

CEL Quiz Kids

新大纲·新题型·新思路·710分

You can be quiz kids

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

We help you learn English better

英语六级 模拟考试

主 编 吴耀武

A quiz kid is a kid who is able to make a very good performance, especially during exams.

He/she is always active and energetic.

He/she always gets the highest marks.

西北工业大学出版社

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副主编 冯正斌 李雅玲 吴耀邦 张建昌

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【内容简介】 本书精心编录了 10 套模拟题,具有模拟度高、参考性强,重点突出、指导性强,内容新颖、可读性强等特点。本书可以帮助广大六级考生把握命题方向,增强应试能力,丰富实战经验。

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网 址: <http://www.nwpup.com>

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前言

在改革后的大学英语六级考试备考过程中,有很多考生反映,新题型由于还没有全面普及,除了大纲上附的一套样题之外,很难找到权威的新题型资料,随便找一些模拟题,其难度和理念又与真题要求相去甚远,因而感到很困惑。为了帮助广大考生有效地进行复习,针对考生普遍存在的弱点和难点,我们精心编写了这本《英语六级考试专家——模拟》。本书具有以下特点:

1. 师资权威,质量保证。本书主编与编委均为具有丰富六级考试辅导经验的高校教师,我们总结了多年教学经验,深入研究了大学英语六级考试改革后的新动向和命题策略,全面地贯彻了我们的教学理念。

2. 模拟度高,参考性强。本模拟试题难易程度与六级真题难度基本相同,符合考题的尺度参照性的标准,具有很高的信度与效度。

3. 重点突出,指导性强。本书采用新大纲六级考题中最典型的题型,旨在抓住主要矛盾,所提供的答案解析都经过了字斟句酌,力求能够帮助学生触类旁通,举一反三。

4. 内容新颖,可读性强。本书所选资料均选自国内外最新书刊,阅读材料既符合六级考试阅读部分的要求,又具有很强的可读性与欣赏性。

吴老师特别提示:在备考前期宜采用分项训练,但在考前1个月在规定时间内完成5~10套仿真度高的模拟题是成功通过六级考试

必不可少的环节。相信本书能帮助广大考生在备考过程中清楚地把握六级考试的大方向,增强适应能力,丰富实战经验。本书附赠MP3 格式听力光盘一张。在学习过程中如有任何疑问,欢迎登陆吴耀武英语教学网 <http://www.515english.net> 与我们交流。

吴耀武

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第一章 模拟真题

Model Test 1

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **It Pays to Be Honest**. You should write at least 150 words according to the outline given below in Chinese:

1. 当前社会存在许多不诚实的现象。
2. 诚实利人利己, 做人应该诚实。

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) | if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage; |
| N (for NO) | if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage; |
| NG (for NOT GIVEN) | if the information is not given in the passage. |

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

Drug Use and Addiction

Drug Use and Abuse

Although drug abuse can have harmful results, people can use it for more than one of the reasons, and may also use several drugs for different reasons. Distinguishing the “how?” and “why?” of a person’s drug use is rarely an easy task, but most people use a drug because they enjoy the effects. This may seem like a simplistic or insensitive statement, but it’s a fact that’s easily forgotten by the people around the drug user, who are concerned and trying to understand why they’re using drugs.

Worried parents often ask for warning signs of drug use, but the simple answer is that it’s very hard to spot. Many users who have contact with mental health services manage to conceal their use from the professionals, so it’s obviously difficult to identify.

Parents usually know their children better than anyone else, and maintaining an open atmosphere in which communication is kept up is often the best way to find out what’s going on. This is not always easy with teenagers, as they might view the methods parents use to find out if their children are using drugs as intrusive and controlling. And angry confrontations with teenagers might push them further into a cycle of annoyance and refusal to communicate.

The use of chemicals to alter the way we feel and see things in one of the oldest activities of the human race. But a person’s use of a drug such as tobacco, alcohol, cannabis or heroin can become uncontrolled, or start to control them. Even when the use of these drugs leads to serious physical and mental problems, the person may still not want to stop using them. But, if they do decide to give up, they may find it’s harder than they thought.

What Are the Symptoms?

There are a lot of confusing different words used to describe drug use and addiction problems. Not every expert will agree with the definitions here, but being consistent with the terms used helps to reduce the confusion and anxiety everyone feels when faced with this problem.

Each drug has different patterns of;

- use;
- poison;
- overdose;
- hangover(残留).

For each different drug, the “substance abuse” can cover different levels of use, including:

- experimenting with use;
- using large amounts without appearing poisoned;
- using large amounts to get poisoned.

Psychological Addiction

The media’s picture of a person giving up drugs usually focuses on the immediate effects of withdrawing from heroin. It’s important to remember that there’s often more to an addiction than the physical withdrawal symptoms. In fact, for some drugs such as cannabis or heroin, there’s a debate about whether there are actually any physical symptoms of withdrawal.

People who use heroin regularly over a long period may find that there are certain situations where they come to rely on the drug. If they stop using the drug, they may feel very disabled. This is a situation that can develop for almost any substance that affects the mind, and this aspect of addiction can be harder to overcome than the physical symptoms.

Mental symptoms can include;

- anxiety;
- depression;
- sleep and rest;
- controlling mood;
- relearning different coping skills.

The pattern of these symptoms will depend on the drug used, the psychological make-up of the person and the circumstances under which they are attempting to remain drug-free.

The term craving is often used when talking about psychological addiction.



If a person is experiencing any of the symptoms listed above and they know that by using the drug all these problem will go away, it's not surprising that they develop an overwhelming desire to use, and this dominates their thoughts.

Physical Addiction

It's ironic that through films, such as *Trainspotting*, quite a lot of people feel that they understand the physical withdrawal from heroin. They rightly see it as an unpleasant and difficult experience — and a good reason not to experiment with it.

The irony is that alcohol has a much worse and more dangerous withdrawal effect. It's possible, but very rare for someone experiencing heroin withdrawal to need to be admitted to hospital; while someone who is physically addicted to alcohol should not attempt to stop using it without consulting a doctor. Again, as with psychological addiction, the length and severity of withdrawal differs according to the drug, how much has been taken and for how long.

For most addicts, their problem is a mixture of both physical and psychological aspects. There are some instances when it's difficult to distinguish between the two. The stimulants cocaine and amphetamine (安非他明) are classic examples of this — people coming down after using the drugs feel very low and lack energy. When they take cocaine, they feel very high and use up lots of energy. Their feelings afterwards could be partly because of feeling tired and adjusting to a normal mood again, but there are other theories that suggest these feelings are because the body is re-establishing its chemical balance.

What Can I Do to Help Myself?

The old saying — admitting you have a problem is half of solving the problem — is very applicable. The next step is to get support. If you're physically addicted, it may be dangerous to just stop — especially if you're using alcohol. Even if it isn't dangerous to just stop, a doctor may be able to prescribe medication to help you through the first phase of withdrawal.

Not all family doctors are happy to help with this problem, so if yours isn't, it's probably best to approach your local drug dependence unit (DDU).

It's also vital to get other forms of support and counseling — see the resources listed below.

Available Help Resources

Families Anonymous

Support for the relatives and friends of people with drug problems.

Tel: 020 7498 4680(Monday to Friday, 1pm to 4.30pm)

Website: www.famanon.org.uk

Alcoholics Anonymous

A self-help group run by recovering alcoholics.

PO Box 1, Stonebow House, Stonebow York YO1 7NJ

Te: 01904 644026

Helpline: 0845 7697 555

Website: www.alcoholics-anonymous.org.uk

The National Drugs Help line

Free help and advice 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Tel: 0800 776600

Other helpful advice and addresses can be found in the BBC's online Addictions guide.

1. The reasons that people like drug use is that they enjoy the effects.
2. In fact, the process of giving up drug addiction for a determined person is easier than what he thought.
3. All experts are willing to accept the definitions of symptom terms about drug use and addiction problems mentioned in the article.
4. Self-esteem is one of they symptoms of psychological addiction.
5. We often use the term craving when referring to _____ addiction.
6. When we mention psychological addiction, we always use the term of _____ to describe a drub user' thought.
7. A drug user's withdrawal process from physical addiction depends on his or her use of the drug's _____.
8. For most drug users, their _____ has something to do with their psychological addiction.

9. To withdraw light physical addiction to alcohol, a person should deal with it by asking for _____.
10. If you want to help your daughter give up her drug addiction, you'd better call telephone number of _____ to seek help.

Part II 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.

11. A) Manager and clerk.
B) College adviser and student.
C) Boss and secretary.
D) English Department head and typist.
12. A) She went to the party without knowing it.
B) She was invited to the party.
C) She was present for the party.
D) She was absent from the party.
13. A) Joan will give out the assignments.
B) Joan will speak in the seminar.
C) Joan won't be present at the seminar.
D) Joan won't sign the petitions.
14. A) Lawyer.
B) Gardener.
C) Electrician.
D) Heart Surgeon.
15. A) Her back hurt during the meeting.
B) His support does not mean anything now.

- C) She agreed that it was a very good meeting.
D) The proposal should be sent back to the meeting.
16. A) \$ 300 B) \$ 400 C) \$ 100 D) \$ 250
17. A) They're roommates. B) They're club members.
C) They're team members. D) They're office mates.
18. A) Mr. Jones isn't feeling well.
B) The Jones have other plans.
C) The Smiths have other plans.
D) The Smiths are the only ones who would come.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the following conversation.

19. A) More expensive.
B) Cheaper.
C) Twice as expensive.
D) One and half times more expensive.
20. A) Food in restaurants is less expensive.
B) He enjoys eating the fish and lamb there.
C) The drinks there cost less.
D) He doesn't mind paying the price there.
21. A) As a tourist. B) As a fisherman.
C) On business. D) As a mountain climber.
22. A) A beautiful scenic spot.
B) A fishing port.
C) The name of the hotel the man stays in.
D) A brand of wine.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the following conversation.

23. A) Because he hasn't been promoted.
B) Because he is not loyal to the company.
C) Because the company made little profit.
D) Because his behavior does not justify an increase in salary.
24. A) He is a salesman for the company.
B) He takes more initiative in doing his job.



- C) He is still single.
D) He can make his ends meet.
25. A) Mr. Weaver will consider giving Bob a raise.
B) Bob will show more enthusiasm for his job.
C) Bob will decide to quit the job.
D) Mr. Weaver will employ someone else.

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

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

26. A) They drive full time.
B) They do not concentrate on their window shopping.
C) They cannot see the hood of their car.
D) They drive while tired or worried.
27. A) Day dreams.
B) Looks to the front and both sides.
C) Window shops.
D) Worries full-time.
28. A) Full-time drives.
B) Students and young people.
C) Worried or tired people.
D) Window shoppers.

Passage Two

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

29. A) She was too happy.
B) She was not sad.

- C) Nobody let her. D) Pretty girls never cry.
30. A) Her grandparents told them.
B) Ann kept it a secret and friends told them.
C) They watched TV at her grandparents.
D) They read it in the newspaper.
31. A) It will not effect it.
B) It will make her look for other men.
C) She hopes nothing will change.
D) It is too early to tell.
32. A) He sells shoes. B) He is a school teacher.
C) He makes unusual films. D) He is unemployed.

Passage Three

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

33. A) They were fed by an old lady.
B) Through the carelessness of their keeper.
C) By pretending to be asleep.
D) By an accident that broke open their cage.
34. A) Because she likes lions.
B) Because she is fearless.
C) Because the trainer told her not to be afraid.
D) Because she thought the lion was a big dog.
35. A) It returned to its cage.
B) It killed the old lady.
C) It fell asleep on the bedroom rug.
D) It went to grassy meadow and slept.

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.

Instructors at American colleges and (36) _____ use many different teaching methods. Some instructors give (37) _____ every day. They (38) _____ homework. Students in their classes have to take many (39) _____, a midterm exam, and a final exam. (40) _____ instructors give only writing assignments. Some teachers always follow a course (41) _____ and usually use (42) _____ textbook. Others send students to the (43) _____ for assignments.

(44) _____. Students call their instructors "Professor Smith," "Mrs. Jones," and so on. Some teachers wear business clothes and give lectures. (45) _____

_____ American teachers are not alike in their teaching styles. At most American colleges and universities, facilities for learning and recreation are available to students. (46) _____

_____. Students can relax and have fun on campus, too. Some schools have swimming pool and tennis courts. Most have snack bars or cafeterias.

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**.



Passage One

Questions 47 to 51 are based on the following passage.

Since the dawn of human ingenuity, people have devised ever more cunning tools to cope with work that is dangerous, boring, burdensome, or just plain nasty. That compulsion has resulted in robotics — the science of conferring various human capabilities on machines. And if scientists have yet to create the mechanical version of science fiction, they have begun to come close.

As a result, the modern world is increasingly populated by intelligent gizmos whose presence we barely notice but whose universal existence has removed much human labor. Our factories hum to the rhythm of robot assembly arms. Our banking is done at automated teller terminals that thank us with mechanical politeness for the transaction. Our subway trains are controlled by tireless robot drivers. And thanks to the continual miniaturization of electronics and micro mechanics, there are already robot systems that can perform some kinds of brain and bone surgery with sub millimeter accuracy — far greater precision than highly skilled physicians can achieve with their hands alone.

But if robots are to reach the next stage of laborsaving utility, they will have to operate with less human supervision and be able to make at least a few decisions for themselves — goals that pose a real challenge. “While we know how to tell a robot to handle a specific error,” says Dave Lavery, manger of a robotics program at NASA, “we can’t yet give a robot enough common sense to reliably interact with a dynamic world.”

Indeed the quest for true artificial intelligence has produced very mixed results. Despite a spell of initial optimism in the 1960s and 1970s when it appeared that transistor circuits and microprocessors might be able to copy the action of the human brain by the year 2010, researchers lately have begun to extend that forecast by decades if not centuries.

What they found, in attempting to model thought, is that the human brain’s roughly one hundred billion nerve cells are much more talented — and human