

●大学英语学习指南●

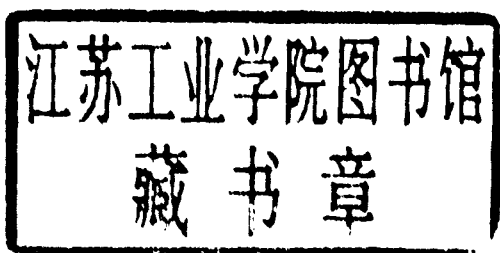
# 新 题 型

## 六级考试模拟试题集注



中国科学技术大学出版社

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六级考试模拟试题集注

主编 潘继福

编委 潘继福 刘月华 方宜庆

夏学文 陈纪梁

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· 大学英语学习指南 ·

**新题型六级考试模拟试题集注**

潘继福 主编

责任编辑:伍传平 封面摄影:王天宝

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## 内 容 简 介

本书按照大学英语六级考试新题型编写,汇集了中国科技大学近年来教学使用的 10 套模拟试题。每套题后均附有答案和难点注释以及作文题的参考范文,在书末还给出了听力测试题的文字材料,供精听用。全书配有 4 盒磁带。

该书可供大学英语六级,TOEFL,EPT 以及研究生入学英语考试考前强化训练用,也可供有关人员自测和自学用。

## 编者的话

中国科学技术大学一贯重视大学英语的教学和研究工作,认真贯彻执行国家教委所颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》,取得了令人瞩目的成就。自从1987年国家实行大学英语四、六级统考以来,我校成绩一直名列前茅,誉满全国。

为了开展交流活动,并应兄弟院校的建议,我们曾于1990年出版了《六级考试模拟试题集注》一书,受到全国各地读者的厚爱 and 高度评价,我们在此深表谢意。该书在短短的几年中,已重印20多次,发行量已突破60万册,居同类书之冠。数以千计的读者来信,纷纷要求我们出版该书的续集。为了满足广大读者的要求,为了使读者能适应考试题型变换的新形势,我们出版这本《新题型六级考试模拟试题集注》。

本书是根据全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会于1996年7月30日公布的新题型而编写的。新题型共分两种:第一种是增加简短回答题,删去“综合改错”;第二种是增加复合式听写,删去听力理解中的三篇短文。本书共有十套模拟试题,其中1,3,5,7,9为第一种新题型,2,4,6,8,10为第二种新题型。

本书严格按照《大学英语六级考试大纲》的要求编写,难易适中,题材广泛,内容丰富,注释详尽。全部试题都附有答案,写作部分附有范文,听力部分附有文字材料并配有原声盒式磁带四盒。本书若与我们所编的《新题型四级考试模拟试题集注》配合使用,效果更佳,裨益更大。

本书由潘继福主编。编者有:刘月华(全部听力部分),陈

纪梁(全部写作部分),方宜庆(试题 1~3),夏学文(试题 4~6),潘继福(试题 7~10)。参加资料收集、校对、誊写、剪贴、打印工作的有:赵军、钱敏、吴祥芝、周崇裕、王蓓芳、陆瑞珏、吴悦、陈国兰、方俊青、潘卫等同志。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免有欠妥之处,诚望读者和同仁批评指正。

潘继福

1996 年 11 月于中国科学技术大学

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# College English Test 1

## (Band Six)

### 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. Each conversation and question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers 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 answer d on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

Sample Answer:      [a]   [b]   [c]   [d]

1. a. Because he is the man's friend.  
    b. To make the woman angry.  
    c. To please the man's wife.  
    d. To please Johnson.
2. a. He goes to work.  
    b. He goes fishing.  
    c. He relaxes.

- d. He works at home.
- 3. a. At 9:00.  
b. At 4:00.  
c. At 11:00.  
d. At 12:00.
- 4. a. They won't buy a new house because they don't have enough money.  
b. They will buy a new house they found while they were on vacation.  
c. They won't buy a new house because they can't find a smaller one.  
d. They will buy a new house after they return from their vacation.
- 5. a. The man's glasses are on the table.  
b. The man's glasses are on the cabinet.  
c. The man's wearing the glasses now.  
d. The man's glasses are upstairs.
- 6. a. They would meet at the check-in.  
b. They would meet at the departure gate.  
c. They would meet in front of the building.  
d. They would meet on the airplane.
- 7. a. She is too old to do plumbing.  
b. She is a professional plumber.  
c. She is used to fixing taps.  
d. She used to be a plumber.
- 8. a. He found it very easy to give a presentation.  
b. He felt very uncomfortable before the class.  
c. He was feeling sick when he gave his presentation.  
d. He was interested in presenting his ideas at the front of the class.
- 9. a. Susan has been in this country for a very long time.  
b. Susan has been in this country for more than a year.  
c. Susan'll be in this country for another year at least.

- d. Susan has been in this country for less than a year.
10. a. He will borrow some typing paper from the woman.  
b. He will lend the woman some typing paper.  
c. He will type some papers for the woman.  
d. He will buy some typing paper for the woman.

## 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 one 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. The old games died out and a new one was needed.  
b. The rules of earlier games were combined and regularized.  
c. Abner Doubleday invented a special diamond-shaped pitch.  
d. Civil engineering students became interested in playing games.
12. a. They were not professional.  
b. They belonged to many clubs.  
c. They played by agreed rules.  
d. They travelled widely.
13. a. It was to combine amateur and professional teams.  
b. It was to enable more professional teams to be set up.  
c. It was to provide a governing authority for baseball.  
d. It was to reorganize the professional teams in New York.

### Passage 2

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

14. a. Individual motivation for work.  
b. The achievement needs of engineering students.

- c. Successful interview techniques.
- d. Student grades in college.
- 15. a. They also achieve high scores in the College Entrance Examination Board Tests.
- b. Their college grades are often unusually good.
- c. Their grades tend to be higher than those of other students.
- d. They show a high aptitude for college work.
- 16. a. Capacity to work hard.
- b. Constant aptitude for work.
- c. Ability to hold down a job.
- d. High achievement needs.
- 17. a. They are afraid of failing.
- b. They like living well.
- c. They want to become executives.
- d. They wish to do research work.

**Passage II**

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

- 18. a. Some of the gorges were too narrow to use for railroads.
- b. It was forbidden to carry goods by railroad in New York.
- c. The Chesapeake and Ohio canals were more advanced than the railroads.
- d. It was more efficient to use the Erie Canal than the railroad.
- 19. a. Because they were much quicker.
- b. Because they were less expensive.
- c. Because they were less restricted.
- d. Because they were much larger.
- 20. a. The establishment of the railroads.
- b. Rivalry between the canals and railroads.
- c. The history of trains.
- d. Traffic in North America.

## Part I Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are four 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 center.

<sup>4215</sup> <sup>5-12</sup>  
Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

I heard some arguments in the Americas between leprosy(麻风病) workers in Paraguay and Brazil. In Paraguay, a very poor country, there are many lepers but few institutions in which to keep them. Brazil, a rich country, has built a large system of leprosy colonies. When the use of the new medicines increased the cures, Paraguay was the first to change its leprosy laws to permit the cases that were not infectious to live normal lives while under treatment. This is an important step for all lepers because now they will be treated as human beings and not kept apart.

Later I visited a leprosy colony on the Amaxon river in Brazil. About half a mile from the gate we came to the main grounds. There were several churches, a laboratory, a hall in which meals were served, sleeping quarters, and dozens of small houses. The latter are occupied by married patients. Children are taken from them after birth and placed in special homes where they are safe from infection. I was told that not one of these children ever gets leprosy.

I was told of the change that had come about in the way people feel toward leprosy after the news was spread that it could be cured. There was no special plan to get the word through the backlands, but the news spread quickly. From all parts of the state came people who thought that they had leprosy and had been hiding it. They came by hundreds to the two colonies in Belem State. At least half of these hap-

pily found that they did not have leprosy at all.

The main problem remains the untreated leprosy patient. Whether he is given his injections or pills at home or in a colony is much less important than whether he is treated at all. If he isn't treated he can only become a threat to the community and the community a threat to him. Until quite recently the treatment for leprosy in some places was to bury or burn the leper alive.

21. The poorer country, Paraguay, \_\_\_\_\_.  
C a. kept the old system of colonies  
b. did almost nothing for its lepers  
✓ c. was the first to permit freedom  
d. did not use the newer medicines
22. One point of allowing non-infectious patients to live normal lives is that it \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. is not popular with patients  
✓ b. keeps patients from being kept apart  
c. increases the spread of leprosy  
d. permits them to earn more money
23. In the colony the author saw the patients lived normal lives, except  
D that \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. children were taken from parents  
✓ b. married couples were not allowed to live together  
c. there were no places of meeting  
d. everyone lived in large halls
24. An interesting thing about people who fear that they have leprosy is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
✓ a. many of them have not got it  
✓ b. they are all poor  
c. they all wait too long before coming for help  
d. they believe real help is impossible
25. An important part of the leprosy programme that might begin now is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. getting more patients to be treated
- b. teaching the public that cured patients cannot spread the disease
- c. regular health programmes in schools
- d. getting health departments more aware of the problem

*Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:*

The cat has probably been associated with Man since it was first given a place by his fire in return for keeping the cave dwelling free of rats and mice. The relationship between the cat and Man has not been constant, however. Man's attitude has ranged through indifference and neglect to the extremes of persecution and worship.

To the early Egyptians, the cat was a goddess and temples were built in her honour. Probably the most revered of animal deities was Bast, the cat-headed goddess. There was even a city, Bubastis, named after her. Occasionally, Bast was depicted as lion-headed, but the majority of the statues of her show her as cat-headed, often surrounded by sacred cats or kittens.

The Egyptians had great faith in the power of a living cat to protect them from both natural and supernatural evils. They made small ornaments and charms representing cats and the various cat deities. These decorated their homes and were buried with them to ensure that the soul of the dead person was protected on its perilous journey through the hostile spirit world.

Pious Egyptians always mummified their cats and had them buried with almost as much reverence as if they were human beings. At the end of the last century, a cat cemetery was discovered near the site of the ancient city of Bubastis. Here literally hundreds of thousands of little cat mummies were found ranged neatly on shelves. Some were stolen, some destroyed, and antique dealers sold many to tourists. Thousands were left.

An Alexandrian speculator finally thought of a way of turning them into money. He offered them for sale as manure and, in 1890 he had a cargo of 180,000 of them shipped to Liverpool. They were sold

by auction and the auctioneer actually used one instead of his hammer! They made less than £4 a ton, much less than the value of a single specimen today.

The ancient Jews believed that when a religious person who had reached a high degree of sanctity died, his soul entered the body of a cat and remained there until the cat itself died a natural death. Only then could it enter Paradise.

26. Man's attitude towards cats has \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. always been friendly  
b. been constant through the ages  
c. always gone to extremes  
d. ☒ been through many changes
27. Bubastis was \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. an Egyptian cat  
b. ☒ an Egyptian city  
c. an Egyptian goddess  
d. usually depicted as cat-headed
28. The ancient Egyptians believed cats \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. ☒ protected them from natural and supernatural evils  
b. could not affect life in the spirit world  
c. attacked the souls of the dead in the spirit world  
d. contained the souls of dead people
29. The cat mummies in the cemetery at Bubastis numbered \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. 180,000  
b. 1,890  
c. ☒ hundreds of thousands  
d. millions
30. The ancient Jews believed \_\_\_\_\_.  
C ☒ a good man's soul was protected by a cat in the underworld  
b. a cat's soul entered a good person's body  
c. a good person's soul entered a cat  
d. a cat would live only with holy people



~~Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:~~

Ocean water plays an indispensable role in supporting life. The great ocean basins hold about 300 million cubic miles of water. From this vast amount, about 80,000 cubic miles of water are sucked into the atmosphere each year by evaporation and returned by precipitation and drainage to the ocean. More than 24,000 cubic miles of rain descend annually upon the continents. This vast amount is required to replenish the lakes and streams, springs and water tables on which all flora and fauna are dependent. Thus, the hydrosphere permits organic existence.

The hydrosphere has strange characteristics because water has properties unlike those of any other liquid. One anomaly is that water upon freezing expands by about 9 percent, whereas most liquids contract on cooling. For this reason, ice floats on water bodies instead of sinking to the bottom. If the ice sank, the hydrosphere would soon be frozen solidly, except for a thin layer of surface melt water during the summer season. Thus, all <sup>2/4/80</sup> aquatic life would be destroyed and the interchange of warm and cold currents, which moderates climate, would be notably absent.

Another outstanding characteristic of water is that water has a heat capacity which is the highest of all liquids and solids except ammonia. This characteristic enables the oceans to absorb and store vast quantities of heat, thereby often preventing climatic extremes. In addition, water dissolves more substances than any other liquid. It is this characteristic which helps make oceans a great storehouse for minerals which have been washed down from the continents. In several areas of the world these minerals are being commercially exploited. Solar evaporation of salt is widely practiced, potash is extracted from the Dead Sea, and magnesium is produced from sea water along the American Gulf Coast.

31. A characteristic of water mentioned in this passage is that water

\_\_\_\_\_.