



大学英语六级考试

710分

新题型全真模拟

■ 上海交通大学潘晓燕 主编



高等教育出版社
HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS

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710分新题型全真模拟

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Part I Writing (30 minutes)

注意:此部分试题在答题卡1上。

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1.

For questions 1 - 4, mark

Y (for YES)

N (for NO)

NG (for NOT GIVEN)

For questions 5 - 10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;
if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;
if the information is not given in the passage.

Car Insurance

If you own your own car, you probably already know a little about car insurance. You may have heard the word premium. But, do you truly understand the different parts of an auto insurance policy and do you know how to choose the best coverage?

Forty-seven out of all the fifty states in the U. S. require that you have at least some kind of car insurance, so it's a good idea to know what the law requires you to have and what additional or optional coverage will help to protect you in the event of an accident.

Types of Coverage

Everyone who drives needs car insurance. In fact, most states require it by law. When you buy car insurance, you are buying what is called a "policy." Your policy is based on a variety of factors including what kind of car you drive as well as what kind of insurance you want. Auto insurance policies are actually a package of different types of insurance coverage.

The first step in understanding an auto insurance policy is to learn the various types of coverage insurance companies offer. Some of this coverage may be required by your state and some of the coverage may be optional.

The first step in choosing the insurance you want for your car is to know the laws in your state. This will tell you the minimum insurance you need for your car. It's good to keep in mind that, just because your state may not require extensive insurance, extra coverage may not be worth the expense. After all, no one wants to be stuck with thousands of dollars worth of bills because of an auto accident.

Now, let's take a look at how to determine your insurance needs.

Know Your Needs

Just because your state requires a minimum amount of insurance doesn't mean that's exactly what you should purchase. In fact, most motorists purchase more coverage than their state requires so that they are covered for a variety of problems—not simply a fender bender. In order to better determine your auto insurance needs, consider these five guidelines:

Know Your State Laws

Remember that forty-seven states require that you purchase liability insurance. Liability insurance is what pays for bodily injury and property damage that you cause another driver. Fifteen states including Florida, Maryland, Michigan, Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey also require that you buy Personal Injury Protection (PIP). This coverage pays for your medical expenses and lost wages in the event of an auto accident. Your insurance minimum will most likely be determined by state law, but many people are encouraged to purchase more than is required.

Know Your Options

There are a lot of car insurance options, but knowing what you most likely will need is the key to making sure you are appropriately covered. Do you want coverage for a rental car if your car is damaged? Do you want an extended warranty to pay for parts and labor if your car breaks down? If your car is leased (租借), you will probably need gap insurance which pays for the difference between what your insurer pays and what you owe on your lease if the car is completely destroyed.

Know How Much Money You Want to Spend

If you know your state laws and have examined your personal needs, now you can put together the different pieces of auto insurance coverage in one total policy. The first piece of the policy is almost always liability insurance. If you only have minimum liability coverage and you injure someone, their attorney (律师) can go after your personal assets. So, you need to know your assets and what you can afford to lose in the event of an accident. Many insurers feel that minimum liability is a gamble. In fact, that is why it is often only a little more money for more protection. After all, if you do get into an accident, it is much better for the insurance company to be responsible than for you to be personally responsible. Remember to run through various scenarios such as if I destroyed someone else's car, will my insurance cover it? How much will I have to pay out of my own pocket? The answers to these types of questions will determine what coverage makes you feel most confident should an accident happen.

Know Your Vehicle

If your car were destroyed, would you be able to afford to replace it? If not, you will want comprehensive and collision coverage. The decision to buy this coverage is usually based on the value of your car. Guidelines usually suggest that if your car is worth less than \$2,000, it won't be worth it to buy comprehensive and collision. If you own a \$50,000 car though, it would most certainly be worth it to pay an extra \$200 annually or so to insure that your car will be replaced if you get in a serious accident.

Know About Your Other Insurance

Many people don't realize that other types of insurance including health insurance and homeowners insurance may pay for damages due to an auto accident. For instance, if you have comprehensive health coverage, you probably won't need more than the minimum required Personal Injury Protection (PIP). Make sure you know what insurance coverage you already have so that you don't purchase unnecessary coverage.

The best way to figure out your own auto insurance needs is to examine potential policies and know how much you are willing to gamble. For instance, it may not be worth it to you to purchase collision insurance if your car is not incredibly valuable and would therefore cost less to fix than to keep insured. Auto insurance is simply about how much you are willing to pay out of your own pocket versus how much you want the insurance company to cover. Once you decide this, you're all set to purchase your auto insurance policy.

The Price of Auto Insurance

There are several factors that affect the price of auto insurance. Of course, prices vary by company and you should compare prices thoroughly before you purchase a policy. The first thing that affects your policy's price is, of course, what kind of car you drive. For instance, a sports car costs more to insure than a family sedan. If you purchase a vehicle that has a high theft rate, your coverage will probably be more expensive. Essentially, though, your coverage will be based on the value of your car.

Another factor that affects auto insurance costs is where you live. If you live in an area where there is a high occurrence of accidents or *vandalism* (故意破坏), insurance will cost more money. For instance, since more cars are damaged in urban areas than in rural areas, you will probably pay more for insurance if you live in a city.

How often you drive will also affect your insurance costs. The more you drive, the higher the chances you will be in an accident. Drivers who have long-distance commutes will pay more than people who live near their workplace. Meanwhile, if you only use your car on weekends, your insurance rates should be lower than someone who commutes to work daily.

The final factors that affect the price of auto insurance have to do with who you are. Your age, sex, marital status and driving record are all taken into account when you buy an insurance policy. Accident rates are higher for drivers under the age of 25, so if you are young, expect to

pay a little more. Also, accident rates are higher for young males and single males. It doesn't seem fair, but if you are an unmarried 19-year-old male, your insurance rates will definitely be affected. If your driving record is *impeccable* (无瑕疵的), though, your rates will be lower. Obviously, drivers who are prone to traffic violations or accidents will have to pay more for insurance than safe drivers.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

1. It is required in every state of the United States that every driver should have minimum car insurance.
2. A car insurance policy may include different types of insurance coverage.
3. The author holds a positive attitude towards extra coverage no matter whether it is required by the state.
4. Most rich motorists purchase more coverage than is required by law whereas poor motorists don't.
5. If one has bought liability insurance, he is covered against _____ that he brings to another driver.
6. Gap insurance is needed when a car is leased in case that _____.
7. To decide what coverage will make you feel confident in an accident, you should not forget to _____ in your mind.
8. Before making a decision, one should check what insurance coverage he already has so that he won't buy _____.
9. The coverage for an expensive car will probably be more expensive because it has _____.
10. Compared with safe drivers, those who are easily involved in traffic violations or accidents will have to _____.

Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions 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 Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

11. A) Try to help her find a desired room in another hotel.
B) Check to see if there are any vacancies in his hotel.
C) Help her move to a room with two single beds.
D) Show her the way to some neighboring hotels.
12. A) Louie is like a scholar.
B) Louie is worth the honor.
C) The result is unreliable.
D) The notice is not worth reading.
13. A) His only son died for lacking of attention.

- B) His mother has been dead for a long time.
C) He didn't have time to look after his sick wife.
D) He hasn't taken good care of his son.
14. A) Reserving a room. B) Buying an apartment.
C) Paying a bill by phone. D) Traveling by plane.
15. A) Robust. B) Dangerous. C) Courageous. D) Generous.
16. A) He is eager to retire. B) He is going to abroad.
C) He works as an accountant. D) He loves his present job.
17. A) He should get it at the corner. B) He should relax against the wall.
C) He should climb up a ladder. D) He should give up the book.
18. A) It is the typical December weather for this region.
B) It is unusual for this region to have so much snow in December.
C) It won't really snow until December in this region.
D) It has never snowed in this region even in December.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) It is very common to see the cowboy dress in Oklahoma.
B) People like to ride animals such as bulls in Oklahoma.
C) There is a friendly attitude and helpful spirit in Oklahoma.
D) Wearing cowboy attire is a temporary thing in Oklahoma.
20. A) Read story books. B) Saw movies on TV.
C) Sang children's songs. D) Heard adults' narration.
21. A) Because many people had to leave their fertile lands.
B) Because many people were forced to become slaves.
C) Because many people were separated from their relatives.
D) Because many people died before getting to their destination.
22. A) The German fascists. B) The American government.
C) The religious organization. D) The native Americans.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A) After one semester.
B) After one school year.
C) Shortly before she leaves for Peru.
D) Immediately after she finishes her interview.
24. A) He collected some information for her project.
B) He prepared her for a job interview.
C) He revised her poor paper.
D) He introduced a good internship to her.
25. A) A resume of herself. B) A cover letter.
C) Dr. White's reference. D) Her paper on Peru.

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 Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Passage One

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) They are both absolute pictures.
B) They are both precise as well as fanciful.
C) They must be read with imagination.
D) They both express meanings in a superficial way.
27. A) The user trusts the map too much without personal judgment.
B) The users don't have a common sense of how to read a map.
C) The user forgets the correspondence between the map and reality.
D) The user overlooks the gap between the map and reality.
28. A) The techniques used to create maps.
B) The subject matter of the map.
C) The symbols used in the map.
D) The final representation of the map.

Passage Two

Questions 29 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. A) Because few people think that poetry is neutral.
B) Because poetry is written primarily for literary purpose.
C) Because people rarely take a biased opinion about poetry.
D) Because people think of poetry as extremely important or useless.
30. A) Gaining better self-awareness.
B) Becoming a more sentimental person.
C) Knowing what the other people like.
D) Accomplishing education with honor.
31. A) Because it means the equivalence of life itself.
B) Because it conveys the poet's feelings about words.
C) Because it represent anything but patterns of lines.
D) Because it is closely related with human emotion.
32. A) What love and death mean.
B) What people think about themselves.
C) What people feel but find hard to describe.
D) How people go through life.

Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A) Both are necessary to life. B) Both are hard to learn.
C) Both are greatly enjoyable. D) Both take a long time to prepare.
34. A) They earn money by writing letters for clients.
B) They help the illiterates to write letters for free.
C) The teach the communities how to write voluntarily.
D) They handle all kinds of letter writing in public.
35. A) Because they intend to become good secretaries.
B) Because they try to attract others to read.
C) Because they want to do daily reports easily.
D) Because they must earn their living.

Section C

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. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, 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.

注意:此部分试题在答题卡 2 上;请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a short passage with 5 questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words on Answer Sheet 2.

Questions 47 to 51 are based on the following passage.

Every year thousands of people are arrested and taken to court for shop-lifting. In Britain alone, about HK \$ 3,000,000's worth of goods are stolen from shops every week, representing about 4 per cent of the shops' total stock. As a result of this "shrinkage" as the shops call it, the honest public has to pay higher prices.

Shop-lifters can be divided into three main categories: the professionals, the deliberate amateur, and the people who just can't help themselves. The professionals do not pose much of a problem for the store detectives, who, assisted by closed circuit television, two-way mirrors and various other technological devices, can usually cope with them. The professionals tend to go for high value goods in parts of the shops where security measures are tightest. And, in any

case, they account for only a small percentage of the total losses due to shop-lifting.

The same applies to the deliberate amateur who is, so to speak, a professional in training. Most of them get caught sooner or later, and they are dealt with severely by the courts.

The real problem is the person who gives way to a sudden temptation and is in all other respects an honest and law-abiding citizen. Contrary to what one would expect, this kind of shop-lifter is rarely poor. He does not steal because he needs the goods and cannot afford to pay for them. He steals because he simply cannot stop himself. And there are countless others who, because of age, sickness or absent-mindedness, forget to pay for what they take from the shops. When caught, all are liable to prosecution and the decision whether to send for the police or not is in the hands of the store manager.

In order to prevent the incredible growth in shop-lifting offences, some stores are doing their best to separate the thieves from the confused by prohibiting customers from taking bags into the store. However, the biggest worry is, perhaps, that it is yet another instance of the innocent majority being penalized and inconvenienced because of the actions of a small minority. It is the aircraft hijack situation in another form. Because of the possibility of one passenger in a million boarding an aircraft with a weapon, the other 999,999 passengers must subject themselves to searches and delays. Unless the situation in the shops improves, in ten years' time we may all have to subject ourselves to a body-search every time we go into a store to buy a tin of beans!

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

47. According to the first paragraph, the honest public has to pay higher prices when they go to the shops because _____.
48. Which kind of shop-lifters pose the biggest problem to store detectives?
49. According to the passage, good citizens can possibly _____.
50. According to the passage, what measure is taken in order to deal with the growing shop-lifting offences?
51. The aircraft hijack situation is used in order to show that _____.

Section B

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. 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 Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 52 to 56 are based on the following passage.

Every second, 1 hectare of the world's rainforest is destroyed. That's equivalent to two football fields. An area the size of New York City is lost every day. In a year, that adds up to 31 million hectares—more than the land area of Poland. This alarming rate of destruction has serious consequences for the environment; scientists estimate, for example, that 137 species of plant, insect or animal become extinct every day due to logging. However, logging provides jobs, prof-

its, taxes for the government and cheap products of all kinds for consumers, so the government is reluctant to restrict or control it. Recently, a possible alternative way of producing paper has been suggested by agriculturalists and environmentalists: a plant called *hemp* (大麻).

Hemp has been cultivated by many cultures for thousands of years. It produces fibre which can be made into paper, fuel, oils, textiles, food, and rope. For many centuries, it was essential to the economies of many countries because it was used to make the ropes and cables used on sailing ships; colonial expansion and the establishment of a world-wide trading network would not have been possible without hemp. However, there is a problem: hemp is illegal in many countries of the world. This plant, is related to the plant from which *marijuana* (大麻烟) is produced. In the late 1930s, a movement to ban the drug marijuana began to gather force, resulting in the eventual banning of the cultivation not only of the plant used to produce the drug, but also of the commercial fibre-producing hemp plant.

In recent years, two major movements for legalization have been gathering strength. One group of activists believes that *ALL cannabis* (大麻毒品) should be legal. They argue that marijuana is not dangerous or addictive. They also point out that marijuana is less *toxic* (有毒的) than alcohol or tobacco. The other legalization movement is concerned only with the hemp plant used to produce fibre; this group wants to make it legal to cultivate the plant and sell the fibre for paper and pulp production. This second group has had a major triumph: in 1997, Canada legalized the farming of hemp for fibre. For the first time since 1938, hundreds of farmers are planting this crop, and soon we can expect to see pulp and paper produced from this new source.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

52. Unchecked logging has led to _____.

- A) the serious shortage of industrial materials
- B) the unprecedented desperation of scientists
- C) the official alarm in many big cities
- D) the rapid extinction of many species

53. Why was the plant hemp essential to world-wide trade in the past?

- A) It was the raw material of cables on vessels.
- B) It was used as a kind of fuel for ocean-liners.
- C) It was a very profitable export goods.
- D) It was the main source of food for sailors.

54. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage?

- A) The government can benefit economically from controlling logging.
- B) The government is willing but incompetent to restrain logging.
- C) Hemp is now illegal because it is related to drug smuggling.
- D) Hemp is gaining favor and hope to be legalized in more countries.

55. The organization of the last paragraph can be best described as _____.

- A) cause and effect
- B) comparison and contrast
- C) clarification and illustration
- D) classification and exemplification

56. What was the attitude of the author towards the cultivation of hemp plant?

- A) Depressed.
- B) Contradictory.
- C) Favorable.
- D) Critical.

Passage Two

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

One hundred years ago, four German architecture students felt the predominant style was dull. They decided to look for new forms of artistic expression. They later came to be seen as pioneers and founders of the art movement known as Expressionism. On June 7, 1905, these four young men founded the first expressionist group. They named their group "Die Bruecke" (the Bridge) because they believed their world would serve as a bridge to the future. In June, exhibitions and events are being held to mark the 100th anniversary of expressionism in Berlin, its birthplace.

Expressionists used rich, bold colors and distorted objects for emotional effect. The painting's purpose was to reflect the artist's state of mind and inner feelings rather than the reality of external world. The four Bruecke members had been influenced by Dutch artist Vincent van Gogh, Norwegian artist Edvard Munch, and the French impressionists. One of the earliest and most famous examples of Expressionism is Van Gogh's "The Starry Night". The group held a joint exhibition of paintings in November 1905. They were influential during the first third of the 20th century and affected literature, film, architecture and music.

Traditional artists of the time were trying to paint objects exactly as they were. To them, Expressionism appeared messy and unlovely. "They changed the perspective, squeezed space in an unexpected way," said German art historian Ulrich Bischoff. When seeing an expressionist painting for the first time, many may wonder how it differs from Impressionism. Both schools are colorful and use outdoor subjects. The expressionists learned from the French, but they had their own ideas about painting. Unlike Impressionism, Expressionism's goals were not to reproduce the impression that the surrounding world gave. The expressionist replaced the real appearance with his own mental image of the object—what he felt represented its real meaning. "The young painters expressed their new concept of beauty and their inspiration from nature in pure, bright colors and in spare (少量的) lines," says German historian Birgit Dalbajewa.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

57. The first expressionist group came into existence when four German architecture students _____.

- A) wanted their new paintings to function as bridge to the future
- B) were inspired by Dutch and Norwegian pioneering artists
- C) learned from traditional art and created their own forms of artistic expression
- D) got tired of the mainstream style and began to try new forms of artistic expression

58. Which of the following is characteristic of Expressionists according to the passage?

- A) They use rich, bold colors and abstract shapes.
- B) They paint in a unique perspective and squeeze space.
- C) They look neat and attractive to common people.

- D) They paint objects in their actual way to express natural beauty.
59. Expressionism had far-reaching influence in that _____.
 A) Expressionist painters held a grand joint exhibition in November 1905
 B) it had impact on literature, film, architecture and music in the early 20th century
 C) Expressionism was popular not only in Germany but also France and Holland
 D) Expressionism changed people's concept of beauty
60. The essential difference between Expressionism and Impressionism lies in that _____.
 A) Expressionism's goal is to show the painters' mental image of the object
 B) Expressionism intends to show the painters' thorough understanding of the world
 C) Impressionism means to record the real appearance of the object
 D) Impressionism's goal is to record the inspiration from the beauty of nature
61. Which of the following best serves as the title of this passage?
 A) The 100th anniversary of Expressionism
 B) Expressionism: its origin and influence
 C) Expressionism: it's all about inner feelings
 D) Expressionism VS Impressionism

Part V Error Correction (15 minutes)

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. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blanks provided. 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 right place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and put a slash (/) in the blank.

Example:

Television is rapidly becoming the literature of our periods. 1. time/times/period
 Many of the arguments having used for the study of literature as a 2. _____
 school subject are valid for a study of television. 3. _____ the

注意:此部分试题在答题卡 2 上;请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Part VI Translation (5 minutes)

Directions: Complete the following sentences on Answer Sheet 2 by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

72. All the tasks _____ (提前完成了), they decided to go on holiday for a week.
73. He was punished _____ (以免他再犯同样的错误).
74. I'm determined to get a seat for the concert _____ (即使这意味着需要排一整晚的队).
75. As a public relations officer, _____ (据说他认识) some very influential people.
76. A season ticket entitles the holder _____ (随便旅行多少次) within the stated period of time.

Blank handwriting practice paper with dashed lines.

(30 minutes)

[illegible]

[Faint bleed-through from the reverse side of the page]

1. *Staphylococcus aureus* (S. aureus) is a Gram-positive, spherical bacterium that is commonly found on the skin and in the nose of humans and animals. It is a leading cause of skin infections, such as abscesses and boils, and can also cause more serious infections, such as pneumonia and sepsis.

[illegible]

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

1. [Y][N][NG] _____
2. [Y][N][NG] _____
3. [Y][N][NG] _____
4. [Y][N][NG] _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

学校:	准考证号																			
姓名:	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
划线要求	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[0]

Part III Section A

11. [A][B][C][D] 16. [A][B][C][D] 21. [A][B][C][D] 26. [A][B][C][D] 31. [A][B][C][D]
12. [A][B][C][D] 17. [A][B][C][D] 22. [A][B][C][D] 27. [A][B][C][D] 32. [A][B][C][D]
13. [A][B][C][D] 18. [A][B][C][D] 23. [A][B][C][D] 28. [A][B][C][D] 33. [A][B][C][D]
14. [A][B][C][D] 19. [A][B][C][D] 24. [A][B][C][D] 29. [A][B][C][D] 34. [A][B][C][D]
15. [A][B][C][D] 20. [A][B][C][D] 25. [A][B][C][D] 30. [A][B][C][D] 35. [A][B][C][D]

Part III Section C

What will man be like in the future—in 5000 or even 50,000 years from now? We can only make guesses, of course, but we can be sure that he will be different from what he is today, for man is slowly changing all the time.

Let us take an (36) _____ example. Man, even five hundred years ago, was shorter than he is today. Now, on (37) _____, men are about three inches taller. Five hundred years is a relatively short period of time, so we may (38) _____ that man will continue to grow taller. Again, in the modern world we use our brains a great deal. Even so, we still make use of only about 20% of the brain's (39) _____. As time goes on, however, we shall have to use our brains more and more, and (40) _____ we shall need larger ones! This is likely to bring about a (41) _____ change too: the head, in (42) _____ the forehead, will grow larger.

On the other hand, we tend to make less use of our arms and legs. These, as a result, are likely to grow weaker. At the same time, however, our (43) _____ will grow more sensitive because they are used a great deal in modern life.

But what about hair? (44) _____. In the future, then, both sexes are likely to be bald.

(45) _____. This may well be true.
(46) _____. He will still be a human being, with thoughts and emotions similar to our own.

Part IV Section A Part V Error Correction (15 minutes)

47. _____ When we talk about intelligence, we do not mean the ability to get good scores on certain kinds of tests or even the ability to do well in school. For intelligence we mean a way of living and behaving, especially in a new or upsetting situation. If we want to test intelligence, we need find out how a person acts instead of how much he knows what to do. For instance, when in a new situation, an intelligent person thinks about the situation, not about himself or else what might happen to him. 64. _____
He tries to find out all he can, and then he acts immediately and tries to do something about it. He probably isn't sure how it will all work out, and at least he tries. And, if he can't make things work out right, he doesn't feel shamed that he failed; he just tries to learn from his mistake. An intelligent person, even if he is very young, has a special outlook on life, a special feeling about life, and know how he fits into it. If you look at children, you'll see great difference between who we call "bright" children and "not-bright" children. They are actual two different kinds of people, not just the same kind with different amount of intelligence. For example, the bright child really wants to find out about life—he tries to get in touch with everything around him. But, the unintelligent child keeps less to himself and his own dream-world; he seems to have a wall between him and life in general. 71. _____
48. _____
49. _____
50. _____
51. _____

Part IV Section B

52. [A][B][C][D]
53. [A][B][C][D]
54. [A][B][C][D]
55. [A][B][C][D]
56. [A][B][C][D]
57. [A][B][C][D]
58. [A][B][C][D]
59. [A][B][C][D]
60. [A][B][C][D]
61. [A][B][C][D]

Part VI Translation (5 minutes)

72. _____
73. _____
74. _____
75. _____
76. _____

Tape Script of Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions 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 Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Now, let's begin with the eight short conversations.

11. W: I wonder whether it is possible to exchange this double room for a single room.
M: I'm terribly sorry, madam. All our single rooms are occupied. If you like, I'll check with the neighboring hotels to see whether they have one.

Q: What will the man do for the woman?
12. M: Susan, have you read the notice on the bulletin board? I've won the scholarship for the next semester.
W: Not yet. But you certainly deserved it, Louie.

Q: What does the woman mean?
13. M: What kind of a father am I! My only son almost died but I didn't even know he was ill.
W: Don't blame yourself. You're too busy to pay attention to him. If his mother were still alive, things would become better than now.

Q: What did the man blame himself for?
14. M: I'll make your flight reservations by phone now, and then write out the ticket for you.
W: That's fine. Can you please tell me the departure time again?

Q: What's the woman going to do?
15. W: Nick is a great guy! He was almost drowned rescuing a child from the icy water of the lake.
M: Well, as far as I know, it wasn't the first dangerous situation he has ever faced.

Q: Which of the following words can best describe Nick?
16. W: Hi, Mr. Wilson, happy to meet you here. What are you doing these days? You are still working at the same place, aren't you?
M: Yes, I am. I'm counting the days to retirement. Then I can join my family in the country.

Q: What can we learn about Mr. Wilson?

17. M: Miss Gray, help me, please. I can't seem to reach the book on the fifth shelf at the corner.
W: You might strain your shoulder. Why don't you use the ladder against the wall?

Q: What does the woman suggest?
18. M: Oh, my god! It's so damp and cold! It seems the snow is really coming down, doesn't it?
W: Rarely do we get such an amount of snow in December here.

Q: What does the woman mean?
- Now you'll hear two long conversations.

Conversation One

W: Hello, everybody. Here I'm talking to my friend Ed from Oklahoma.
M: Hi.
W: Ed, do you have cowboy culture in Oklahoma?
M: Yes, (19) we have a lot of people who wear cowboy boots, hats, blue jeans and western style shirts every day everywhere they go. It's not just a once in a while dress-up thing, so it's quite interesting for outsiders sometimes to see this kind of cowboy country and western culture.
W: So it's like a culture within a culture. What do you say, cowboy culture and western culture?
M: (laughs) Yeah. Certainly there are a lot of country styles. A lot of large pickup trucks and country and western music everywhere you go. Country and western dancing and country and western bars.

W: (20) When I was a child we saw a lot of cowboy and Indian films on TV. And as I got older I read a little bit more about what really happened in history. For example, you mentioned to me once something about the trail of tears. Can you explain that for us?
M: Well, the five civilized tribes were relocated from their relatively nice lands in the east and sent on a forced march all the way, half way across the United States to Oklahoma where they were each given some land. (21) And it was called the trail of the tears because many people died on the way as a result of this forced march.

W: Right.
M: So it is easy to criticize some other cultures for what they have done in the past. For instance the Germans for what they did to the Jews, (22) but you can also look at the bad things that the American government did to the native Americans.

W: Don't get me started on the American government!

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. What can you find in Oklahoma according to the conversation?
20. How did the woman learn about cowboy culture in her childhood?
21. Why was the march to Oklahoma called the trail of tears?
22. Who forced the five civilized tribes to march to Oklahoma?

Conversation Two

M: Hi Lisa! Welcome back!
- 9

W: Thanks, Dr. White! I had a great time in Peru! Did you receive a copy of my final paper?
M: Yes, it was very good. I want to congratulate you on all of your hard work! (23) I wanted to ask if you had thought about securing an internship for your final semester? And what are your plans after graduating from UAP?

W: Actually, I wanted to find an internship but wasn't able to locate one before I left for Peru. I just assumed that I couldn't find a good internship position after the semester began.

M: Normally, that's true. Good internships are difficult to find. However, (24) I have just been contacted about a wonderful internship, and they would like to interview you sometime next week. Do you think you could fit this into your schedule?

W: Really? Who would I be working with for this internship?

M: Actually, a good friend of mine is a professor at Harvard. She is compiling information for a book which will become the authority on cultures and peoples in South America. I thought you'd like to help her with this project.

W: Yes! That sounds great! Thanks so much for thinking of me!

M: Here's the information on the project. My friend, Dr. Ana Garcia will be here next Thursday. Could you come to my office around 4 pm next Thursday?

W: Sure! No problem! Should I bring anything?

M: (25) Please bring a copy of your paper on Peru. I'm sure that she'd love to see it. Otherwise, just bring yourself.

W: OK! See you next Thursday.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. When will Lisa graduate from UAP?

24. How did Dr. White help Lisa?

25. What should Lisa bring to the interview next Thursday?

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 Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Art, said Picasso, is a lie that makes us realize the truth. So is a map. We do not usually associate the precise work of the map-maker with a fanciful object of art. Yet a map has many qualities that a painting has. (26) Like works of art, it requires imaginative reading. It is truth realized in a symbolic way, holding meanings that it does not express on the surface. Thus, maps and reality are not, and cannot be, identical. No aspect of map use is so obvious. (27) Most map reading mistakes occur because the user forgets this vital fact and expects a one-to-one correspondence between map and reality.

A map, like a painting, is just one special version of reality. To understand a painting, you must have some idea of the medium used by the artist. You wouldn't expect a watercolor to look anything like an oil painting, even if the subject matter of all three were identical. In the same way, the techniques used to create maps will greatly influence the final representation. (28) As a map-reader, you should always be aware of the invisible hand of the map maker. Never use a map without asking yourself how it has been biased by the methods used to make it. If the entire map-making process operates at its full potential, communication takes place between the map-maker and the user. The map-maker translates reality into the clearest possible picture under the circumstances, and the map reader converts this picture back into an impression of the environment.

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. Why does the speaker insist that a map resembles works of art?

27. According to the speaker what is the reason for most map reading mistakes?

28. What should a map reader keep in mind when he reads a map?

Passage Two

People seldom feel neutral about poetry. (29) Those who love it sometimes give the impression that it is an adequate substitute for food, shelter, and love. It isn't. Words, no matter how satisfying, are never an equivalent for life itself and its human experiences. (29) Those who dislike poetry on principle sometimes claim that poetry is only words and good for nothing. That's not true either. Poetry is, in fact, more than just words. It is an experience of words, and (30) those who know how to read poetry can easily extend their experience of life, their sense of what other people are like, their awareness of themselves, and their range of human feelings.

Poetry is often full of ideas, too, and sometimes poems can be powerful experiences of the mind, but most poems are primarily about how people feel rather than how people think. (31) One reason poetry can be so important is that it is so closely concerned with feelings. How can anyone, for example, put into words what it means to be in love or what it feels like to lose someone one cares about? (32) Poems provide, in fact, a language for feeling, and one of poetry's most insistent merits involves its attempt to express the inexpressible. It often captures exactly the shade of emotion that feels just right to a reader. Poetry can be the voice of our feelings even when our minds are speechless with grief or joy.

Questions 29 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. Why does the speaker think that people seldom feel neutral about poetry?

30. According to the speaker, what can one achieve if he knows how to read poetry?

31. According to the speaker, why is poetry so important in human life?

32. What does poetry persistently attempt to express?

Passage Three

(33) Like fine food, good writing is something we approach with pleasure and enjoy from the first taste to the last. And good writers, like good cooks, do not suddenly appear full-blown.

Quite the opposite, just as the cook has to undergo a particular training, mastering the skills of his trade, the writer must sit at his desk and devote long hours to achieving a style in his writing, whatever its purpose is—schoolwork, matters of business, or purely social communication.

You may be sure that the more painstaking the effort, the more effective the writing, and the more rewarding. (34) However there are still some faraway places in the world where you might find a public writer to do your business or social writing for you, for money. There are a few managers who are lucky enough to have the service of that rare kind of secretary who can take care of all sorts of letter writing. But for most of us, if there is any writing to be done, we have to do it ourselves.

We have to write school papers, business papers or home papers. We are constantly called on to put words to papers. It would be difficult to count the number of such words, messages, letters, and reports put into mails or delivered by hand, but the daily figures must be extremely large. (35) What is more, everyone who writes expects whatever he writes will be read from the first word to last, not just thrown into a wastepaper basket. This is the reason we bend our efforts toward learning and practicing the skills of interesting, effective writing.

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. According to the speaker, what is the similarity between good writing and fine food?

34. In some faraway places what do the “public writers” do?

35. Why do so many people take pains in practicing writing skills?

Section C

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. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, 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.*

What will man be like in the future—in 5,000 or even 50,000 years from now? We can only make guesses, of course, but we can be sure that he will be different from what he is today, for man is slowly changing all the time.

Let us take an (36) obvious example. Man, even five hundred years ago, was shorter than he is today. Now, on (37) average, men are about three inches taller. Five hundred years is a relatively short period of time, so we may (38) assume that man will continue to grow taller. Again, in the modern world we use our brains a great deal. Even so, we still make use of only about 20% of the brain's (39) capacity. As time goes on, however, we shall have to use our brains more and more, and (40) eventually we shall need larger ones! This is likely to bring about a (41) physical change too: the head, in (42) particular the forehead, will grow larger.

On the other hand, we tend to make less use of our arms and legs. These, as a result, are likely to grow weaker. At the same time, however, our (43) fingers will grow more sensitive

because they are used a great deal in modern life.

But what about hair? (44) This will probably disappear from the body altogether in course of time because it does not serve a useful purpose any longer. In the future, then, both sexes are likely to be bald.

(45) Perhaps all this gives the impression that future man will not be a very attractive creature to look at! This may well be true. (46) All the same, in spite of all these changes, future man will still have a lot in common with us. He will still be a human being, with thoughts and emotions similar to our own.

大学英语六级考试模拟试卷(一) 答案与精解

Part I Writing

【高分范文】

Dear Ann,

Can you imagine what a delight I take in your winning a first-rank scholarship? I am writing to you to express my heartfelt congratulations.

As we all know, you, enthusiastic and enterprising, are one of the most talented and diligent in our department, already winning two awards for scientific innovation. On the one hand, you are vocal and high-spirited in the classroom, always coming up with luminous questions which show an unusual grasp of the subject. On the other hand, you are superb in social activities, as the president of the English Club and a member of the Student Union. No wonder your advice is frequently sought and your phone rings constantly. Now your hard work finally pays off. No doubt that it is your straight A academic record, along with your outstanding contribution to social activities, that made you a scholarship-winner.

As your bosom friend, I am so proud of you and so lucky that I can always learn from you. I will be greatly honored if you can lend some reference books to me. And your advice on study will be highly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Jane

【点评】

这是一封贺信,文章开篇开门见山表示由衷的祝贺“heartfelt congratulations”;第2段从学习能力和社会实践活动能力两个方面说明了她得奖是名至实归“On the one hand,... On the other hand,...”,条理清楚;第3段再次表达自己的喜悦之情、钦佩之意,并希望向她学习。

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

1. 【答案】N

【题眼】It is required in every state of the United States that every driver should have minimum car insurance.

【定位】第2段第1句。

【解析】根据原文,美国的50个州中有47个要求每个司机都买某些保险,而本题却说每个州都有这种要求,故答案为N。

2. 【答案】Y

【题眼】A car insurance policy may include different types of insurance coverage.

【定位】第1个小标题Types of Coverage 部分第1段最后一句。

【解析】原文里的a package of与本题中的include是同义表达,故答案为Y。

3. 【答案】N

【题眼】The author holds a positive attitude towards extra coverage no matter whether it is required by the state.

【定位】第1个小标题Types of Coverage 部分第3段第3句。

【解析】根据原文,作者认为extra coverage可能并不值得,而本题却说作者对其持肯定态度,二者显然不符,故答案为N。

4. 【答案】NG

【题眼】Most rich motorists purchase more coverage than is required by law whereas poor motorists don't.

【定位】第2个小标题Know Your Needs 部分第2句。

【解析】原文只提到大多数车主会多买保险,但并没分出较富有和较贫困的两种车主,本题显然是将原文内容擅自缩小,故答案为NG。

5. 【答案】bodily injury and property damage

【题眼】If one has bought liability insurance, he is covered against _____ that he brings to another driver.

【定位】第3个小标题Know Your State Laws 部分第2句。

【解析】空白处需要名词性成分。原文中的pays for与本题中的covered against是同义表达,that后面的内容相同,故答案为bodily injury and property damage。

6. 【答案】the car is completely destroyed

【题眼】Gap insurance is needed when a car is leased in case that _____.

【定位】第4个小标题Know Your Options 部分最后一句。

【解析】空白处需填入主谓结构。本题题干与原文中which之前的内容是同义表达,而在in case又与原文中if是同义表达,故答案为the car is completely destroyed。

7. 【答案】run through various scenarios

【题眼】To decide what coverage will make you feel confident in an accident, you should not forget to _____ in your mind.

【定位】第5个小标题部分Know How Much Money You Want to Spend 最后三句。

【解析】空白处需填入动词短语的原形。本题中题干的前半部分与原文中最后一句是同义表达,又因空白前面的not forget to与原文中的remember to是同义表达,故答案为run through various scenarios。

8. 【答案】unnecessary coverage

【题眼】Before making a decision, one should check what insurance coverage he already has so that he won't buy _____.

【定位】第7个小标题Know About Your Other Insurance 部分第1段最后一句。

【解析】空白处需填入名词性成分。本题中的check短语与原文中的make sure you know what insurance coverage you already have是同义表达,buy与purchase是同义词,故答案为unnecessary coverage。

9. 【答案】a high theft rate

【题眼】The coverage for an expensive car will probably be more expensive because it has _____.

【定位】第8个小标题The Price of Auto Insurance 部分第1段最后两句。

【解析】空白处需填入名词性成分。根据原文最后一句,保费与车值有关,而前面一句又说如果你买了一辆高被窃率的车那你就必须多付保费,言下之意就是价值高的车被窃率也高,所以必须多付保费,故答案为 a high theft rate。

10. 【答案】pay more for insurance

【题眼】Compared with safe drivers, those who are easily involved in traffic violations or accidents will have to _____.

【定位】全文最后一句。

【解析】空白处需填入动词不定式。本题中的 compared with safe drivers 与原文中的 the safe drivers 表意相同,involved in 与 prone to 表意相同,故答案为 pay more for insurance。

Part III Listening Comprehension

Section A

11. 【答案】A

【解析】推断题。题中女士要求单人间,而男士的回答是 occupied“占满了”,同时他建议“如果你愿意的话,我帮你联系一下其他酒店看有没有单人间”,故选 A。原文中 single 修饰的是 room,不是选项 C 中 beds;选项 D 错在“指路”。

12. 【答案】B

【解析】推断题。Susan 的回答中用了 deserve 一词,表示“该得”,肯定了男士的成绩,认为他应该赢得奖学金(scholarship),故 B 为答案。A 中的 scholar 为 scholarship 的形似词干扰;C 与原文正好相反;原句中 not yet 意为 I haven't read the notice,而不是 D 中的“不值得读”。

13. 【答案】D

【解析】细节题。根据男士的话,他为自己连孩子生病都不知道而自责,D 为原文的同义概括,故为答案。选项 A 不符合事实,孩子并没有死掉,是孩子的母亲已经去世。B 中的“他的母亲”不当。C 中的“他妻子生病”也不当。

14. 【答案】D

【解析】推断题。根据关键词 flight reservation 和 departure 可知女士预定飞机票,也就是要乘飞机旅行,故 D 正确。

15. 【答案】C

【解析】推断题。女士的话“他为了从结冰的湖中救那个孩子差点淹死”,说明他很勇敢(courageous),故 C 正确。其他选项的意思分别为:A“精力充沛的”;B“危险的”;D“慷慨大方的”。

16. 【答案】A

【解析】推断题。从男士所说的 counting the days“数日子”,可以推断出他期盼退休,故 A 对而 D 错。in the country 指“在乡下”,不是 B 中的“出国”。C 误解了 counting 一词的意思,accountant 是“会计”。

17. 【答案】C

【解析】建议题。根据女士的反问建议句“你为什么不用一下靠墙的梯子呢?”。听到 Why don't you 和 Why not 一定要注意后面的信息,往往就是答案依据。

18. 【答案】B

【解析】细节题。女士的 rarely 一词是否定词,引起倒装句,正常语序是 we rarely get such an

amount of snow in December here,意为“这里十二月很少下这么多雪”,B 为原文的同义表达。D 中的 never 表示从未有过,与原意不符。

19. 【答案】A

【解析】事实细节题。四个选项描述了三方面的内容,可预测问题是关于具体事件的,所以在听对话时要注意各选项中关键词的出现,并及时做出相对应的标记,原文提及在 Oklahoma 有很多人无论到何处都会一直穿着牛仔装,这不是一时的事情,A 表达的意思与原文一致,故为答案。

【贴士】文中没有提及 B、C 两项,D 与原文相反。

20. 【答案】B

【解析】事实细节题。根据名词选项预测问题是关于事物的,所以听对话时要在相应的选项上做出标记,当听到 films on TV 时,在 B 后面做标记。

【贴士】如果四个选项中只听到一个,那么听到的应该是答案。

21. 【答案】D

【解析】事实细节题。根据选项可预测问题与某件事情的原因有关,所以在听对话时要注意因果关系的信息,记录与各选项对应的关键词,A、B、C 在原文中均未提及,而 D 是原文意义的转换,故为答案。

22. 【答案】B

【解析】推理题。根据选项可预测问题与某人有关,听到 A 时记录 Jews,听到 B 时记录 native Americans,文中没有提及 C 项,D 与 B 矛盾,最后根据问题选出答案。

【贴士】问题中 the five civilized tribes 即为 native Americans。

23. 【答案】A

【解析】事实细节题。根据选项可预测问题与时间有关,所以听对话时要注意 semester 和 year 等时间词语的出现,A 项是原文中 final semester 的意义转换,为答案。

24. 【答案】D

【解析】事实细节题。根据选项可预测问题是关于两人之间发生了什么事情。当听到 Dr. White 讲的关键句 I have just been contacted...internship, and they...interview you 时,与 D 一致,故为答案。

【贴士】虽然该题四个选项之间干扰性很大,但 A、B、C 三项在原文中均未提及,可排除。

25. 【答案】D

【解析】事实细节题。四个选项涉及四件物品,可在听到的单词旁标记,D 旁边记录 bring,即可选出答案。

【贴士】A、B、C 三项是无中生有,故排除。

Section B

26. 【答案】C

【解析】细节题。Speaker 指出:就像艺术品一样,看地图也需要想象力,所以选 C。这符合听到什么选什么的解题原则。A 与原文不符,map 并非纯粹的 picture,更多的是一种信息;B 不完全正确,文中并未提到艺术品具备精确的特点。D 未提及。

27. 【答案】D

【解析】细节题。Speaker 认为看地图时出现的大部分错误都是因为使用者忘记了现实情况和地图并不完全一致,而期待它们之间能一一对应。故 D 为正确答案,符合同义替换的解题原则。