

英语 课 系列

根据教育部门最新考纲要求编写



BAND SIX

应试

高分诀窍

——新编大学英语
六级考试
模拟题库

SIMULATE EXAMINATION

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中央民族大学出版社

应试高分诀窍 ——新编大学英语六级考试

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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

新编大学英语六级考试模拟题库/何慧

主编. —北京: 中央民族大学出版社, 2000. 12

(应试高分诀窍)

ISBN 7-81056-496-X

I. 新… II. 何… III. 英语 - 高等学校 - 水平考试 -
自学参考资料 IV. H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2000)第 78195 号

责任编辑 李苏幸

封面设计 温白萍

应试高分诀窍—新编大学英语六级考试模拟题库

出版者 中央民族大学出版社

北京市海淀区中关村南大街 邮编: 100081

电话: 68472815 68932751 传真: 68932447

印刷者 北京科普印刷厂

发行者 新华书店

开 本 850×1168 毫米 1/32 开 印张 8.25

字 数 192 千字

书 号 ISBN 7-81056-496-X/H·52

版 次 2000 年 12 月第 1 版 2000 年 12 月第 1 次印刷

印 数 0001-5000 册

定 价 9.00 元

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前 言

自教育部 1999 年 9 月颁发普通高等学校非英语专业本科《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》以来,英语教学目标、内容有了较大幅度的调整。与此同时,全国英语四六级考试也明显地体现出改革的势头。在新的考试大纲的指导下,2000 年的四六级考试尤其注重对学生全面素质的考查,这种要求显然是一般的复习资料所无法满足的。作为一种标准化程度较高的水平考试,无疑需要扎实的基础知识,但同时也不可忽略一定量的强化训练,特别是迎合考试动态、契合出题方向的模拟训练。编写本套模拟试题的专家组正是在这种使命感的激励下,数易其稿,最终付梓,与读者见面的。

本书编写过程中,严格按照考试大纲的要求划定出题范围,设计题型,遵循近年真题命题原则,力求使读者在使用本书时有身临其境的感觉。具体说来,本书在以下几个方面有较大突破:

- 一、形式仿真
- 二、选材广泛,针对性强
- 三、内容较新
- 四、答案详尽

本书在策划与编写时,得到了许多国内知名英语教学专家的悉心指导。他们以服务读者为己任,为本书提供了诸多建设性意见,使试题的科学性进一步增强。特此对他们的辛勤工作一并致谢!

编 者

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Test 1

Part I **Listening Comprehension** **(20 minutes)**
Section A **Conversation**

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. To get support officially.
B. To cover his pencil with paper.
C. To get permission from her country.
D. To spend a lot on her trip.
2. A. The store doesn't have it now, but will soon.
B. It is no longer available.
C. It has been reprinted four times.
D. The information in the book is not up-to-date.
3. A. Two weeks. B. A month.
C. More than three weeks. D. Forty nights.
4. A. In a dining room. B. In a hospital.
C. In the dean's office. D. In a doctor's office.
5. A. That they take the children to an amusement park after giving them cakes and ice creams.
B. That they let the children amuse themselves after giving them cakes

- and ice creams.
- C. That they arrange some games for the children and then give them cakes and ice creams.
- D. That they let the children amuse themselves and then give them cakes and ice creams.
6. A. Her English teacher needs the dictionary.
B. Take the dictionary out of the library.
C. She is welcome to borrow one.
D. Buy a French - English dictionary for herself.
7. A. In the living room. B. In the classroom.
C. In the conference room. D. In the doctor's office.
8. A. The man enrolled in a real estate course.
B. The man was employed in the woman's office.
C. The woman bought a new house.
D. The woman bought the man's estate.
9. A. Corresponding with each other.
B. Summer vacation plans.
C. Spending some money.
D. A dancing course.
10. A. Arranging accommodation in school.
B. Receiving letters from school.
C. Having dinner at school.
D. Resting in a room at school.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. Then mark the corresponding letter on

the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage 1

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

11. A. A correct method. B. A positive attitude.
C. A high goal. D. A good habit.
12. A. A positive attitude will indefinitely produce positive results.
B. A positive attitude will make the things you do less interesting.
C. A positive attitude includes a genuine desire to succeed.
D. A positive attitude can only help you in your studying.
13. A. You should have a good attitude to your physical problems.
B. A good attitude in learning can lead you to success.
C. Basic learning skills are very important.
D. There're many ways to maintain a positive attitude in learning.

Passage 2

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

14. A. They are farmers and traders.
B. They are housewives and mothers.
C. They sew things to sell.
D. They bake and cook things to sell.
15. A. Six or more. B. One or five.
C. Seven. D. One or six.
16. A. 10. B. 15.
C. 16. D. 17.
17. A. Most married women in Ghana are young.
B. None of Ghana's women depend on their husbands.
C. Ghana's women like to go out to work.
D. Most women in Ghana work and maintain families.

Passage 3

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

18. A. Because they do not study attentively.
B. Because they haven't got very good chances.
C. Because they do not understand the lesson as a whole.
D. Because they forget many details.
19. A. To know the difference between learning and memorizing.
B. To memorize to pass the exams.
C. To understand vaguely and pay special attention to minute details.
D. To understand thoroughly.
20. A. How to remember what you have learned?
B. How to understand what you have learned?
C. How to pass examinations?
D. How to learn the most important information?

Part II **Reading Comprehension** **(35 minutes)**

Directions: *There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

When imaginative men turn their eyes towards space and wonder whether life exists in any part of it, they may cheer themselves by remembering that life needs not resemble closely the life that exists on the Earth. Mars looks like the only planet where life like ours could exist, and even this is doubtful. But there may be other kinds of lives based on other kinds of chemistry, and they may multiply on Venus or Jupiter. At least we cannot prove at present that they do not.

Even more interesting is the possibility that life on their planets may be in a more advanced stage of evolution. At present man is in a peculiar and

probably temporary stage. His individual units retain a strong sense of personality. They are, in fact, still capable under favourable circumstances of leading individual lives. But man's societies are already sufficiently developed to have enormously more power and effectiveness than the individuals have.

It is not likely that this transitional situation will continue very long on the evolutionary time scale. Fifty thousand years from now on man's societies may have become so close - knit that the individuals retain no sense of separate personality. Then little distinction will remain between the organic parts of the multiple organism and the inorganic parts (machines) that have been constructed by it. A million years further on man and his machines may have merged as closely as the muscles of the human body and the nerve cells that set them in motion.

The explorers of space should be prepared for some such situations. If they arrive on a foreign planet that has reached an advanced stage (and this is by no means impossible), they may find it being inhabited by a single large organism composed of many closely cooperating units.

The units may be "secondary" machines created millions of years ago by a previous form of life and given the will and ability to survive and reproduce. They may be built entirely of metals and other durable materials. If this is the case, they may be much more tolerant of their environment, multiplying under conditions that would destroy immediately any organism made of carbon compounds and dependent on the familiar carbon cycle.

Such creatures might be relics (遗种) of a past age, many millions of years ago, when their planet was favourable to the origin of life, or they might be immigrants from a favoured planet.

21. Humans' characteristics on the Earth, today are formed by _____.

- A. their existence as free and separate beings
- B. their capability of living under favourable conditions
- C. their great power and effectiveness

D. their strong desire for living in a close - knit society .

22. In this passage, the word "cheer" (Para. 1, Line 2) means _____ .

A. imaginative men are sure of success in finding life on other planets

B. imaginative men are delighted to find life on other planets

~~C. imaginative men are happy to find a different kind of life existing on other planets~~

D. imaginative men can be pleased with the idea that there might exist different forms of life on other planets

23. According to this passage, some people have the opinion that eventually _____ .

A. human societies will be much more cooperative

B. man will live in a highly organized world

C. machines will take control over man

D. living beings will disappear from the Earth

24. Most of the imaginative people admit that _____ .

~~A. human societies are as advanced as those on some other planets~~

B. planets other than the Earth are not suitable for life like ours to stay

C. it is difficult to distinguish between organic parts and inorganic parts of the human body

D. organisms are more creative than machines

25. We can infer from this passage that the writer _____ .

~~A. is interested in the imaginary life forms~~

B. is eager to find a different form of life

C. is certain of the existence of a new life form

D. is critical of the the imaginative people

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Predictions of large populations of robots in industry have yet to come true. For a decade or more, manufacturers of big robots have explained how their machines can make industry more competitive and productive. The

market for big robots is now oversupplied, and the driving force of the robotics revolution is claimed to be with makers of machines that handle a few kilos at most.

“Heavy – robot manufacturers are in some difficulties in finding customers. They are offering big discounts just to get in the door. There has been a disappointing growth everywhere in the numbers of robots, so we have to admit either we are deceiving ourselves or that the market is slowly growing.” said John Reekie, Chairman of Colne Robotics, “The following things must happen for the robotics revolution to occur. We must achieve widespread robot literacy; just as there has been a computer literacy program, there must be a robot literacy campaign. We must also achieve not just a cut in, but a collapse of robot prices. Finally, some kind of artificial intelligence needs to be available.”

Colne makes educational robots and machine tools. It is small compared with companies like Unimation, ASEA, or Fujitsu Fanuc. But Colne and others like Pendar, which makes robots in Wales, and departments in universities such as Surrey, Manchester, and Durham have an advantage over the giants. The big companies sell very expensive robots to business with expert knowledge in automation. The little companies make robots for teaching people, and now they have realized there is a need for small, low – cost robots that they can meet.

The little companies either bring their educational machines up to an industrial standard or design from scratch. One technique that they all adopt is to choose standard components where it is possible. The major cost of making both their models is the electronics, which will fall in price. There is less scope for reductions in mechanical costs. The use of standard parts, which are easily replaced, should give these robots a mechanical life of something in the order of five years.

26. What does the writer mainly talk about in the second paragraph?

- A. Why ~~big~~ robots don't sell well?
B. There is a lot of work to ~~do~~ to ~~widespread~~ robots
C. Manufacturers are blindly making too many robots.
D. Future robots will ~~have~~ more artificial intelligence.
27. Why do heavy robots sell badly?
A. They ~~are~~ too expensive.
B. They are not standardized.
C. There are only a small number of them available at choice.
D. They are not as productive as expected.
28. According to John Reekie, how can these big robot companies compete for market?
A. By ~~limiting~~ their output.
B. By cutting prices.
C. By "robot education"
D. By switching to overseas markets.
29. From "the little companies design from scratch" we can infer that _____.
A. they will make whatever robots the users need
B. they will make standardized robots
C. they will make the newest educational robots
D. they will reduce the prices of their robots significantly
30. What's the topic of this passage?
A. The hope of the robotics revolution is with the ~~manufacturers~~ of small robots.
B. A robot education is needed to widespread robots.
C. The introduction of robots is creating a revolution in manufacture.
D. It is necessary to reduce robots' prices significantly for mass sale of robots.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Automation refers to the introduction of electronic control and automatic operation of productive machinery. It reduces the human factors, mental and physical, in production, and is designed to make it possible for the manufacture of more goods with fewer workers. The development of automation in American industry has been called the Second Industrial Revolution.

Labour's concern over automation arises from uncertainty about the effects on employment, and fears of major changes in jobs. In the main, labour has taken the view that resistance to technical change is unfruitful. Eventually, the result of automation may well be an increase in employment, since it is expected that vast industries will grow up around manufacturing, maintaining, and repairing automation equipment. The interest of labour lies in bringing about the transition with a minimum of inconvenience and distress to the workers involved. Also, union spokesmen emphasize that the benefit of the increased production and lower costs made possible by automation should be shared by workers in the forms of higher wages, more leisure, and improved living standards.

To protect the interests of their members in the era of automation, unions have adopted a number of new policies. One of these is the promotion of supplementary unemployment benefit plans. It is emphasized that since the employer involved in such a plan has a direct financial interest in preventing unemployment, he will have a strong drive for planning new installations so as to cause the least possible problem in jobs and job assignments. Some unions are working for dismissal pay agreements, requiring that permanently dismissed workers be paid a sum of money based on length of service. Another approach is the idea of the "improvement factor" which calls for wage increases based on increases in productivity. It is possible, however, that labour will rely mainly on reduction in working hours in order to gain a full

share in the fruits of automation.

31. The idea of the "improvement factor" (Para. 3, Line 9) implies _____.
A. wages should be paid on the basis of length of service
B. the benefit of the increased production and lower costs should be shared by workers
C. supplementary unemployment benefit plans should be promoted
D. the transition to automation should be brought about with the minimum of inconvenience and distress to workers
32. Despite the labour's worry about the effects, _____.
A. automation will eventually prevent unemployment
B. automation will help workers acquire new skills
C. automation will eventually benefit the workers no less than the employers
D. automation is a trend which cannot be stopped
33. In order to gain a full share in the fruits of automation, labour will rely mostly on _____.
A. additional payment to the permanently dismissed workers
B. the increase of wages in proportion to the increase in productivity
C. shorter working hours and more leisure time
D. strong drive for planning new installations
34. Which of the following is mentioned in this passage?
A. Automation will lead to more unemployment.
B. Automation, the Second Industry Revolution, frees the American workers from production completely.
C. Labour worries about that they cannot share the benefit of the increased production made possible by automation
D. In fact, automation cannot affect employment but promote employment.

35. Which of the following can be considered as the best summary of the passage?

- A. Advantages and disadvantages of automation.
- B. Labour and the effects of automation.
- C. Unemployment benefit plans and automation.
- D. Social benefits of automation.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Auctions are public sales of goods, conducted by an officially approved auctioneer. He asks the crowd assembled in the auction - room to make offers, or "bid", for the various items on sale. He encourages buyers to bid higher figures, and finally names the highest bidder as the buyer of the goods. This is called "knocking down" the goods, for the bidding ends when the auctioneer bangs a small hammer on a table at which he stands.

An auction is usually advertised beforehand with full particulars of the articles to be sold and where and when they can be viewed by prospective buyers. If the advertisement cannot give full details, catalogues are printed, and each group of goods to be sold together, called a "lot", is usually given a number. The auctioneer need not begin with Lot 1 and continue in numerical order; he may wait until he registers the fact that certain dealers are in the room and then produce the lots they are likely to be interested in. The auctioneer's services are paid for in the form of a percentage of the price the goods are sold for. The auctioneer therefore has a direct interest in pushing up the bidding as high as possible.

The auctioneer must know fairly accurately the current market values of the goods he is selling, and he should be acquainted with regular buyers of such goods. He will not waste time by starting the bidding too low. He will also play on the rivalries among his buyers and succeed in getting a high price by encouraging two business competitors to bid against each other. It is largely on his advice that a seller will fix a "reserve" price, that is, a price

below which the goods can not be sold. Even the best auctioneers, however, find it difficult to stop a “knock - out”, whereby dealers illegally arrange beforehand not to bid against each other, but nominate one of themselves as the only bidder, in the hope of buying goods at extremely low prices. If such a “knock - out” comes off, the real auction takes place privately afterwards among the dealers.

36. Which of the following is wrong?

- A. The hammer was no use.
- B. If such a “knock - out” comes off, the real auction takes place privately afterwards among the dealers.
- C. The auctioneer must know fairly accurately the current market values of the goods he is selling.
- D. Auctions are public sales of goods, conducted by an officially approved auctioneer.

37. The passage mainly talks about _____.

- A. how an auction is conducted
- B. the auctioneer's role in an auction
- C. the development of auctioning
- D. the kinds of goods to be auctioned

38. The phrase “knocking down” the goods (Para. 1, Line 5) most probably implies _____.

- A. knocking them down from the table
- B. bidding higher prices for them
- C. cutting back on their prices
- D. selling them

39. During the course of an auction, a bidder can get an item at a low price if he _____.

- A. beats others in the bidding
- B. promises to sell the item again later