

大学英语六级模拟试题集

COLLEGE ENGLISH SIMULATED TEST—BAND SIX

马云霞

魏万德 马云霞 主编

汉工业出版社

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—— Band Six ——

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武汉工业大学出版社出版发行

武汉工业大学出版社印刷厂微机照排

湖北省宣恩县印刷厂印刷

*

开本:787×1092 毫米 1/16 印张:11.625 字数:265 千字

1992 年 3 月第 1 版 1992 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

印数:1—5000 册

ISBN 7-5629-0574-6/H·45

定价:5.50 元

前 言

大学英语六级测试(CET—6)是根据国家教委规定而组织的全国统一标准化考试。本书依照《大学英语六级考试大纲》的目的和要求,对近年来 CET—6 的进展情况进行了系统的分析,在总结多年来本科生及研究生英语教学及辅导工作经验的基础上编写而成。本书具有以下特点:

1. 内容丰富,材料新颖。所选的十套试题,注重知识性和科学性的统一,其主要材料均选自国内外最新资料及权威著作,具有一定的深度和广度。

2. 针对性强,收效神速。本书的模拟试题均严格参照考试大纲及样题进行编排,从而使读者在使用本书后,能迅速熟悉六级考试的内容及要求,掌握应试技巧,提高应试能力。

3. 方便实用。本书每套试题都配有语音正确、录音清晰的磁带。所有试题均给出参考答案,并附有听力材料及写作范文。除此以外,在统计分析等基础上,给出六级考试应掌握的词汇及短语。因而,本书不仅对本科生及研究生通过六级考试有直接参考价值,同时也适用于报考 EPT 和 TOFEL 的人员,以及其他人员的自测和自学之用。

4. 为了方便读者,凡在本书中超过大纲的词汇,均根据上下文作了相应的中文注释。

需要本书磁带的读者,请直接与武汉工业大学外语系资料室联系

在本书的编写过程中,我们得到了在武汉工业大学工作的外籍语言学家的全力协助。他们校审了全书并提出了宝贵意见。此外,程晏萍、卢尚善、赵兴烈和许之所也为本书的编写提供了一定的帮助。在此一并向他们表示衷心的感谢。

我们热诚地希望广大读者和外语界同仁不吝赐教。

编 者

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COLLEGE ENGLISH SIMULATED TEST (1)

--BAND SIX--

PAPER 1

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 center.

Example: You will hear:

You will read:

- a. 2 hours.
- b. 3 hours.
- c. 4 hours.
- d. 5 hours.

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

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 center.

1. a. What they thought of the reception.
b. What kind of coat the man should buy.
c. The dress one woman was wearing.
d. What clothes the man should wear.
2. a. His paper will be given last.
b. He didn't submit his paper.
c. He wasn't present at the conference.
d. The conference was called off.
3. a. He always asks questions when he's h
b. He never needs assistance.
c. He's seldom out of the house.
d. He doesn't do what he says he will.
4. a. Tailor. b. Sculptor. c. Gardener. d. Hairdresser.
5. a. He got some medicine for his foot.

- b. He was sick and couldn't stop.
 - c. He didn't buy anything.
 - d. He bought everything except the football.
6. a. She is ready to take the man to the museum.
 b. She wants to know if the museum is open.
 c. She has been disappointed by other museums.
 d. She knows the man has been to the museum.
7. a. He is surprised that Dan didn't fail.
 b. He is working especially hard on physics.
 c. He wonders how Dan's history course went.
 d. He wants to pass the management course.
8. a. The number is written on the desk.
 b. He should look up the number.
 c. He should use the phone on the desk.
 d. She always calls Maria.
9. a. She went to buy an ashtray. b. She got cash quickly.
 c. She has yet to be paid. d. She made a bet with him.
10. a. She can't tell whether the talk was good or not.
 b. Dr. Thompson can sell books on wildlife, too.
 c. The weather has been bad for local wildlife.
 d. Dr. Thompson didn't give a talk after all.

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.

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

11. a. How quartz sand is formed.
 b. How underground waters differ.
 c. How rain is formed.
 d. How water tables change over time.
12. a. Archaeology. b. Biology. c. Geology. d. Engineering.
13. a. The formation of sand dunes. b. The purification of water.
 c. The formation of limestone. d. The weathering of rocks.

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

14. a. It's not served in the dormitory.

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

- Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)**

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

'I only put it in my button-hole so as to clear the dinner-tray. There was so little room, what with the hot-cakes and champagne and the sweet salad and the tomato soup and the chicken Maryland and ice-cream...'

'What a terrible mixture. You should travel BOAC.'

'You didn't give me enough time, sir, to get a booking.'

'Well, the matter is rather urgent. You know our man in Havana has been turning out some pretty disquieting stuff lately.'

'He's a good man,' Hawthorne said.

'I don't deny it. I wish we had more like him. What I can't understand is how the Americans have not tumbled to anything there.'

'Have you asked them, sir?'

'Of course not. I don't trust their discretion(判断能力).'

'Perhaps they don't trust ours.'

21. According to the author, Hawthorne _____.

- a. has had a fairly comfortable voyage
- b. found his seat uncomfortable while over the sea
- ☒ c. had run into turbulence above the Azores
- d. was blown slightly off course while over the sea

22. Hawthorne is still wearing his tropical suit because _____.

- a. he was in Jamaica when he got the Chiefs message
- b. his flight had come straight into London airport
- ☒ c. he was in too big a hurry to put on more suitable clothes
- d. he would have taken too long to change

23. The limp mauve rag is _____.

- ☒ a. Hawthorne's handkerchief
- b. the menu from the airline dinner
- ☒ c. an orchid
- d. an empty cigarette packet

24. The Chief recommends that Hawthorne travel by BOAC because _____.

- ☒ a. the food is badly cooked on Pan American planes
- ☒ b. the menu Hawthorne describes is not well-chosen
- c. orchids do not improve the taste of a meal
- d. chicken Maryland and ice-cream sounds an unpleasant combination

25. The author implies that the Chief has called Hawthorne over because _____.

- a. a friend in Cuba had sent him some upsetting information
- b. he wants him to recruit more people like his Havana employee
- c. he doubts whether the Americans can be trusted to keep their mouths shut
- ☒ d. he wants more information about reports from the agent in Havana

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

The great advance in rocket theory 40 years ago showed that liquid-fuel rockets were far superior in every respect to the skyrocket with its weak solid fuel, the only kind of rocket then known. However, during the last decade, large solid-fuel rockets with solid fuels about as powerful as liquid fuels have made their appearance, and it is a favorite layperson's question to inquire which one is 'better.' The question is meaningless; one might as well ask whether a gasoline or a diesel engine is 'better.' It all depends on the purpose. A liquid-fuel rocket is complicated, but has the advantage that it can be controlled beautifully. The burning of the rocket engine can be stopped completely; it can be reignited when desired. In addition, the thrust can be made to vary by adjusting the speed of the fuel pumps. A solid-fuel rocket, on the other hand, is rather simple in construction, though hard to build when a really large size is desired. But once you have a solid-fuel rocket, it is ready for action at very short notice. A liquid-fuel rocket has to be fueled first and cannot be held in readiness for very long after it has been fueled. However, once a solid-fuel rocket has been ignited, it will keep burning. It cannot be stopped and reignited whenever desired (it could conceivably be stopped and reignited after a pre-calculated time of burning has elapsed) and its thrust cannot be varied. Because a solid-fuel rocket can be kept ready for a long time, most military missiles employ solid fuels, but human-piloted spaceflight needs the fine adjustments that can only be provided by liquid fuels. It may be added that a liquid-fuel rocket is an expensive device; a large solid-fuel rocket is, by comparison, cheap. But the solid fuel, pound per pound, costs about 10 times as much as the liquid fuel. So you have, on the one hand, an expensive rocket with a cheap fuel and on the other hand a comparatively cheap rocket with an expensive fuel.

26. The author feels that a comparison of liquid-and solid-fuel rockets shows that _____.
a. neither type is very economical
b. the liquid-fuel rocket is best
☒ c. each type has certain advantages
d. the solid-fuel rocket is best
27. The most important consideration for human-piloted space flight is that the (rocket) be _____.
a. inexpensive to construct
b. capable of lifting heavy spacecraft into orbit
☒ c. easily controlled
d. inexpensive to operate
28. Solid-fuel rockets are expensive to operate because of their _____.
a. size
☒ b. fuel
c. burning time
d. complicated engines
29. Which of the following statements is not characteristic of liquid-fuel rockets?
a. The fuel is cheap.
b. They can be stopped and ignited.
☒ c. They are cheap to build.
d. They must be used soon after fueling.

30. Which of the following describes the author's purpose in writing the above passage?

- ☒ a. To amuse and entertain. b. To question and criticize.
☒ c. To explain and inform. d. None of the above.

Questions 31 to 35 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 need not resemble closely the life that exists on earth. Mars looks like the only planet like ours could exist, and even this is doubtful. But there may be other kinds of life 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. Present-day 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 favorable 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 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 situation. 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 the 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(残遗种) 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.

31. What does the word 'cheer' (Para. 1) imply?

- 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.

32. Humans on Earth today are characterized by _____.

- ☒ a. their existence as free and separate beings

☒ their capability of living under favourable conditions

c. their great power and effectiveness

d. their strong desire for living in a close knit society

33. According to this passage, some people believe that eventually _____.

☒ human societies will be much more cooperative

b. man will live in a highly organized world

☒ machines will take control over man

☒ living beings will disappear from Earth

34. Even most imaginative people have to admit that _____.

☒ human societies are as advanced as those on some other planets

☒ planets other than Earth are not suitable for life like ours to stay

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

☒ organisms are more creative than machines

35. It seems that the writer _____.

☒ is interested in the imaginary life forms

☒ is eager to find a different form of life

☒ is certain of the existence of a new life form

☒ is critical of the imaginative people

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Induction is the kind of reasoning by which we examine a number of particulars or specific instances and on the basis of them arrive at a conclusion. The scientific method is inductive when the scientist observes a recurrent phenomenon and arrives at the conclusion or hypothesis that under certain conditions this phenomenon will always take place; if in the course of time further observation supports his hypotheses and if no exceptions are observed, his conclusion is generally accepted as truth and is sometimes called a law. In everyday living, too, we arrive at conclusions by induction. Every cat we encounter has claws; we conclude that all cats have claws. An acquaintance has, on various occasions, paid back money he has borrowed; we conclude that he is frequently out of funds but that he pays his debts. Every rose we smell is fragrant(香的); we conclude that all roses are fragrant. In each case we have reasoned inductively from a number of instances; we have moved from an observation of some things to a generalization about all things in the same category.

Deductive reasoning proceeds from the general to the particulars. From a general conclusion other facts are deduced. The validity of the deduction, naturally, depends on the truth of the initial conclusion. Because you know that penicillin is an effective weapon against infection, seeking a doctor to administer it to you if you have an infection is valid deductive reasoning.

You should also be aware that there is an induction-deduction cycle of reasoning. Sound conclusions reached through induction may in turn serve as the basis for deduction. For example, over many years the National Safety Council has kept careful records of the occurrence and circumstances of highway accidents and has reached the valid conclusion that the proportion of accidents to cars on

the road on holiday weekends is the same as the proportion on weekends that are not holidays. From this conclusion, arrived at inductively, you may deduce that you can travel safely by car to your grandmother's house next Thanksgiving. ¹³⁷⁰

36. According to the author, valid conclusions reached through induction should be _____.
a. ☒ applicable to all things of the same class ¹³⁷⁰
b. examined by a number of particulars again
c. used as the basis for deduction
d. suitable to explain all natural phenomena
37. The difference between induction and deduction is _____.
a. that the former is based on a law while the latter on facts ¹³⁷
b. ☒ one of point of departure
c. ☒ one of the conclusions about observed phenomena
d. in time order
38. The statement 'Drinking coffee in the evening always keeps me awake at night' is _____.
a. a conclusion reached on the basis of insufficient evidence
b. valid deductive reasoning
c. ☒ a generalization based on the same experience on separate evenings
d. a hypothesis that needs further observation
39. Which of the following conclusions can be used as the basis for deductive reasoning?
a. You can drive safely to your grandmother's house next Thanksgiving.
b. Playing football always results in injury
c. The topic sentence is the first sentence of the paragraph.
d. ☒ A thermometer measures temperature ¹³⁷⁰
40. What kind of reasoning does the author use to state his ideas in the last paragraph?
a. Induction
b. Deduction
c. ☒ Induction-deduction cycle
d. All of the above

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (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 center.

41. As a poet of the peasants, Burns has a special superiority ¹³⁷⁰ other poets.
a. to
b. against
c. out of
d. ☒ over
42. Lucretius ¹³⁷⁰ went through the possibilities in his mind.
a. went in for ¹³⁷⁰
b. ☒ went through ¹³⁷⁰ 搜查、检查、审查
c. went about
d. went on
43. The ratio of the work done by the machine ¹³⁷⁰ to the work done on it is called the efficiency of the machine.
¹³⁷⁰

- a. against. b. with c. to d. for
44. Understanding the cultural habits of another nation, especially one (containing as many different subcultures as the United States) is a complex task.
- a. one b. the one c. that d. such
45. There is not much time left, so I'll tell you about it in brief.
- a. in detail b. in brief c. in short d. in all
46. The students expected there more reviewing classes before the final exams.
- a. is b. being c. have been d. to be
47. Even if they are on sale, these refrigerators are equal in price to, if not more expensive than, at the other store.
- a. anyone b. the others c. that d. the ones
48. There is a real possibility that these animals could be frightened, a sudden loud noise.
- a. being there b. should there be c. there was d. there having been
49. There is no one in the world that has ever made mistakes.
- a. that ever made mistakes b. that has ever made mistakes c. that never makes mistakes d. that sometimes makes mistakes
50. The higher the standard of living, the greater the amount of goods consumed.
- a. greater is the amount of goods is consumed b. greater amount of goods consumed c. amount of goods is used is greater d. greater the amount of goods consumed
51. It was only when the unearthed pot was repaired by expert hands that its value and beauty were revealed to the eye.
- a. the unearthed pot was b. that the unearthed pot was c. when the unearthed pot was d. the unearthed pot if
52. A person's blood flows through a pipeline of vessels that, end to end, would stretch more than twice and a half times around the Earth at the equator.
- a. twice b. two and a c. two and d. twice and
53. The bank manager asked his assistant if it was possible for him to work out the investment plan within a week.
- a. work out b. put out c. make out d. set out
54. You can't be quite careful in making the decision as it was such a critical case.
- a. very b. quite c. too d. so
55. The main road through Pittsburgh was blocked for three hours today after an accident involving two trucks.
- a. connecting b. combining c. involving d. including
56. Up came the flowers, after the heavy rain.
- a. Up came b. Came up c. Upon came d. Came upon

57. Whenever we've needed him he's ... been always there to help.
 a. he's ... been b. he's ... being
 c. he'd ... been d. he'll ... be
58. The prime minister will be on the air at 9:15 p. m.
 a. on airs b. on the air c. in the air d. on air
59. This traditional entertainment for children in America has never, as far as I know, become popular in China.
 a. as far as b. as much
 c. to the extent that d. so long as
60. The school offered flexible courses for farmers, with more hours of study when farm work was not heavy.
 a. with b. without c. in d. for
61. In your first days at the school you'll be given a test to help the teachers to locate you to a class at your level.
 a. locate b. assign c. deliver d. place
62. Very few people understood his lecture, the subject of which was very obscure.
 a. obscure b. upsetting c. distant d. inferior
63. The drowning child was saved by Dick's prompt action.
 a. acute b. alert c. profound d. prompt
64. The oil shortage drove up the prices of chemical fertilizers on the world market.
 a. drove on b. drove up c. drove in d. drove off
65. He had a rather strong opinion on the subject.
 a. a rather strong opinion b. rather strong opinion
 c. rather the strong opinion d. the rather strong opinion
66. Part of the cost of many articles is taken as tax by the government on behalf of the community.
 a. in place of b. on account of
 c. in terms of d. on behalf of
67. America will never again have as a nation the spirit of adventure as it did before the West was settled.
 a. could b. was c. would d. did
68. Those who lie and cheat will never get away with it.
 a. get on with b. get back to
 c. get away with d. get off with
69. Children as old people do not like having their daily routine upset.
 a. habit b. routine c. practice d. custom
70. Of the immigrants who came to America in the first three quarters of the seventeenth century, the overwhelming majority was English.
 a. overflowing b. overtaking c. overloading d. overwhelming

overwhelming majority

PAPER 2

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 add a word, cross out a word, or change a word. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blanks provided. If you cross out a word, 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 literatures as a school subject are valid for (study) of television.

1. time/times/
age/period
2. /
3. the study

Many societies believe that a group of people is liable to make better decisions than individual. Just a glimpse at this idea will help us see ^{whether} if it is always true. Let's imagine that you are ^{who} a buyer ^{who} whom is about to make a very big buying decision. It would be out- and-out foolishness to make such decision quickly and thoughtlessly. You must evaluate the product you are considering ^{ing} buy and compare it with the price being asked for the product. You ask several companion for their advice. Products, as well as their prices, are not fixed, so your friends' experiences can be help. This example shows that, if a decision is complex and requires special knowledge or experience two or more people (a group) can make efforts that are collaborative. Also, ~~whether~~ the problem has only one correct solution, the group ~~do~~ does better. In the language terms of sociology, this types of problems are called 'determinate'. At the times, however, the topic under consideration is such that the problem has no one correct solution. The solution to this type of problem, which are known as 'indeterminate', does not necessarily depend on special experience or obedience on a set of rules. In this type of problem-solving situation, sociologists have not been able to measure the superiority of a group over an individual.

71. whether
72. who
73. buying
74. companions
75. helpful
76. _____
77. do
78. _____
79. is
80. _____

Part V Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition of no less than 120 words, based on the following title: A Revisit to My Old School.


A Revisit to My Old School

COLLEGE ENGLISH SIMULATED TEST (2)

— — BAND SIX — —

PAPER 1

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 center.

Example: You will hear:

You will read:

- a. 2 hours.
- b. 3 hours.
- c. 4 hours.
- d. 5 hours.

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

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 center.

1. a. Guard her apartment for her.
b. Move to the new high rise downtown.
c. Be on the lookout for an apartment for her.
d. Show her an apartment in the high rise.
2. a. She imagined herself skiing.
b. She went on a skiing trip.
c. She looked at Rob's pictures with the man.
d. She took some pictures of herself skiing.
3. a. At an airport. b. At a movie theater.
c. In a supermarket. d. At a hotel.
4. a. She made it herself.
b. She had an old one remade.
c. She bought it from the tailor.
d. She borrowed an old skirt and jacket.
5. a. That David is the best student in the class.