

大学英语考试过关必备系列

大学英语六级 模拟试题新编

BREAK THROUGH
CET-6

张同乐 主编

大学英语六级模拟试题新编

安徽大学出版社



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COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST ONE

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.*

Example: *You will hear:*

You will read: A) 2 hours.

B) 3 hours.

C) 4 hours.

D) 5 hours.

From the conversation we know that the two are talking about some work they will start at 9 o'clock in the morning and have to finish at 2 in the afternoon. Therefore, D) "5 hours" is the correct answer. You should choose [D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

Sample Answer [A] [B] [C] [~~D~~]

1. A. He put the information on top of his desk.
B. He doesn't know the answer right now.
C. The top of his head hurts.
D. He's afraid of very few people.
2. A. His brother should let them use the car.
B. A car wouldn't be any faster.
C. They don't have to go to the concert.
D. The subway is fine with her.
3. A. The man should go to class.
B. She's further behind in her work than the man is.
C. The homework was very easy.
D. The man should sit in the back of the classroom.

4. A. She would refuse to do the cleaning all the time.
B. She would line up some help.
C. She would rather draw the room than clean it.
D. She would divide the room in half.
5. A. Find a job working as a reporter.
B. Find the newspaper editor.
C. Prepare an editorial for this week's newspaper.
D. Stay awake for the midnight news program.
6. A. It's time for the work to be finished.
B. She has finished only one step.
C. She doesn't have any more time for redecorating.
D. The decorating is being done gradually.
7. A. He is very tall and thin.
C. He is not used to big cities.
- B. He will be hard to find.
D. He should watch what he does.
8. A. In a movie theatre.
C. In a shopping wall.
- B. On the freeway.
D. On a railway train.
9. A. He's changed for the better.
C. He's become conceited.
- B. He's less awful than he used to be.
D. He's mentally ill.
10. A. Every other hour.
C. Twice an hour.
- B. Every hour and a half.
D. Once every hour.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some question. Both the passage and the question 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 One

Questions 11 to 14 are based on the passage you have just heard:

11. A. Students.
C. Teachers.
- B. Buildings.
D. Equipment.

12. A. Teachers there do more work for less pay than public schools.
B. Students learn on an equal footing and may evaluate their teachers.
C. Tuition is free.
D. Schools offer practical training.
13. A. Physics. B. Painting and crafts.
C. Speech. D. Business and technical skills.
14. A. Theoretical rather than applied knowledge is emphasized.
B. Teachers come from all over the world.
C. Each course does not last long.
D. New ideas are seldom adopted in their teaching.

Passage Two

Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard:

15. A. The House of Representatives is less powerful than the Senate.
B. The Congress constitutes the laws.
C. The Senate is smaller than the House.
D. More populated state has more members in the House.
16. A. One must have been a citizen for 9 years.
B. One must be a business man, a farmer, a teacher or a lawyer.
C. One has to be 30 or more.
D. One must have been in the United States more than 9 years.
17. A. President Kennedy. B. President Johnson.
C. President Lincoln. D. President Nixon.

Passage Three

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

18. A. In a museum. B. At an exhibition.
C. At a college. D. In a food industry factory.
19. A. 1528. B. 1847.
C. The late 1600s. D. The 18th century.
20. A. Cacao nibs, milk and sugar, butter and vanilla.

- B. Chocolate mass, milk solids, cocoa butter and vanilla.
- C. Raw chocolate, sugar, milk solids, fat from nibs and vanilla.
- D. Chocolate mass, solid sugar, cocoa butter, milk and vanilla.

Part I

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 you turn on your computer this morning, you may be in for a nasty surprise. You may, that is, if you have not already heard about an approaching attack by one of the more recent strains of computer virus called the Datacrime, or Columbus Day, virus —and if you do not already practise the computer version of safe sex.

Datacrime, like any other computer virus, is a small, evilly designed piece of software whose purpose is to damage computers or stored data. Datacrime is what is known as a “class D” virus, which means that it searches for executable files (those whose names end in “.COM” or “.EXE”) in IBM-compatible personal computers. Whenever the virus finds such a file, it pops itself in. In the case of Datacrime, the virus then lies in an inactive manner yet waits until the computer’s internal calendar reads Friday, October 13th (the day after Columbus Day).

If a program infected with Datacrime is run on or after October 13, Datacrime will destroy the computer’s hard disk (if it has one). In particular, it will tell the computer to erase track zero of the hard drive. Track zero, also known as the boot sector, is the place in the computer where the location of all computer files is recorded. Without this information, the operating system is unable to tell what data are present and is unable to retrieve them.

All records stored in the computer are thus effectively lost.

Although Datacrime is not the first virus designed to attack on a particular date, this is the first time that such a virus has been discovered in advance. And although some last-minute changes were made to maximise the damage it causes, users find themselves in the novel position of being able to see what is about to hit them.

The original Datacrime virus, called Datacrime 1, appears to date back to March 1989. According to Mr Winn Schwatau, president of American Computer Security Industries in Nashville, Tennessee, there is good evidence that the virus came from West

Germany and that at least three people were involved in its creation. It is thought to have made its way to North America just six-eight weeks ago, but because of its ability to look for and spread to other programs, it has been spreading furiously in the short time since. Copies of the virus have already been found in the computers of a number of large companies in America and Canada.

A 21. How can you avoid the nasty surprise when you turn on your computer this morning?

- A. If you have heard about the computer virus and already practised the computer version of safe sex.
- B. If you are able to attack the virus.
- C. If your computer is not affected by the virus.
- D. None of the above.

22. The "Class D" virus damages computers or stored data on ____.

- A. the day before Columbus Day
- B. Columbus Day
- C. Friday, October 13
- D. any day

D 23. What would happen if a program infected with "Class D" virus is run on or after October 13?

- A. The operating system is unable to tell what data are present.
- B. The computer is unable to receive data.
- C. The computer's hard disk would be destroyed.
- D. All records stored in the computer would be lost.

D 24. It can be inferred from the passage that ____.

- A. "Class D" virus is an impending attack to some computers
- B. you cannot avoid the virus attack any way
- C. this is the first time that such a virus has been discovered in advance
- D. more than one computer viruses have been designed to attack on a particular data

B 25. According to Mr Winn Schwatau, Datacrime came from ____.

- A. America
- B. Germany
- C. Canada
- D. North America

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

An analysis of recent government data by the Employee Benefit Research Institute

(EBRI) provides important new evidence that structural shifts in the U. S. economy and a rising tide of permanent layoffs have significantly increased job mobility. The EBRI analysis points to a sharp decline in male job stability in recent years.

Specifically, between 1991 and 1996, median job tenure levels for men 25 to 64 fell by an average of around 19%. For those 35 to 64, the drop continues a trend that began in the early 1980s, after male job tenure hit a postwar peak.

But females' job tenure, which rose in the early 1980s, has remained relatively constant since 1983. The greater stability posted by women may be related to the surge in women working since the mid-70's and the heavier toll among men of recent job losses.

The data also confirm that older men have been particularly affected by layoffs: Since 1983, median job tenure has dropped by 6 years, or 29%, among males 55 to 64, and by nearly 3 1/2 years, or 25%, among males 45 to 54.

While rising mobility may entail hardship for individual workers, many economists believe that it has contributed to employment and economic growth in recent years. It may be no coincidence that the U. S., which has the shortest average job tenure among industrial nations, has also posted the strongest gains in employment.

As the EBRI notes, however, mobility caused by layoffs can have negative implications for the economic security of affected workers — and for long-term national savings. Studies indicate that many laidoff workers take jobs that lack the health insurance they formerly enjoyed, for example. And many dip into retirement savings.

In fact, less than half of all lump-sum distributions from retirement plans — which are usually paid out when a worker loses or changes his job — are rolled over into Individual Retirement Accounts or similar savings programs.

26. According to the passage, which of the following statements is Not true?

- A. Since the early 1980s, median job tenure has decreased by 29% among men 55 to 64.
- B. In U. S., job tenure levels has remained relatively constant since the early 1980s.
- C. In recent years, male job mobility has increased significantly.
- D. Increased job mobility may have been helpful for economic development.

27. The word "layoff" (Line 3, Para. 1) most probably means _____.

- A. employment
- B. welfare
- C. decrease
- D. unemployment

28. The drop in male job stability attributes to _____.

- A. old age
- B. sex

C. layoff

D. economic growth

B 29. In the last paragraph, the writer implies that _____.

- A. many laid-off workers start to use their retirement savings a long period before they retire
- B. many laid-off workers don't get enough economic security
- C. long-term national savings are affected negatively
- D. when a worker loses his job lump-sum distributions from retirement plans are paid to him

A D 30. Which of the followings best sums up the passage?

- A. Job mobility in U. S. is rising fast mainly among men.
- B. Job mobility in U. S. has negative effects on affected workers.
- C. Job mobility in U. S. has positive effects on economic growth.
- D. Job mobility in U. S. is increased because of structural shifts in its economy.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

In its short history, the art of motion pictures has frequently undergone changes that seemed fundamental, such as that resulting from the introduction of sound. It exists today in styles that differ significantly from country to country and in forms as diverse as the documentary created by one man with a hand-held camera and the multimillion-dollar "epic," involving hundreds of performers and technicians. Despite its diversity, however, an essential unchanging nature can be discerned in most of its manifestations.

A number of factors immediately come to mind in connection with the motion picture experience. For one thing, there is something mildly hypnotic about the illusion of movement that holds the attention and may even lower critical resistance. Also, the accuracy of the motion picture image is compelling because it is made by a nonhuman, scientific process. And, the motion picture gives what has been called a strong sense of being present: The film image always appears to be in the present tense. There is also the concrete nature of film; it appears to show the actual people and things.

No less important than any of the above are the conditions under which the motion picture ideally is seen, where everything helps to dominate the spectator. He or she is taken from the everyday environment, partially isolated from others, and comfortably seated in an air-conditioned auditorium. There, the darkness concentrates attention and prevents comparison of the image on the screen with the objects or people around the viewer. For a while, the motion picture unfolds the world in which the spectator lives.

P Q 31. Which of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the passage?

- A. Motion pictures vary greatly from country to country.
- B. The fundamental characteristics of motion pictures remain unchanged.
- C. Motion pictures have been modified over the years.
- D. The styles of motion pictures have become significantly different.

DA 32. Which of the following statements does the author NOT include as part of the motion picture experience?

- A. The viewing environment controls the spectator.
- B. The spectator is somewhat apart from other viewers.
- C. The viewer becomes fascinated by the action on the screen.
- D. The spectator realizes that events on the screen are false.

DB 33. The nature of movies is most comparable to which one of the following activities?

- A. Dancing at a party.
- B. Drawing a picture.
- C. Describing a painting.
- D. Reading a book.

D 34. The author most probably believes that the main purpose of movies is to allow the audience to _____.

- A. see actual places, people and things
- B. be entertained in a comfortable setting
- C. escape from the real world
- D. enjoy the results of a scientific process

A 35. Which of the following conclusions does the passage support?

- A. Motion projected on the screen captivates viewers.
- B. Viewers feel detached from the action on the screen.
- C. The viewing environment is of minor importance.
- D. Documentaries and epics have universal appeal.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Why does the Western movie especially have such a hold on our imagination? Chiefly, I think, because it offers serious insights into the problem of violence such as can be found almost nowhere else in our culture. One of the well-known peculiarities of modern civilized opinion is its refusal to acknowledge the value of violence. This refusal is a virtue, but like many virtues it involves a certain wilful blindness and it encourages hypocrisy. We train ourselves to be shocked or bored by cultural images of violence, and our very concept of heroism tends to be a passive one; We are less drawn to the brave

young men who kill large numbers of our enemies than to the heroic prisoners who endure torture without capitulating. And in the criticism of popular culture, the presence of images of violence is often assumed to be in itself a sufficient ground for condemnation.

These attitudes, however, have not reduced the element of violence in our culture but have helped to free it from moral control by letting it take on the aura of "emancipation". The celebration of acts of violence is left more and more to the irresponsible. The gangster movie, with its numerous variations, belongs to a cultural "underground" which glamorizes violence and sets it against all our higher social attitudes. It is a more "modern" genre than the Western movie, perhaps even more profound, because it confronts industrial society on its own ground—the city—and because, like much of our advanced art, it gains its effects by a gross insistence on its own narrow logic. But it is antisocial, resting on fantasies of irresponsible freedom. If we are brought finally to acquiesce in the denial of these fantasies, it is only because they have been shown to be dangerous, not because they have given way to higher values of behaviour.

In war movies, to be sure, it is possible to present violence within a framework of responsibility. But there is the disadvantage that modern war is a co-operative enterprise in which violence is largely impersonal and heroism belongs to the group more than to the individual. The hero of a war movie is most often simply a leader, and his superiority is likely to be expressed in a denial of the heroic, you are not supposed to be brave, you are supposed to get the job done and stay alive (this too, of course, is a kind of heroic posture, but a new—and "practical"—one). At its best, the war movie may represent a more civilized point of view than the Western. And if it were not continually marred by ideological sentimentality we might hope to find it developing into a higher form of drama. But it cannot supply the values we seek in the Western.

These values are in the image of a single man who wears a gun on his thigh. The gun tells us that he lives in a world of violence, and even that he "believes in violence". But the drama is one of self-restraint: The moment of violence must come in its own time and according to its special laws, or else it is valueless. He is there to remind us of the possibility of style in an age which has put on itself the burden of pretending that style has no meaning, and in the midst of our anxieties over the problem of violence, to suggest that even in killing or being killed we are not freed from the necessity of establishing satisfactory modes of behaviour.

B D 36. The reason given for our acceptance of a gangster's downfall is our being convinced that ____.

- A. his behaviour is wrong
- B. he is a threat to society
- C. his aspirations are unrealistic

D. he represents a denial of freedom

C R 37. The concept of heroism in a war film is said to be expressed in terms of ____.

- A. tremendous personal courage
- B. an indifference to violence
- C. efficient leadership
- D. a denial of superiority

A B 38. One comparison made between war movies and Westerns is that the war film ____.

- A. has a didactic element
- B. sentimentalizes violence
- C. is more sophisticated
- D. over-dramatizes situations

D 39. In a Western movie violence is said to occur ____.

- A. in a restrained form
- B. only under the guise of law
- C. at its ordained moment
- D. at random moments

D 40. The image of the Western hero is intended to show us that ____.

- A. violence need not cause us concern
- B. killing and death are not important
- C. our modern age is lacking in style
- D. there is always a need for standards

Part II

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.*

D 41. When he is drunk, he is _____ of saying rude words.

- A. shameful
- B. liable
- C. envious
- D. capable

A B 42. The audience cheered in _____ when their team scored a goal.

- A. appreciation
- B. interaction
- C. recognition
- D. participation

43. Everyone interviewed had been _____ to ill-treatment.
A. subjected B. adjusted C. entitled D. devoted
44. The _____ of life in the countryside is slow and restful.
A. way B. step C. pace D. routine
45. You are _____ by law to stop your car after an accident.
A. engaged B. required C. derived D. assigned
46. Which country has the _____ of winning the European Cup?
A. occasion B. luck C. chance D. right
47. Her rough, red hands _____ a life of hard physical work.
A. recalled B. reflected C. reacted D. revived
48. The president's announcement this afternoon _____ that he would in fact be resigning.
A. stated B. declared C. demonstrated D. confirmed
49. It is my firm _____ that nuclear weapons are immoral.
A. belief B. consideration C. evaluation D. notion
50. The prime minister expressed his _____ on world peace.
A. sensations B. sentiments C. speculations D. persuasions
51. The sales department has made a _____ contribution to the company's performance this year.
A. virtual B. turbulent C. redundant D. significant
52. Because of the popularity of the region, it is _____ to book hotels or camp sites in advance.
A. feasible B. agreeable C. advisable D. permissible
53. The British health service has _____ public interest in home cures.
A. stimulated B. accumulated C. designated D. inaugurated
54. Try the product out in the comfort of your own home with absolutely no _____ to

buy.

- A. disposition B. commitment C. engagement D. exposition

D 55. He has a teenage daughter from a _____ marriage.

- A. first B. last C. present D. previous

AX 56. The government has not realized the _____ of the problem.

- A. dimensions B. particulars C. circumstances D. premises

57. The marathon runner broke his ankle in a training _____ last Friday.

- A. meeting B. workshop C. session D. period

D 58. I'll be upstairs, so could you _____ my phone calls please?

- A. transit B. transport C. transform D. transfer

C D 59. If a doctor has no _____, he'll be impoverished.

- A. customers B. consumers C. clients D. clerks

AB 60. The fridge keeps food at a(n) _____ temperature.

- A. constant B. instant C. permanent D. lasting

C D 61. Fasten these sheets of paper together with a _____ please.

- A. clamp B. clasp C. clip D. hook

D E 62. The soldier cleverly _____ when the enemy fired at him.

- A. deserted B. skipped C. withdrew D. dodged

C B 63. The jobless workers in the factory depended on unemployment _____.

- A. bonus B. allowance C. dole D. salary

64. The volcano _____ lava and ashes when it erupted.

- A. dejected B. rejected C. ejected D. injected

AB 65. _____ speakers always base their speeches on sound facts and convincing arguments in forceful languages.

- A. Eloquent B. Overwhelming C. Superficial D. Gorgeous

B A 66. The construction of the bridge was begun in 1990, but several years _____ before

the project was completed.

A. advanced

B. elapsed

C. preceded

D. progressed

D 67. Peter did _____ well in the examination because he had been studying very diligently.

A. exclusively

B. excessively

C. extensively

D. exceptionally

AB 68. The more Peter saw Rose, the more she _____ him.

A. grew on

B. hung on

C. called on

D. counted on

BA 69. You are _____ a liar.

A. in kind

B. every inch

C. at liberty

D. once for all

CB 70. She knows the subject _____.

A. in touch

B. at large

C. inside out

D. with one accord

Part IV

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 (删去) a word. 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 correct place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and be sure to put a slash (/) in the blank.

Example:

Television is rapidly becoming the literatures of our periods.

Many of the arguments having used for the study of literature as a school subject are valid for ∧ study of television.

1. time

2. /

3. the

After rising steadily for almost a century, standards of education in public schools of Europe and North America has levelled off and, in the opinion of many parents and employers, are actually falling. More and more children are leaving school with little more than a basic knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic, illiteracy is becoming a social problem once again. With dropout rates of twenty-seven percent in high schools and fifty percent in colleges, the American education system is clearly with

71. these 72. have

73. _____

74. in