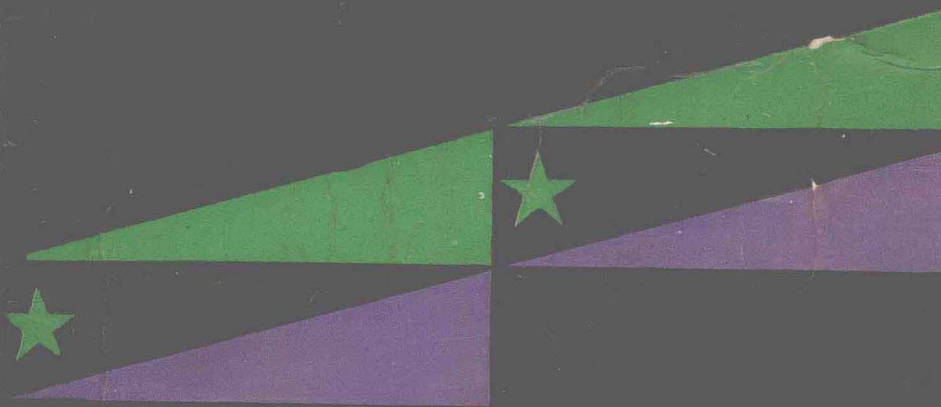


大学英语六级考试试题荟萃

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

— BAND SIX —

主 编：周渭渔 副主编：李传英 王光汉



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中国地质大学出版社

大学英语六级考试试题荟萃

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中国地质大学出版社出版、发行

(武汉市喻家山 430074)

湖北省新华书店经销

湖北医学院印刷厂激光排版

武汉大学印刷厂印刷

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开本:787×1092 1/32 印张:10.375 字数:290千字

1992年5月第1版 1992年5月第1次印刷

印数: 1—6 000册

ISBN 7-5625-0629-9/H·23

定价: 4.90元

前 言

《大学英语教学大纲》指出,大学英语基础阶段的教学分为六级,达到四级为基本要求,达到六级为较高要求。根据大纲要求,学生在学完大学英语第四级和第六级以后要参加全国统一考试。为了提高学生对六级英语考试的应试能力,根据《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语六级考试大纲》的精神,并参照国家教委公布的《大学英语六级考试样题》,我们精心编写了《大学英语六级考试试题荟萃》一书。

本书共 12 套模拟试题,每套试题包括 5 个部分: 1. 听力理解; 2. 阅读理解; 3. 词汇与结构; 4. 短文改错; 5. 写作。本书附有参考答案、听力部分文字材料及写作范文。

本书题材广泛,内容新颖,语言规范,重点突出,针对性强,并有一定的预测性;各种试题具有一定的广度和深度;写作部分提供了 12 篇体裁多样、难度适中的写作范文;听力部分还配有中南民族学院美籍教师 Larry Anthony Held 先生和 Carol A. Boyan-Held 女士录制的三盒磁带。全部试题已在教学中使用,效果良好。总之,这是一本指导学生在参加六级考试前进行听力、阅读、词汇与结构、短文改错及写作等全面训练的重要参考书,也是一本帮助各类大学生、攻读硕士学位或博士学位的研究生及报考研究生、参加 TOEFL 和 EPT 考试的学生和英语自学者提高听、说、读、写等综合能力的优秀辅助读物。

本书在编写过程中得到 Larry Anthony Held 先生和 Carol Boyan-Held 女士的大力支持与协助;中南民族学院颜昌学同

志负责该书的录音整理。在此,我们表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平有限,加上时间仓促,书中错误在所难免,敬请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

1991 年 12 月于武昌

目 录

Test One	(1)
Test Two	(23)
Test Three	(43)
Test Four	(63)
Test Five	(83)
Test Six	(103)
Test Seven	(125)
Test Eight	(145)
• Test Nine	(165)
Test Ten	(185)
Test Eleven	(205)
Test Twelve	(225)
Key to the Tests	(245)

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. 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) She thinks there is too much noise.

- B) She likes talking with powerful people.
C) She wasn't paying any attention to him.
D) She's amazed that the man didn't hear her.
2. A) The woman can read the magazine on the train.
B) The woman left the magazine in the waiting room.
C) There's no time to buy a magazine.
D) They don't have to pay for the magazine.
3. A) Two doors down. B) On the floor above.
C) To the right. D) Next to the stairs.
4. A) Judy came to the party.
B) Judy planned the party.
C) Judy hasn't appeared yet.
D) Judy hasn't any imagination.
5. A) He doesn't live in the school dormitory anymore.
B) He's busy moving into a new room.
C) He's come back to school this term.
D) He is taking a walk on the campus.
6. A) She wants to know who the students are.
B) She's especially eager to meet the person in charge of money.
C) She wants to greet the president.
D) She's sure she has met the president before.
7. A) Finish putting her book away.
B) Stop what she is doing.
C) Finish her work elsewhere.
D) Help the man a little later.
8. A) He will be earlier than they will.
B) There will be four people without him.
C) His place will already be taken.

- D) He will save his money for the play.
9. A) One. B) Two.
C) Three. D) More than three.
10. A) He enjoys watching people dance.
B) He doesn't think dancing is very hard.
C) He dances very well.
D) He might not really like dancing.

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 One

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

11. A) The advantages of refrigeration.
B) Cooking food in the summer.
C) Food spoilage in the summer.
D) Fun in the summer.
12. A) Cookies. B) Chicken.
C) Eggs. D) Ice cream.
13. A) Eat it immediately. B) Try a little.
C) Throw it away. D) Cook it thoroughly.

Passage Two

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A) Count money. B) Read and write.
C) Draw moving objects. D) Hunt and farm.
15. A) Because teachers came to children's homes.
B) Because children acquired the information they needed by direct experience.
C) Because children taught one another in small supervised groups.
D) Because parents instructed their children in the "three R's".
16. A) A new dependence on people far away and the use of money.
B) The introduction of a new alphabet and numerical system.
C) Outmoded methods of farming and ineffective means of transportation.
D) Larger family units and greater financial hardships.

Passage Three

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

17. A) Declined. B) Depleted.
C) Limited. D) Unlimited.
18. A) The land and the air.
B) Important species for conservation.
C) The American animals.
D) The African and Asian animals.
19. A) The Indian Tiger and the American Eagle are important.
B) None of the great sea fisheries are to be exhausted.
C) Fish supply has no effects on people.

- D) Sea resources are important to people.
20. A) 20 billion. B) 200 billion.
C) 20 million. D) 200 million.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 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:

Drunken driving—sometimes called America's socially accepted form of murder—has become a national epidemic. Every hour of every day about three Americans on average are killed by drunken drivers, adding up to an incredible 250,000 over the past decade.

A drunken driver is usually defined as one with a 0.10 blood alcohol content or roughly three beers, glasses of wine or shots of whisky drunk within two hours. Heavy drinking used to be an acceptable part of the American macho (健壮男子) image and judges were lenient (宽大的) in most courts, but the drunken slaughter has recently caused so many well-publicized tragedies, especially involving young children, that public opinion is no longer so tolerant.

Twenty states have raised the legal drinking age to 21, reversing a trend in the 1960s to reduce it to 18. After New Jersey lowered it to 18, the number of people killed by 18~20-year-old drivers

more than doubled, so the state recently upped it back to 21.

Reformers, however, fear raising the drinking age will have little effect unless accompanied by educational programmes to help young people to develop "responsible attitudes" about drinking and teach them to resist peer pressure to drink.

Tough new laws have led to increased arrests and tests and, in many areas already, to a marked decline in fatalities. Some states are also penalizing bars for serving customers too many drinks. An inn in Massachusetts was fined for serving six or more double brandies to a customer who was "obviously drunk" and later drove off the road, killing a nine-year-old boy.

As the fatalities continue to occur daily in every state, some Americans are even beginning to speak well of the 13 years of national prohibition of alcohol that began in 1919, what President Hoover called the "noble experiment". They forget that legal prohibition didn't stop drinking, but encouraged political corruption and organized crime. As with the booming drug trade generally, there is no easy solution.

21. Drunken driving has become a major problem in America because _____.

- A) most Americans are heavy drinkers
- B) Americans are now less shocked by road accidents
- C) accidents attract so much publicity
- ~~D) drinking is a socially accepted habit in America~~

22. Why has public opinion regarding drunken driving changed?

- _____.
- A) Because detailed statistics are now available

- ~~B)~~ Because the news media have highlighted the problem
C) Because judges are giving more severe sentences
D) Because drivers are more conscious of their image
23. Statistics issued in New Jersey suggested that _____.
A) many drivers were not of legal age
B) young drivers were often bad drivers
C) the level of drinking increased in the 1960s
~~D)~~ the legal drinking age should be raised
24. Laws recently introduced in some states have _____.
A) reduced the number of convictions
~~B)~~ resulted in fewer serious accidents
C) prevented bars from serving drunken customers
D) specified the amount drivers can drink
25. Why is the problem of drinking and driving difficult to solve?
_____.
A) Because alcohol is easily obtained
B) Because drinking is linked to organized crime
~~C)~~ Because legislation alone is not sufficient
D) Because legal prohibition has already failed

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the following passage:

Geologists have been studying volcanoes for a long time. Though they have learned a great deal, they still have not discovered the causes of volcanic action. They know that the inside of the earth is very hot, but they are not sure exactly what causes the great heat. Some geologists have thought that the heat is caused by the great pressure of the earth's outer layers. Or the heat may be left from the time when the earth was formed. During the last sixty years scien-

tists have learned about radium, uranium, thorium (鈾), and other radioactive elements. These give out heat all the time as they change into other elements. Many scientists now believe that much of the heat inside the earth is produced by radioactive elements.

Whatever the cause of the heat may be, we do know that the earth gets hotter the farther down we dig. In deep mines and oil wells the temperature rises about 1°F , for each 50 feet. At this rate the temperature 40 miles below the earth's surface would be over $4,000^{\circ}\text{F}$. This is much hotter than necessary to melt rock. However, the pressure of the rock above keeps most materials from melting at their usual melting points. Geologists believe that the rock deep in the earth may be plastic, or putty-like. In other words, the rock yields slowly to pressure but is not liquid. But if some change in the earth's crust releases the pressure, the rock melts. Then the hot, liquid rock can move up toward the surface.

When the melted rock works its way close to the earth's crust, a volcano may be formed. The melted rock often contains steam and other gases under great pressure. If the rock above gives way, the pressure is released. Then the sudden expansion of the gases causes explosions. These blow the melted rock into pieces of different sizes and shoot them high in the air. Here they cool and harden into volcanic ash and cinders (熔岩渣). Some of this material falls around the hole made in the earth's surface. The melted rock may keep on rising and pour out as lava (熔岩). In this way, volcanic ash, cinders, and lava build up the cone-shaped mountains that we call volcanoes.

26. The subject of this passage is the A.

- ~~A~~) formation of volcanoes
B) results of volcanic action
C) work of geologists
D) causes of the earth's internal heat
27. The cause for the heat in the interior of the earth is C.
A) radioactive elements
B) the great pressure of the earth
~~C~~) not determined
D) the heat remaining from the formation of the earth
28. From the information given in the passage, most minerals would melt fastest B.
A) at 4,000° F. at sea level
B) at 4,000° F., 5,000 feet below sea level
C) at the exact center of the earth at 4,000° F
~~D~~) at 4,000° F., 5,000 feet above sea level
29. If the temperature at the earth's surface is twenty degrees Fahrenheit, the temperature in a coal mine 500 feet below the surface would, in degrees, be 4.
~~A~~) 30 B) 40 C) 50 D) 120

Questions 30 to 34 are based on the following passage:

Whether there are sailors who sail without charts is doubtful, but there certainly are travellers who prefer to journey with no map to guide them, and readers who are contemptuous of books about books. They gain no profit, they say, by looking at things through the eyes of others. But this impromptu (无准备的), uninstructed way of grasping at masterpieces in spontaneous leaps of feeling is but

a poor way of learning how to enjoy them. The first surprise and flush of prompt delight is, of course, of great, perhaps the greatest, value; but a true appreciation is based on something more than feeling; it demands that we should not only enjoy, but understand our pleasure, and make it food for thought; should learn the esthetic (审美的) reasons for it, and learn also all we can about the origins and environments of the monuments and masterpieces we gaze on. To understand them we must know their place in history, and their relative position among other masterpieces. And I at least find that my vision of the things I like is greatly enhanced and clarified by seeing them reflected in the luminous minds of other people. Esthetic appreciation is, luckily, a thing that can be communicated, can be learnt from others—the glow of it is a catching fire. How often an admiration spoken of by someone we admire—sometimes the mere mention of a preference—has opened for us the gate into a new world of beauty. And certainly the debt I owe to the great interpreters of literature is far too large to allow me to join in the common abuse of critics; they have given me ears, they have given me eyes, they have taught me—and have taught all of us really—the best way of appreciating excellence, and how and where to find it. How many sights unguided travellers pass by! How many beauties readers of great works will miss, if they refuse to read the books about them!

30. The main idea of the passage is that _____.

- A) we must get feelings from reading
- ~~B) we can get insight into books by reading others' interpretations of them~~
- C) we don't need a map to get the most from our travels

- D) we must study more in-depth about the books we read
31. Some people are contemptuous of books about books. This means _____.
- A) they are too lazy to read them
 - B) they are too busy to read them
 - C) they think it not pleasurable to read them
 - ~~D) they look with scorn at them~~
32. Which of the following is not mentioned by the author?
_____.
- ~~A) Students without instructors~~
 - B) Travellers without maps
 - C) Readers without commentaries
 - D) Sailors without charts
33. Reading an interpretation of a book can _____.
- A) make reading the book much easier
 - B) make reading the book more pleasurable
 - ~~C) make one more appreciative of the excellence of the book~~
 - D) make one become more full of feeling
34. The best title for this passage would be _____.
- A) Sailors Without Charts
 - B) A Poor Way of Learning
 - C) Food for Thought
 - ~~D) Books about Books~~

Questions 35 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Every profession or trade, every art, or every science has its technical vocabulary, the function of which is partly to designate