

盛凯林 柯应中 主编

新编

大学英语

六级考试模拟题



上海交通大学出版社

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内 容 提 要

本书是根据全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会制定的考试大纲及样题的要求编写的。全书共有 10 套模拟试题,每套分七个部分:听力理解(包括复合式听写)、阅读理解、英译汉、词汇、简短问答、改错和写作。另外,每套题后都附有参考答案和必要的提示,听力磁带由外籍英语教师录制,便于读者自测和自学。

本书注重实用,针对性强,是六级考生和广大英语爱好者必备的复习资料。

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前 言

本书是根据全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会制定的考试大纲及样题的要求编写的。本书的编者都是长期从事大学英语教学一线工作的骨干教师和研究人员。除主编外,编写人员有赵增虎、赵昉、王秋梅、高公社、王凤香和孙建华。经过大家对历次六级考试题进行的分析和归纳,并结合自己的教学经验拟定初稿,再经过多次试用、修订后,此书才得以与读者见面。

全书共有 10 套模拟试题,包括六级考试的各种题型。每套模拟题都分七个部分:第一部分为听力理解(包括复合式听写);第二部分为阅读理解;第三部分为英译汉;第四部分为词汇;第五部分为简短问答;第六部分为改错;第七部分为写作。我们把模拟试题中的词汇与《大学英语教学大纲》词汇表进行了对照,对题中影响理解的超纲词汇都加了汉语注解。此外,每套题后都附有参考答案和必要的提示,便于读者自测和自学。

本书命题类型分明,难度适中,试题具有新颖性、代表性,内容涵盖面广。有助于读者打下良好的语言基础,较快地提高语言技能,顺利通过六级考试。

本书的初稿承蒙上海交通大学卢国梁先生和吴银庚教授审阅和肯定。我们对他们的博识和独到见解表示钦佩,对他们热心和慷慨表示感谢。

在编写过程中参考了大量的英文原版书籍和现行部分教材,在此,对这些文献的作者谨表谢意。同时,真诚地希望读者和同行对书中可能出现的错谬之处给予批评、指正。

编 者

1998年4月

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Test One

Part I Listening Comprehension

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.

1. ☒ A. To book rooms.
☐ B. To buy suites.
☐ C. To visit some foreigners.
☐ D. To go to North America on April 26.
2. ☐ A. In an airplane. ☐ C. At an airport.
☐ B. At a railway station. ☐ D. At a luggage station.
3. ☐ A. He only wants to give the woman a warning.
☐ B. He has to buy a ticket to the woman.
☒ C. He has to give the woman a speeding ticket.
☐ D. He wants the woman to drive carefully in the future.
4. ☒ A. The man answered two questions correctly.
☐ B. The man can correct his mistake later.
☐ C. The man didn't begin his test on time.

- ☒ D. The man can't change his answers now.
5. ☒ A. In a hotel. C. In a hospital.
 B. In a restaurant. D. In a supermarket.
6. A. He had an argument with his girl friend.
 B. He was accidentally hit by his girl friend.
 C. He was blinded.
☒ D. He was hurt while playing basketball.
7. A. Emergency. C. Secret.
 B. Long distance. D. Important.
8. A. To New York. C. To London.
 B. To Paris. ☒ D. Back home.
9. ☒ A. Before ten. C. After ten.
 B. At ten. D. At night.
10. A. They were too long.
 B. They were too small.
 C. They were too bright in colour.
☒ D. She didn't like the style.

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 center.*

Passage 1

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

11. A. 17. C. 4.
 B. 20. D. 1.
12. A. China National Day.
 B. The birthday of the British King.

- C. The birthday of the British Queen.
- D. New Year's Day.
- 13. A. The Preparatory Committee of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.
- B. The Hong Kong government.
- C. Hong Kongers.
- D. The new Hong Kong government.

Passage 2

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

- 14. A. The National Weather Service.
- B. The author.
- C. Ski-resort owners.
- D. Snowbound people.
- 15. A. A few inches.
- C. One foot.
- B. Four feet.
- D. Two feet.
- 16. A. Dense fog.
- C. Mild.
- B. Freezing drizzle.
- D. Sunny and cold.

Passage 3

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

- 17. A. Eating out with friends.
- C. Discussing the meals.
- B. Paying for the meals.
- D. Going to cocktails.
- 18. A. Go to have lunch.
- C. Go to McDonald's.
- B. Pay for a meal by oneself.
- D. Go to Johnson's.
- 19. A. They hoped men to pay for all the meals.
- B. They used to expect men to invite them to parties.
- C. They used to pay for meals by themselves.
- D. They used to go Dutch.
- 20. A. Greeting each other.
- B. Asking where to go.
- C. Making the situation clear at the very beginning.
- D. Losing a face.

Section C Compound Dictation

Directions: *In this section you will hear a passage three times. During the first reading, you should listen carefully for a general idea of the whole passage. Then listen to the passage again. When the first part of the passage is being read, you should fill in the missing word during the pause at each blank. After listening to the second part of the passage you are required to write down the main points according to what you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read the third time you can check what you have written.*

Successful language learners are those who _____ a second language using it _____ and _____ for whatever purpose they have in mind. Now more and more people are interested in this _____ —“How to Be a Good Learner”. Some people can learn quite successfully in _____ school environments, while others find that learning occurs _____ if they place themselves in a _____ in which they must _____ in the second language.

Good language learners are curious about the new language and active searching for opportunities to use it. _____

_____.

Good language learners are not afraid of making errors, and actively seek information on the correctness and appropriateness of the second language. _____

_____.

Part II Reading Comprehension

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:

Fay Weldon's literary career now spans at least three media and must be one of the most prolific (多产的) in Britain. So far it adds up to eleven theatrical plays, twenty-two TV plays and seventeen novels, the most famous of which is "The Life and Loves of a She-Devil". This is the story of a betrayed wife, who instead of taking a knife to her husband has herself carved up by a plastic surgeon into a clone of her husband's "mistress".

This tale was later turned into a major Hollywood movie by Susan Seidelman, starring Meryl Streep and Roseanne Barr. Was Weldon's Hollywood sale of She-Devil dependent on having Susan Seidelman, director of *Desperately Seeking Susan*, as director? "Yes," she said, in an interview about the making of the film. "I could have sold it to John Huston, which gave me a choice between a more traditional Hollywood approach or having a new and different look."

Though Weldon did not write the script, she was invited to visit the New York set (布景). "They were nervous in case I rushed round the set screaming 'That's not what I wrote!' or 'Why are her shoes pink instead of green?' But I know enough not to do that. My theory is that the role of the adaptee is to rise from the grave every now and then crying 'Wonderful, wonderful.' Then to sink back again only coming out for the demonstration."

But she does have one careful doubt. "I suspect they're only filming half the book. It stops when the She-Devil has put her husband in prison, confounded (挫败) his mistress and is running a successful business." In the novel, the bad woman (i. e. the mistress) becomes good and the effort of being virtuous kills her, whereas the good woman (i. e. the wife) becomes bad, yet is saved. The film has an old-fashioned moral to it: "You can do it sister—but without the devil's assistance." Fay Weldon's habitual cynicism (愤世嫉俗) has given place to something that is "very warm to the heart".

But does Fay Weldon think there's enough material left to make a good film? A brief hesitation, then: "No. If it was me and the film came to an end halfway through the original story, it would need some other inner purpose. Narrative has to be more than mere progression and I suspect that this film will be just that. The bad mistress just gets her punishment."

21. What does the phrase "to rise from the grave" (para. 3) mean in the passage?
- ~~A.~~ Emerge from silence. C. Appear in the film.
B. Come out of the grave. D. Become famous.
22. What does the word "sister" in paragraph 4 mean?
- A. An older sister.
~~B.~~ An elder sister.
C. A woman with whom you feel some kind of link.
D. A woman who plays the leading role in the film.
23. What was the story originally meant to be?
- A. A film. C. A TV play.
~~B.~~ A book. D. A script.
24. What does the author say about the ending of the film?
- A. It was an old-fashioned style.
~~B.~~ It had a new and different look.

- C. It was wonderful.
 - D. It was very moral compared to the book.
25. Which of the following statements is Not True?
- A. The film took into account the audience's dislike of cynicism.
 - B. Fay Weldon felt that the film was very different from the book.
 - C. Fay Weldon felt that the film lacked some of the book's significance.
 - D. Fay Weldon was very satisfied with the way the book had been changed.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

"And if any of us comes to feel an urging to share our great secret with friends, or speak of it to anyone, we must say to ourselves, stop, and remember that *The Time Is Not Now*. The time will come later. We know that when we're fully enlightened, many of us will be sent out as teachers of spiritual light all over the world, so that this planet may be freed from its darkness and confusion."

"That's right," several of the group murmured.

"Now let's go on. Here is our first instruction. PURIFY COSMIC BODIES REREJECT AND AVOID DEAD FOOD MATTER. Have you got that? I'll read it again more slowly, so you can take it down." Verena did so. "You know we've heard something about this before. We've had leadings that one thing that's holding down our progress here, making us heavy spiritually, is that our earthly bodies are full of so much disintegrating(分解的, 崩溃的) dead food matter; and every day, every breakfast, lunch and supper, we're adding to that heavy weight."

"Now we can't go without material nourishment completely

yet, like our guides on Varna and other fully developed beings do. We're not progressed to anywhere near that level. But we do have to realise that some of the foods we've been taking into our bodies are automatically heavier than others; they drag us down much more. There's other things that aren't so harmful, because they contain natural life vibrations which are still emanating(发散,放射) after they're consumed into our bodies. Now I want to go into this in more detail. ”

26. The person speaking is _____.

- A. a person with a position of responsibility in an organized religion
- B. the leader of an informal religious group
- C. a school teacher
- D. the leader of a company

27. “us” and “we” (Para. 1) refer to _____.

- A. a family
- B. an educational group
- C. a sect(宗教)
- D. students

28. “PURIFY COSMIC BODIES REREJECT AND AVOID DEAD FOOD MATTER” is in capital letters because _____.

- A. the author thinks it is vitally important
- B. it is an instruction from the sect's holy book
- C. it is the voice of the sect's guide from another planet
- D. it is as important as the sect

29. “Natural life vibrations” (the third sentence of Para. 4) are _____.

- A. a well-known scientific phenomenon
- B. a little-known scientific phenomenon
- C. an imaginary phenomenon
- D. verena's peculiar term for something which is not scientific at all

30. “Our great secret” is to do with _____.

- A. the group's spiritual enlightenment
- B. the meetings of the group
- C. the source of darkness and confusion on the planet
- D. the connection between friends

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Van Meegeren was a Dutch art dealer and a minor artist, who remained in the Netherlands throughout the Second World War and German Occupation, following his trade as best as he could. After the war, he was accused as a collaborator(合伙勾结者), the evidence being that he had sold to Goering a masterpiece by Vermeer. The picture was undoubtedly among Goering's loot(赃物) and it had certainly been sold to him or his agents by Van Meegeren, so the case looked black. The dealer, however, pleaded not guilty, and his defence caused a considerable sensation. He claimed that instead of being condemned for collaboration with the enemy he should be commended for making fools of them, for, so far from the picture being painted by Vermeer, he had painted it himself.

His claim was greeted with considerable doubt; the picture had been guaranteed by leading art experts. Van Meegeren announced that if the court would order him to be provided in his prison with painting cloths, brushes, paint and a sufficiency of north light, he would be pleased to match the customer's sample by turning out another Vermeer on the same scale and with the same apparent authenticity(真实,可靠). And this is precisely what he did.

This brings me to Van Meegeren's question which has haunted me for decades. As it happens, he did not ask the question himself, though it contained what was obviously his view; it occurred in a play about the case, at one point at which Van Meegeren is reflecting on the fact that his picture was universally accepted as genuine until he himself proved that it was a copy. I quote Van

Meegeren's question from memory, but it went something like this:

"Yesterday this picture was worth millions of guilders, and experts and art lovers would come from all over the world and pay money to see it. Today it is worth nothing, and nobody would cross the street to see it free. But the picture has not changed. What has?"

The price of a picture is determined by supply and demand, so there is no clue there; certainly people will go and see a picture that has been sold for a record sum just because of the money it fetched, but they would go and see, for the same reason, a giant uncut diamond or for that matter a very large pile of bank notes. The beauty of a picture ought not to be in the eye of the beholder but that "ought" is a fat lot of use in the face of Van Meegeren's success. If we stood in front of his Vermeer and felt profoundly affected by the majesty and power of the scene, just why would we stop feeling such things if a news boy rushed into the gallery shouting that it had just been proved a copy?

31. Which of the following statements best sums up the author's general idea in the passage?

- A. Copies are immoral.
- B. There is a strong link between copies and fashions in art.
- ~~C. Aesthetic(美学的) judgement is subjective and unreliable.~~
- D. Copies are often as good as the original.

32. Which of the following sentences summarizes paragraph 4?

- A. The author tries to analyse why our judgement of a painting varies according to who we think painted it.
- B. The author tries to persuade people to sell the picture quickly.
- C. The author wants to show that experts often change their minds.
- D. People have different opinions toward the same picture.

33. What does the sentence "Goering's loot and it had certainly been sold to him or his agents by Van Meegeren, so the case looked black." (Para. 1) really mean?
- A. Goering was guilty of having the painting and a case was against him.
 - B. The painting was in Goering's possession and a strong case was against Van Meegeren.
 - ☒ C. The painting was part of van Meegeren's loot, which made Goering look guilty.
 - D. The painting was, for sure, part of Goering's loot, which made Van Meegeren look guilty.
34. Who is Vermeer?
- A. An art dealer.
 - B. Goering's collaborator.
 - C. Van Meegeren's collaborator.
 - D. A famous artist.
35. Which of the following statements is Not True?
- A. Van Meegeren was a Dutch art dealer.
 - B. The passage demonstrated that the experts can be wrong.
 - C. Van Meegeren's good copy was universally accepted as genuine at last.
 - D. The author expresses his doubt about the difference in artistic value between good copy and their originals.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Prices determine how resources are to be used. They are also the means by which products and services that are in limited supply are rationed among buyers. The price system of the United States is a very complex network composed of the prices of all the products bought and sold in the economy as well as those of a myriad (无数, 极大数量) of services, including labor, professions, transportation,