

大学英语六级考试
王长喜英语预测试卷

Wang Chang-xi Model Tests of Forecast for 2002 CET - 6

(第三版)

10

测试时间： 月 日 时至 时

做题提示

1. 本试卷是严格按照最新修订大学英语六级教学大纲要求,结合作者的命题经验,由全国六级考试命题研究组审订编撰而成,具有高度的针对性和权威性。
2. 本套试卷共 10 套考题,建议考生每间隔半月自我测试一次,临考前重做所有试卷。
3. 自测时间要安排在上午或下午,不间断地进行 120 分钟,自主做题,不看参考答案。
4. 要将心态调整到临战状态,与进考场无异。
5. 考试结束后,请认真对照标准答案,并找出自己的薄弱环节,有重点地进行学习,争取考前消灭所有问题。

	总得分	听力理解	词 汇	完形填空	简短回答	改 错	阅读理解	短文写作
卷面分值	100	20	15	10			40	15
自 测 分								
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Model Test Ten

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.

1. [A] She does not say. [B] Some wine.
[C] Blue skirts and wine. [D] Some colorful dresses.
2. [A] Satisfied with their price.
[B] Displeased with the quality.
[C] Dissatisfied with their technology.
[D] Happy with the modern mass-production techniques.
3. [A] He is a dentist. [B] He's a physician. [C] He's a surgeon. [D] He's a chemist.
4. [A] Two blocks. [B] Three blocks. [C] Four blocks. [D] Five blocks.
5. [A] He cannot speak to his family.
[C] His family is ill.
[B] He is living abroad.
[D] He is not worried at all.
6. [A] The man dialed a wrong number.
[C] John Black has not come.
[B] John Black is out.
[D] The woman is John Black's secretary.
7. [A] She prefers the stadium.
[C] The light is not bright enough.
[B] She agrees with the man.
[D] The dining hall is not large enough.
8. [A] He did not expect there would be so many books.
[B] Five books are a lot to borrow from the library.
[C] He is not sure she counted all her books.
[D] She has reminded him that he also has some books to return.
9. [A] All the students would like a formal ball.
[C] The festival will begin the year nicely.
[B] Raising the money will be hard.
[D] The club needs some sports as well.
10. [A] She feels the Andersons did a good thing.
[C] She thinks it is unwise to buy stocks.
[B] She does not think they should move.
[D] She thinks it is better to invest later.

Section B

Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. Then listen to the passage again. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S7 with the ex-

act words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from S8 to S10 you are required to fill in the missing information. You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Never before have so many people applied such abstract (S1) _____ to so great a variety of problems. To meet the demands of industry, technology, and other sciences, mathematicians have had to invent new (S2) _____ of mathematics and expand old ones. They have built a superstructure of fresh ideas that people trained in the (S3) _____ branches of the subject would hardly recognize as mathematics at all.

(S4) _____ mathematicians have been grappling successfully with the world's problems at a time, curiously enough, when pure mathematicians seem almost to have lost touch with the (S5) _____ world. Mathematics has always been abstract, but pure mathematicians are pushing abstraction to new limits. To them mathematics is an art they (S6) _____ for art's sake, and they don't much care whether it will ever have any (S7) _____ use.

(S8) _____
By applying its concepts to worldly problems, the mathematicians can often (S9) _____

Celestial mechanics, for example, enables astronomers (S10) _____

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], [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 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

The judgment that cigarette smoking is hazardous to health is the result of more than 30 years of research carried on by hundreds of scientists in this country and abroad. The conclusion that cigarette smoking is a significant health hazard is supported by every medical and health agency in the world which is known to have expressed an opinion on the matter.

While cigarette smokers tend to have higher death rates than nonsmokers, 80 of the excess deaths associated with this habit are caused by three major disease. They are lung cancer, coronary heart disease, and emphysema(肺气肿). Lung cancer was a rare disease 50 years ago. Today, it is estimated that 60,000 men and women per year in the U.S.A will die of this disease. Among men it is the most common cause of death from cancer.

Cigarette smoking is the major cause of lung cancer. Although chronic irritation from certain chemical sub-

stances, radiation, viruses, occupational hazards, air pollution, and other environmental factors have been implicated in this disease, they are of small importance compared with cigarette smoking. To those who smoke, however, they can be important in increasing the risks still further. Approximately 90 percent of all primary cancer cases occur in people who smoke cigarettes. Laboratory studies have isolated from tobacco smoke a number of chemical compounds that can cause cancer. In addition, there are elements in smoke that interact with other compounds to promote cancer production.

Millions of tiny, rhythmically moving hairs, called cilia protect the delicate tissue of the air tubes by propelling foreign matter, such as dust or pollen, toward the throat where it can be removed. Cigarette smoke paralyzes the cilia and inhibits the work of cells that assist in cleaning the lungs. Thus the cancer-causing and cancer-promoting compounds can accumulate on the lining of the bronchial tubes, where most cases of human lung cancer originate.

These factors explain, in part, why the risk of developing lung cancer increases with the length of time the individual has smoked, the number of cigarettes he smokes per day, the depth of his inhalation, and the level of the tar in the brand of cigarettes he uses.

The risk of developing lung cancer increases further if a smoker is exposed to certain occupational hazards. Studies show that asbestos (石棉) workers who smoke have a risk 92 times higher than nonsmokers of the same age.

11. Lung cancer was a rare disease 50 years ago because _____.

- [A] air pollution was not a problem
- [B] people did not smoke as much as they do today
- [C] cigarettes did not contain harmful substances
- [D] people refused to smoke

12. Studies show that asbestos fiber _____

- [A] cleans the cilia of the breathing passages
- [B] cause pneumonia in factory workers
- [C] contributes to the development of lung cancer
- [D] has no effect on people's health

13. According to the passage, heavy smoking can cause _____.

- [A] heart attack
- [B] an ulcer
- [C] a stroke
- [D] a bad cold

14. The author implies that _____.

- [A] some viruses are caused by smoking
- [B] the desire to smoke is inherited
- [C] some experts will not admit that smoking is dangerous
- [D] nonsmokers sometimes develop lung cancer

15. The reader can conclude that _____.

- [A] smoking is harmful to health
- [B] smoking is a controversial subject
- [C] some experts will not admit that smoking is dangerous
- [D] nonsmokers tend to have higher death rates than smokers

Passage Two

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

Why does the Foundation concentrate its support on basic rather than applied research? Basic research is the very heart of science, and its cumulative product is the capital of scientific progress, a capital that must be constantly increased as the demands upon it rise. The goal of basic research is understanding, for its own sake. Understanding of the structure of the atom or the nerve cell, the explosion of a spiral nebula or the distribution of cosmic dust, the causes of earthquakes and droughts, or of man as a behaving creature and of the social forces that are created whenever two or more human beings come into contact with one another—the scope is staggering, but the commitment to truth is the same. If the commitment were to a particular result, conflicting evidence might be overlooked or, with the best will in the world, simply not appreciated. Moreover, the practical applications of basic research frequently cannot be anticipated. When Roentgen, the physicist, discovered X-rays, he had no idea of their usefulness of medicine.

Applied research, undertaken to solve specific practical problems, has an immediate attractiveness because the results can be seen and enjoyed. For practical reasons, the sums spent on applied research in any country always far exceed those for research, and the proportions are more unequal in the less developed countries. Leaving aside the funds devoted to research by industry—which is naturally far more concerned with applied aspects because these increase profits quickly the funds the U. S. Government allots to basic research currently amount to about 7 percent of its over-all research and development funds. Unless adequate safeguards are provided, applied research invariably tends to drive out basic. Then, as Dr. Waterman has pointed out, "Development will inevitably be undertaken prematurely, career incentives will gravitate strongly toward applied science, and the opportunities for making major scientific discoveries will be lost. Unfortunately, pressures to emphasize new developments, without corresponding emphasize upon pure science... tend to degrade the quality of the nation's technology in the long run, rather than to improve it."

16. The title below that best expresses the ideas of this passage is _____.

- | | |
|--|---|
| [A] Foundation Funds | [B] Roentgen's Ignorance of X-rays |
| [C] The Attractiveness of Applied Research | [D] Basic Research vs. Applied Research |

17. Industry is primarily interested in applied research because it _____.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| [A] provides better understanding | [B] is frowned upon by the Foundation |
| [C] offers immediate profit | [D] drives out basic research |

18. Basic research is vital because _____.

- | | |
|---|--|
| [A] it leads to results that can be appreciated | [B] it is driven out by applied research |
| [C] it provides the basis for scientific progress | [D] its results cannot be anticipated |

19. The federal government _____.

- | |
|---|
| [A] encourages basic research |
| [B] devotes more than 90% of its research and development funds to applied research |
| [C] spends far more on applied research than on military problems |
| [D] opposes the Foundation's grants to basic research |

20. Less developed countries _____.

- | |
|------------------------------|
| [A] spend little on research |
|------------------------------|

- [B] realize that progress depends on basic research
- [C] encourage their career scientists to experiment
- [D] devote less than 7% of their scientific budget to basic research

Passage Three

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Everyone has a moment in history which belongs particularly to him. It is the moment when his emotions achieve their most powerful sway over him, and afterward when you say to this person "the world today" or "life" or "reality" he will assume that you mean this moment, even if it is 50 years past. The world, through his unleashed (发泄的) emotions, imprinted itself upon him, and he carries the stamp of that passing moment forever.

For me, this moment——4 years in a moment in history——was the war. The war was and is reality for me. I still instinctively live and think in its atmosphere. These are some of its characteristics; Franklin Delano Roosevelt is the President of the United States, and he always has been. The other two eternal world leaders are Winston Churchill and Joseph Stalin. America is not, never has been, and never will be what the song and poems call it, a land of plenty. Nylon, meat, gasoline, and steel are rare. There are too many jobs and not enough workers. Money is very easy to earn but rather hard to spend, because there isn't very much to buy. Trains are always late and always crowded with "service men". The war will always be fought very far from America, and it will never end. Nothing in America stands still for very long, including the people who are always either leaving or on leave. People in America cry often. Sixteen is the key and crucial and natural age for a human being to be, and people of all other ages are ranged in an orderly manner ahead of and behind you as a harmonious setting for the sixteen-year olds of the world. When you are 16, adults are slightly impressed and almost intimidated (恐吓, 威胁) by you. This is a puzzle finally solved by the realization that they foresee your military future: fighting for them. You do not foresee it. To waste anything in America is immoral. String and tinfoil are treasures. Newspapers are always crowded with strange maps and names of towns, and every few months the earth seems to lurch (突然倾斜) from its path when you see something in the newspapers, such as the time Mussolini, who almost seemed one of the eternal leaders, is photographed hanging upside down on a meathook.

21. Which statement best describes the main idea of the first paragraph?

- [A] Reality is what you make of it.
- [B] Time is like a river.
- [C] Emotions are powerful.
- [D] Every person has a special moment.

22. Why does the author still clearly remember the war?

- [A] Franklin Delano Roosevelt was President.
- [B] It was his personal reality and part of life.
- [C] There was not much to buy.
- [D] The war would never end.

23. Why does the author think that adults are impressed with sixteen-year-olds?

- [A] Adults would like to be young.
- [B] Sixteen-year-olds do not waste things.
- [C] Sixteen-year-olds read newspapers
- [D] They will be fighting soon for adults.

24. Which of the following can best describe the author's attitudes to the war?

- [A] It was very real for him yet he was not actively involved.
- [B] It was real for him because he was a soldier at that time.
- [C] It was very unreal to him.

[D]The war was very disruptive to the people at home

25. Why does the author say that string and tinfoil are treasures?

[A]The war has made them scarce.

[B]They are useful to 16-year-olds.

[C]He liked them when he was 16.

[D]People are very wasteful.

Passage Four

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

It is a curious paradox that we think of the physical sciences as "hard," the social sciences as "soft," and the biological sciences as somewhere in between. This is interpreted to mean that our knowledge of physical system is more certain than our knowledge of biological systems, and these in turn are more certain than our knowledge of social systems. In terms of our capacity of sample the relevant universes, however, and the probability that our images of these universes are at least approximately correct, one suspects that a reverse order is more reasonable. We are able to sample earth's social systems with some degree of confidence that we have a reasonable sample of the total universe being investigated. Our knowledge of social systems, therefore, while it is in many ways extremely inaccurate, is not likely to be seriously overturned by new discoveries. Even the folk knowledge in social systems on which ordinary life is based in earning, spending, organizing, marrying, taking part in political activities, fighting and so on, is not very dissimilar from the more sophisticated images of the social system derived from the social sciences, even though it is built upon the very imperfect samples of personal experience.

In contrast, our image of the astronomical universe, or even if earth's geological history, can easily be subject to revolutionary changes as new data come in and new theories are worked out. If we define the "security" of our image of various parts of the total system as the probability of their suffering significant changes, then we would reverse the order of hardness and as the most secure, the physical sciences as the least secure, and again the biological sciences as somewhere in between. Our image of the astronomical universe is the least secure of all simply because we observe such a fantastically small sample of it and its record-keeping is trivial records of biological systems. Records of the astronomical universe, despite the fact that we learnt things as they were long ago, are limited in the extreme.

Even in regard to such a close neighbour as the moon, which we have actually visited, theories about its origin and history are extremely different, contradictory, and hard to choose among. Our knowledge of physical evolution is incomplete and insecure.

26. The word "paradox" (Line 1, Para. 1) means "_____".

[A]implication

[B]contradiction

[C]interpretation

[D]confusion

27. According to the author, we should reverse our classification of the physical sciences as "hard" and the social sciences as "soft" because _____.

[A]a reverse ordering will help promote the development of the physical sciences

[B]our knowledge of physical systems is more reliable than that of social systems

[C]our understanding of the social systems is approximately correct

[D]we are better able to investigate social phenomena than physical phenomena

28. The author believes that our knowledge of social systems is more secure than that of physical sys-

terms because _____.

- [A] it is not based on personal experience
- [B] new discoveries are less likely to occur in social sciences
- [C] it is based on a fairly representative quantity of data
- [D] the records of social systems are more reliable

29. The chances of the physical sciences being subject to great changes are the biggest because _____.

- [A] contradictory theories keep emerging all the time
- [B] new information is constantly coming in
- [C] the direction of their development is difficult to predict
- [D] our knowledge of the physical world is inaccurate

30. We know less about the astronomical universe than we do about any social system because _____.

- [A] theories of its origin and history are varied
- [B] our knowledge of it is highly insecure
- [C] only a very small sample of it has been observed
- [D] few scientists are involved in the study of astronomy

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.

31. The technical glossary may include words which are never used outside the object or field _____.

- [A] in view
- [B] in question
- [C] in case
- [D] in point

32. Jim, the newly elected director, had to reorganize the entire office, he angrily complained of his _____, who had been so incompetent that everything was left in a mess.

- [A] successor
- [B] ancestor
- [C] predecessor
- [D] forefather

33. Indian and Pakistan have _____ 0.3 and 0.4 hectares of cropland person _____.

- [A] relatively
- [B] proportionally
- [C] particularly
- [D] respectively

34. Was a shelf of metal shaken to _____ the noise of thunder?

- [A] stimulate
- [B] simulate
- [C] duplicate
- [D] copy

35. If James becomes governor, he is going to _____ the sales tax in our state.

- [A] abolish
- [B] abstain
- [C] abscond
- [D] absent

36. The thief _____ the papers all over the room while he was searching the money.

- [A] abandoned
- [B] scattered
- [C] deserted
- [D] vanished

37. The design of this architecture shows a great deal of _____. We have never seen a building of such a type before.

- [A] conventionality
- [B] originality
- [C] formulation
- [D] fascination

38. The _____ person was committed to a mental hospital.

- [A] violent
- [B] thoughtless
- [C] insane
- [D] ignorant

39. If you are told something _____, you are expected not to pass on the information to anyone else.
[A]secretively [B]specially [C]individually [D]confidentially
40. Ben and a number of his friends were fishing for minnows at the edge of an _____.
[A]inlet [B]drainage [C]intersection [D]input
41. At first I thought that you were totally right; _____ I was not sure.
[A]on second thoughts [B]on second thought
[C]on the second thought [D]on the second thoughts
42. I don't know if the story is true, but I will _____ it.
[A]conform [B]view [C]fortify [D]verify
43. Your help is _____ for the success of the project.
[A]indispensable [B]indicative [C]inevitable [D]inherent
44. When I _____ myself, I found myself lying in bed, with Mother bending over me.
[A]woke up [B]took on [C]picked up [D]came to
45. Some of his suggestions have been adopted but others have been turned _____ as they are infeasible.
[A]away [B]back [C]out [D]down
46. He knows so much about the planets that I am sure it would be difficult to find his _____.
[A]similar [B]equal [C]likeness [D]sample
47. At first the institute refused to buy the instrument, but this decision was _____ revised.
[A]occasionally [B]consequently [C]successively [D]subsequently
48. The chairman is a woman with great _____ and thus deserves our support.
[A]intention [B]individualism [C]integrity [D]intensity
49. _____ to some parts of Tibet is still very difficult in winter, because they are still covered by thick snow.
[A]Orientation [B]Access [C]Proceeding [D]Voyage
50. Because of a _____ in the skirt, the girl was able to buy it at half price.
[A]sign [B]fault [C]strip [D]flaw
51. Some working experience is _____ for applicants interested in this job.
[A]available [B]permissible [C]acceptable [D]desirable
52. Let us hope that _____ a nuclear war, the human beings might survive.
[A]in the event of [B]in relation [C]in the case of [D]with reference to
53. Some researches confirmed that this kind of stomach was _____ in tropical countries.
[A]perpetual [B]prospective [C]prevalent [D]prescriptive
54. I am afraid that you have to change your optimistic views _____ the tragic news that has just arrived.
[A]in terms of [B]in light of [C]in relation with [D]by means of
55. There was once an _____ idea that the earth is the centre of the universe.
[A]eternal [B]offensive [C]absurd [D]intrinsic
56. By signing the contract we made a _____ to pay a rent of \$ 50 a day.
[A]concept [B]commission [C]confirm [D]commitment

57. Mr. Thompson was deeply impressed by the Chinese' _____ and enjoyed the visit greatly.
 [A]humanity [B]hospitality [C]hostility [D]indignity
58. When the board _____ to details, the proposed plan seemed impractical.
 [A]got down [B]set about [C]went away [D]came up with
59. The system was redesigned to meet the network and finally _____ it in a profitable direction.
 [A]adapt [B]control [C]install [D]steer
60. China and Japan shared many similarities in cultures, but they have used them differently according to different national _____.
 [A]destiny [B]capability [C]engagement [D]temperament

Part IV

Cloze

(15 Minutes)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C], and [D] on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

We are so accustomed to reading almost every week newspaper reports about new discoveries being made by man 61 we tend to 62 the progress and 63 of

scientific research for granted. We 64 that science must continue to achieve its many 65 which become merely commonplace as 66 as they are replaced by greater ones. 67 have made journeys through space, a 68 that once upon a

time would have been 69 as unbelievable. 70 there are few people today who feel anything 71 a mild interest in the discoveries that are being made by scientists. Industrialists and engineers are busy taking 72 of the mineral deposits 73, regardless of the fact that this 74 exploitation is deleterious. Nature is 75 their descendants altogether of these resources 76 we so carelessly squander on providing ourselves with the 77 and not merely the necessities of life. We

61. [A]anyway [B]that [C]consequently [D]thus
 62. [A]make [B]achieve [C]take [D]obtain
 63. [A]benefit [B]benefits [C]uses [D]advantages
 64. [A]assume [B]assure [C]resume [D]convince
 65. [A]misfortunes [B]miseries [C]missions [D]miracles
 66. [A]possible [B]long [C]soon [D]well
 67. [A]Americans [B]People [C]Astronauts [D]We
 68. [A]phenomenon [B]invention
 [C]discovery [D]procession
 69. [A]thought [B]considered [C]kept [D]remembered
 70. [A]Even [B]Still [C]Yet [D]Already
 71. [A]like [B]except [C]but [D]else
 72. [A]care [B]charge [C]hold [D]advantage
 73. [A]desirable [B]available [C]acceptable [D]adjustable
 74. [A]beneficial [B]ruthless [C]scientific [D]good
 75. [A]protecting [B]accusing [C]depriving [D]isolating
 76. [A]which [B]what [C]so that [D]if
 77. [A]products [B]luxuries
 [C]conveniences [D]comforts

79. [A] proud [B] aware [C] fond [D] capable

[illegible]

