have a high anxiety level, run three times the normal risk of accidents at work.

6. Accidents are usually caused by _____.
A) physical factors B) psychological factors
C) leading events D) their own events
7. What do you think would be the best title for the passage?
A) How accidents are caused
B) Human factors in accidents
C) How to prevent accidents on the roads and in factories
D) Accidents and anxiety
8. Insurance statistics shows that _____.

- A) most accidents are caused by careless drivers
 - B) most accidents are caused by criminally careless drivers
 - C) most accidents are natural
 - D) most accidents are easy to avoid
9. Accidents in Britain today are caused by _____.
- A) factory workers
 - B) high anxiety
 - C) human error
 - D) noise and fatigue
10. What does the phrase "people who are accident-prone" mean ?
- A) People who are probably going to experience an accident.
 - B) People who are taking care not to experience an accident.
 - C) People who like to have an accident.
 - D) People who don't like to have an accident.

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO) is a registered charity dedicated to assisting development in the world's poor countries. It is an independent non-sectarian organisation. VSO is a direct response to an urgent need. Each year about 450 volunteers are sent to work on projects in 36 developing countries. Each volunteer goes overseas in response to a specific appeal from a developing country. Over the past 23 years more than 20 000 volunteers have worked abroad with VSO. Together they have contributed over 30 000 man-years to development.

But VSO volunteers gain as well as give. They gain responsibility, experience and a personal viewpoint on development. On their return they can make an effective contribution to the development debate. Above all, VSO is aid that the Third World needs. For this reason the Third World countries themselves pay almost half the cost of each VSO volunteer.

When VSO was established over 20 years ago, the first volunteers were school-leavers. However, increasingly the demand was for skilled and professional people. Today, all VSO volunteers are skilled and/or qualified people—teachers and doctors, mechanics and electricians, accountants and civil engineers. Why do they volunteer? To make a personal contribution, to take on extra responsibility, to gain overseas work experience, to work within a community—often for all these reasons. The task of VSO is to match these specialists with particular vacancies, notified to them by overseas countries. Then, having made the match, they prepare the volunteer to work for two years in a very different environment.

11. The work of VSO is concerned with _____.
- A) helping the poor in all parts of the world
 - B) giving practical assistance to poor countries
 - C) the development of any worthwhile project
 - D) increasing the need for development in the Third World
12. The experience gained by VSO volunteers working abroad _____.

- A) provides the basic training they need
 - B) increases their understanding of particular problems
 - C) helps them to deal with their own problems
 - D) encourages them to contribute to Third World appeals
13. The majority of VSO volunteers today are _____.
- A) over-qualified
 - B) unskilled
 - C) school-leavers
 - D) highly trained
14. People who volunteer for VSO do so _____.
- A) for a variety of reasons
 - B) because they have personal problems
 - C) in response to requests from overseas
 - D) because they are unemployed
15. A volunteer who is accepted must be prepared to _____.
- A) take a two-year training course
 - B) be away from home for two years
 - C) spend two years visiting different countries
 - D) take two years to adapt to a new environment

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

Chemistry did not emerge as a science until after the scientific revolution in the seventeenth century and then only rather slowly and laboriously. But chemical knowledge is as old as history, being almost entirely concerned with the practical arts of living. Cooking is essentially a chemical process ; so is the melting of metals and the administration of drugs and potions. This basic chemical knowledge, which was applied in most cases as a rule of thumb, was nevertheless dependent on previous experiment. It also served to stimulate a fundamental curiosity about the processes themselves. New information was always being gained as artisans improved techniques to gain better results.

The development of a scientific approach to chemistry was, however, hampered by several factors. The most serious problem was the vast range of material available and the consequent difficulty of organizing it into some system. In addition, there were social and intellectual difficulties. Chemistry is nothing if not practical; those who practice it must use their hands, they must have a certain practical ability. Yet in many ancient civilizations, practical tasks were primarily the province of a slave population. The thinker or philosopher stood apart from this mundane world, where the practical arts appeared to lack any intellectual content or interest.

The final problem for early chemical science was the element of secrecy. Experts in specific trades had developed their own techniques and guarded their knowledge to prevent others from stealing their livelihood. Another factor that contributed to secrecy was the esoteric nature of the knowledge of alchemists, who were trying to transform base metals into gold or were concerned with the hunt for the elixir that would bestow the blessing of eternal life. In one sense, the second of these was the more serious difficulty because the records of the chemical processes that early alchemists had discovered were often written down in symbolic language intelligible to very few or in symbols that were purposely

obscure.

16. What is the passage mainly about?
- A) The scientific revolution in the seventeenth century.
 - B) Reasons that chemistry developed slowly as a science.
 - C) The practical aspects of chemistry.
 - D) Difficulties of organizing knowledge systematically.
17. According to the passage, how did knowledge about chemical processes increase **before** the seventeenth century?
- A) Philosophers devised theories about chemical properties.
 - B) A special symbolic language was developed.
 - C) Experience led workers to revise their techniques.
 - D) Experts shared their discoveries with the public.
18. The word "hampered" in the beginning of paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. recognized B. determined C. solved D. hindered
19. Which of the following statements best explains why "the second of these was the **more** serious difficulty" in the last paragraph?
- A) Chemical knowledge was limited to a small number of people.
 - B) The symbolic language used was very imprecise.
 - C) Very few new discoveries were made by alchemists.
 - D) The records of the chemical processes were not based on experiments.
20. Which of the following occupations does the author imply does **NOT** require any knowledge of chemical processes?
- A) Cook. B) Artisan. C) Metal worker. D) Philosopher.

模拟试题五参考答案与简释

Part I Reading Comprehension

1. 正确答案为 B。从本文的第一、二段里得知,在印度一位司机或木匠需工作两个小时才挣得 1 000 克大米的钱,而在其他一些国家干同样职业的人只需用更少的时间。故我们可以推断出 B 为正确答案。
2. 正确答案为 D。A、B、C 三项中所给出的信息分别在文中第二、三、四自然段里可以找到,D 项中的信息与第五自然段的大意有出入,故正确答案应选 D。
3. 正确答案为 C。A、B、D 三项所给出的三个国家分别是缅甸、尼日利亚和中国,它们均属于发展中国家。而 C 项中所提到的国家是加拿大,很显然属发达国家,属于市场经济的国家。
4. 正确答案为 B。在本文中作者通过对比非常客观地陈述所收集到的数据,没有偏向或贬低任何一个有关的国家。所以 B 为正确答案。而其他几个选项的意思完全不对。
5. 正确答案为 B。Counterpart 意为 a person or thing that serves the same purpose as another (相对应的人或物)。四个选项中只有 B 的意思最接近此意。
6. 正确答案为 B。在第一段中作者认为事故是引发的,而不是自发的。有很多原因引发事故,但

- 经常性的的是由于精神受挫、劳累或肝火上升而引起事故。B项中的意思较接近此意。其他三项的意思均不正确。
7. 正确答案为B。此文讲述事故的普遍性,并分析了造成事故的人为因素以及哪些人在何种状况下易发生事故。所以B项中的标题最适合此文。
8. 正确答案为A。从第三段的最后一句话得知大多数的事故都是一些普通的司机一时疏忽而造成的。B、C、D三项的意思与文中大意均有出入。
9. 正确答案为C。文中第四段提到事故主要是人为错误或判断失误造成的。故C项所列的原因是事故的主要原因。A、B、D三项中的原因都不是主要原因。
10. 正确答案为A。Accident-prone一词的意思在此为“有事故发生倾向的”,所以people who are accident-prone是指容易发生事故或意外的人。A项的意思与其意吻合,而B、C、D三项的意思均不正确。
11. 正确答案为B。本文一开始就告诉读者VSO是一个帮助世界上发展中贫穷国家的慈善组织,它向世界上36个发展中国家提供援助。故B为正确答案。
12. 正确答案为B。第二段告诉读者,这些海外自愿服务队员(VSO)有耕耘,也有收获。他们学会了尽责,获得了经验,并且对如何发展有了自己的见解。由此看出B项的意思与此段大意相吻合,而其他几项的意思均与此意不一致。
13. 正确答案为D。第三段中说海外自愿服务队员都是一些有经验的专业化人员,不同于当初的刚离开校门的学生,所以他们是一些训练有素的人(highly trained)。
14. 正确答案为A。第三段讲到队员们自愿加入服务队是出于种种原因的。B、C、D项均与原意不符。
15. 正确答案为B。文章的最后告诉读者服务队员们在海外工作的期限为两年。
16. 正确答案为B。短文的第一段告诉读者化学作为一门科学发展得比较缓慢,而后面的两段主要讲述了阻碍其发展的几个因素。
17. 正确答案为C。从第一段中得知,化学知识自古就有,而一些基本的化学知识仅仅凭经验被应用于许多方面,并不是建立在实践的基础上的。所以只有C项的意思正确,其他几项的意思均与此意不符。
18. 正确答案为D。hamper意为“阻止、妨碍”,四个选择项中只有D项中的hinder意思与此意接近。
19. 正确答案为A。最后一段的意思是“这一原因的第二个因素更困难,因为早期的炼丹术士们发现的化学过程是用一些符号记录下来的,有意搞得晦涩难懂,几乎很少有人能读得懂。”故正确答案选A。而其他几个选项中的意思与此句意思不符。
20. 正确答案为D。在第一段中作者就提到了烹饪和溶化金属都是化学过程,而工匠们不断地改进技艺获得了更多的新的化学知识。似乎只有“哲学家”与化学过程无关。正确答案选D。