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最新 大学英语六级测试题集

UPDATED SIMULATED
COLLEGE ENGLISH
TEST BAND SIX

第二军医大学出版社

最新大学英语六级测试题集

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内 容 简 介

《最新大学英语六级测试题集》一书是根据1998年12月审定通过的大学英语教学大纲(修订本)和全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会新公布的六级考试新题型编写的一本测试辅导教材。本书旨在帮助已通过大学英语四级考试的考生尽快熟悉和适应新的考试题型,进一步提高他们的听力、阅读、写作和综合应用语言的能力和应试技能。希望通过阅读本书能达到考前强化训练的目的。

本书共分十套大学英语六级统考模拟试题。内容包括听力理解(听写填空、复合式听写)、阅读理解、词汇、简短回答、改错和作文等。全书根据当今先进的语言测试理论来设计命题,每套测试题均能全面、客观、真实地反映大学英语教学大纲以及新题型的精神,内容丰富新颖、题材广泛多样、实用性针对性强,是一本质量较高的测试辅导教材。

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Test 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. 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) At the office.

B) In the waiting room.

C) At the airport.

D) In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

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

1. A) He liked Bill's uncle.
B) He owed people money.
C) He helped other people during his travels.
D) He is still remembered by other people.
2. A) The man shouldn't use that pen any more.
B) The man shouldn't put that pen in his pocket.
C) She asks how many times she has warned the man.
D) She wants to know if the man has ever listened to her.
3. A) Surprised.
B) Shocked.
C) Sympathetic.
D) Suspicious.
4. A) He will help the woman to find her lunch box.
B) He has hid the lunch box somewhere near the station.

12. A) Doctors, lawyers or educators.
B) People without special training but with experience
C) "Dear Abby" and "Dear Ann Landers".
D) Housewives who are ready to tell their own experience of life.
13. A) She is one of the most famous writers of advice.
B) She is only ten years old.
C) She is commonly addressed as "Dear Angel".
D) She gives advice to young readers.

Passage Two

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

14. A) 1807. C) 1824.
B) 1817. D) 1828.
15. A) Because it took the author's great effort to write it.
B) Because it was the first dictionary of the English language written by an American.
C) Because it showed the difference between the American language and British English.
D) Because it was recognized as the authority for usage in the United States.
16. A) To demonstrate the distinct development of the English language in America.
B) To advance simplified spelling forms upon English models.
C) To respond to the need for a dictionary written by Americans themselves.
D) To make an influence on the English language.
17. A) Color instead of colour. C) Honor instead of honour.
B) Meter instead of metre. D) Center instead of centre.

Passage Three

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

18. A) Coach. C) Doctor.
B) Government official. D) Disabled person.
19. A) Stoke Mandeville. C) Rome.
B) London. D) Los Angeles.
20. A) The Games for the Disabled are held every four years in the same place as the normal Olympic Games.
B) The first Olympics for the Disabled were held in 1948 by Sir Ludwig Guttman.
C) The 1984 Wheelchair Olympic Games were held at Stoke Mandeville.
D) The International Olympic Committee contributed greatly to the development of the Olympics for the Disabled.

Part II 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.

As everyone knows, words constantly take on new meanings. Since these do not necessarily, nor even usually, take the place of the old ones, we should picture this process as the analogy of a tree throwing out new branches which themselves throw out subordinate branches. The new branches sometimes overshadow and kill the old ones but by no means always. We shall again and again find the earliest senses of a word flourishing for centuries despite a vast overgrowth of later senses which might be expected to kill them.

When a word has several meanings, historical circumstances often make one of them dominant during a particular period. Thus 'station' is now more likely to mean a railway-station than anything else; 'speculation' more likely to bear its financial sense than any other. Until this century 'plane' had as its dominant meaning 'a flat surface' or 'a carpenter's tool to make a surface smooth', but the meaning 'an aeroplane' is dominant now. The dominant sense of a word lies uppermost in our minds. Whenever we meet the word, our natural impulse is to give it that sense. We are often deceived. In an old author the word may mean something different.

We see good words or good senses of words losing their edge or more rarely getting a new edge that serves some different purpose. 'Verbicide,' the murder of a word, happens in many ways. Inflation is the commonest; those who taught us to say 'awfully' for 'very', 'tremendous' for 'great', and 'un-thinkable' for 'undesirable' were verbicides.

I should be glad if I sent any reader away with a sense of responsibility to the language. It is unnecessary to think we can do nothing about it. Our conversation will have little effect, but if we get into print — perhaps especially if we are leaders — writers or reporters — we can help to strengthen or weaken some disastrous words, can encourage a good and resist a bad Americanism. For many things the press prints today will be taken up by a great mass of people in a few years.

21. According to the author, the earliest senses of a word _____.

- A) are invariably overshadowed and killed by the later senses in due course
- B) can survive for hundreds of years in spite of an overgrowth of later senses
- C) will be flourishing if they constantly take on new meanings
- D) are expected to be replaced with the overgrowth of later senses

22. The second paragraph is written to show that the dominant meaning _____.

- A) lies uppermost in our minds
- B) depends on the sense our natural impulse gives to it

- C) varies from time to time
D) is determined by historical circumstances at a particular time
23. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
A) A word has several dominant meanings during a particular period.
B) Words sometimes mean something different from their dominant meanings.
C) When we meet a word, we often neglect its dominant sense.
D) The dominant sense of a word may not be accurate in our minds.
24. Good words and good senses of words are losing their edge because _____.
A) misusers of words are found everywhere
B) words are getting a new edge for different purposes
C) inflation happens in many ways
D) verbicides tend to say "awfully" for "very"
25. In the last paragraph, the author thinks that _____.
A) we can do nothing to strengthen or weaken some disastrous words unless we get into print
B) readers should take responsibility for the language they use
C) our conversation has little effect on the situation because we haven't got into print
D) a great mass of people will accept what the press prints so that we can encourage the good and resist the bad Americanism

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

A good way to keep cool in the summer, at least in theory, might be to have a certain amount of winter stored up and ready to use whenever it was needed. Strictly speaking, of course, this is impossible, but scientists are now exploring the possibilities of an air-conditioning system that, in a way, uses the extremes of winter to moderate the extremes of summer.

The idea involves burying a large insulated tank a few feet underground and using a system of heat exchanger pipes to connect it to the air above. When the air temperature drops below freezing, fluid flowing inside the pipes would cool the water in the tank to the freezing point. When enough ice had formed on the portions of the pipes inside the tank, the ice would break off and float to the top of the tank, and another piece of ice could begin forming. A properly sized tank would nearly fill with ice during the winter.

In the summer, ice and cool water in the tank could be pumped into the home for air conditioning. In the winter, the system just sits there and makes ice.

Perhaps the biggest stumbling block to such a system, outside of the cost of buying and burying the tank, is finding the right design and the right cooling fluid for the heat exchanger pipes. The pipes must be designed so that when filled with a working fluid they let heat flow from the tank to the cold environment in the winter, but not from the environment to the tank in the summer. The most likely cooling fluid seems to be ammonia.

During the winter, ammonia vapor in the upper end of the pipes would cool, condense, and flow down the pipes to the bottom. As the chilled ammonia absorbs warmth from the water, the water freezes

and the ammonia vaporizes, rising to the top of the pipes and starting the cycle again. In the summer, the system does not work in reverse because the ammonia remains vaporized throughout the pipes and does not circulate.

26. This passage presents us a new idea about _____.
- A) finding an efficient and economical air-conditioning system
 - B) establishing an underground air-conditioning system
 - C) storing winter cold for use in summer
 - D) ammonia being used as a cooling fluid in an air-conditioning system
27. The working principle of the new air-conditioning system is that _____.
- A) the cold air outside freezes the water a few feet underground
 - B) a large tank with heat exchanger function is buried underground
 - C) the cold air temperature cools the water inside the pipes to the freezing point
 - D) ice fills an underground insulated tank by heat exchanger pipes
28. One of the technical problems the scientists will have to solve in developing the new system is _____.
- A) how to make enough ice underground
 - B) how to insulate the tank so as to keep the temperature
 - C) how to install the whole device underground
 - D) how to design the right heat exchanger pipes for the system
29. Ammonia is most likely to be chosen as a working fluid in the system because it _____.
- A) condenses when cooled and vaporizes when heated
 - B) vaporizes when cooled and condenses when heated
 - C) lets heat flow from the tank to the cold environment in the summer
 - D) lets heat flow from the environment to the tank in the summer
30. If the idea comes true, people _____.
- A) may use a bit of winter's chill to help them survive a hot summer
 - B) can store up enough winter cool for use throughout the year
 - C) can make full use of winter cold to preserve food in the summer
 - D) will get the most efficient and economical air-conditioning device

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following questions.

Urban life has always involved a balancing of opportunities and rewards against dangers and stress; its motivating force is, in the broadest sense, money. Opportunities to make money mean competition and competition is stressful; it is often at its most intense in the largest cities, where opportunities are greatest. The presence of huge numbers of people inevitably involves more conflict, more travelling, the overloading of public services and exposure to those deviants and criminals who are drawn to the rich pickings of great cities. Crime has always flourished in the relative anonymity of urban life, but today's ease of movement makes its control more difficult than ever; there is much evidence that its extent had a direct relationship to the size of communities. City dwellers may become trapped in their homes by the fear of

crime around them.

As a defence against these developments, city dwellers tend to use various strategies to try and reduce the pressures upon themselves; contacts with other people are generally made brief and impersonal; doors are kept locked; telephone numbers may be ex-directory; journeys outside the home are usually hurried, rather than a source of pleasure. There are other strategies too which are positively harmful to the individual; for example, reducing awareness through drugs or alcohol. Furthermore, all these defensive forms of behaviour are harmful to society in general; they cause widespread loneliness and destroy the community's concern for its members. Lack of informal social contact and indifference to the misfortunes of others, if they are not personally known to oneself, are amongst the major causes of urban crime.

Inner areas of cities tend to be abandoned by the more successful and left to those who have done badly in the competitive struggle or who belong to minority groups; these people are then geographically trapped because so much economic activity has migrated to the suburbs and beyond.

Present-day architecture planning has enormously worsened the human problems of urban life. Old-established neighbourhoods have been ruthlessly swept away, by both public and private organizations, usually to be replaced by huge, ugly, impersonal structures. People have been forced to leave their familiar homes, usually to be rehoused in tower blocks which are drab, inconvenient, and fail to provide any setting for human interaction or support. This destruction of established social structures is the worst possible approach to the difficulties of living in a town or city. Instead, every effort should be made to conserve the human scale of the environment, and to retain familiar landmarks.

31. The best title of the passage would be _____.
- A) Stress Imposed upon City Dwellers
 - B) Strategies to Reduce Urban Pressures
 - C) Human Problems of Urban Life
 - D) Importance of Social Structure
32. Which of the following sentences can serve as the main idea of the first paragraph?
- A) Money is the source of many social ills in cities.
 - B) Urban life is full of opportunities, competition and stress.
 - C) Huge numbers of people are responsible for city problems.
 - D) Crime has a direct relationship to the size of communities.
33. In the author's opinion, the defensive efforts made by city dwellers are _____.
- A) contributory to much of their trouble
 - B) harmful to various strategies to reduce their pressures
 - C) positive to the society and the individual
 - D) effective in improving the quality of their urban life
34. The people living in inner cities are those who _____.
- A) are engaged in so much economic activity in inner cities
 - B) are reluctant to migrate to the suburbs and beyond
 - C) are content with their competitive urban life
 - D) are forced to stay in inner cities by the circumstances in which they live

35. It is evident that the author is in favour of _____.

- A) carrying out the present-day architecture planning
- B) preserving established social structures
- C) directing development efforts to inner areas of cities
- D) supporting both public and private organizations

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following questions.

Short kids don't have it easy. They are pitied by playmates and picked on by bullies. More worrisome to some parents, short kids often grow up into short adults. Today many unhappy youngsters and their families have their hopes pinned on what is known as a medical fix to the problem: injections of a synthetic human growth hormone (HGH). But efforts to test the drug have exploded into a medical and ethical controversy in the U.S.. The chief issue: Can an experiment that gives healthy children a drug simply to change their looks be justified?

The debates flared anew last week when two organizations — the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine and the Foundation on Economic Trends — piled suit to halt a U.S. National Institutes of Health study that would give HGH to 80 boys and girls. The youngsters' pituitary glands produce typical amounts of HGH, and the children are within the normal height range for their ages of nine to fifteen, but they are shorter than average. The study had been suspended a year ago after the two groups accused the agency of violating U.S. government regulations governing research with healthy children, but was resumed recently following a recommendation from a NIH advisory panel.

Federal rules require that research pose only a minimal potential risk to youngsters and provide important information about medical condition. The study doesn't qualify the groups' charge. They claim that HGH therapy may increase the chance of developing cancer. Moreover, shortness is not a medical condition but a social problem. "There is no physical risk to being short," declares Dr. Neal Barnard of the Physicians Committee. Adds the foundation's Jeremy Rifkin: "NIH can't experiment on healthy kids if there is no medical problem."

NIH's independent advisory panel concluded otherwise. One reason offered for pressing forward with the study is that as many as 10,000 healthy youngsters have already been treated with HGH by physicians, despite lack of information about its long-term safety or efficacy. While the panel conceded that being short is not a medical disorder, it can make some things harder to do and cause psychological problems. There is heightism in our society. NIH estimates that 100,000 U.S. children could receive HGH if it proves effective.

That possibility infuriates critics, who argue that the healthier approach would be to take the stigma out of being short. Instead, says Barnard, the NIH is legitimizing bias by implicitly telling kids they are not adequate as they are.

36. The study on HGH therapy was brought to a halt because it _____.

- A) gave rise to a medical and ethical controversy
- B) failed to satisfy the requirements of federal rules
- C) posed a potential risk to short youngsters

- D) only changed short kids' looks without improving height
37. Which of the following is not the argument against HGH therapy for short kids?
- A) No experiment is allowed on healthy kids.
 B) Being short is not a medical disorder.
 C) The therapy has not yet proved effective.
 D) The therapy may cause cancer.
38. The most important argument for HGH therapy is that _____.
- A) short kids suffer serious inferiority complex
 B) short kids are discriminated against in the society
 C) shortness has become a social problem
 D) 100,000 U.S children are waiting for HGH treatment
39. According to those who are against HGH therapy, a better solution to the shortness problem is to _____.
- A) develop the healthier approach for short kids
 B) fight against any bias towards short kids
 C) take the disgrace out of being short
 D) tell short kids that they are not adequate as they are
40. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for this passage?
- A) HGH Experiment on Short Kids
 B) Solution to the Problems of Short Kids
 C) Controversy on HGH Therapy for Short Kids
 D) Effects of HGH Therapy for Short Kids

Part III 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.

41. The _____ looks like Rembrandt, but it won't fool the experts.
- A) alternative
 B) recreation
 C) substitute
 D) duplicate
42. The big drought resulted in wide-spread famine, since there were almost no harvests for four _____ years.
- A) continuous
 B) progressive
 C) successive
 D) following
43. Mary is constantly in debt for she has developed the habit of living out of her _____.
- A) minds
 B) means
 C) ways
 D) hands

44. He has written several books to _____ the people of the United States with the culture of China.
- A) introduce C) recommend
B) acquaint D) acknowledge
45. Though more and more women are entering the legal profession, they are still very much in a _____ .
- A) shortage C) scarcity
B) minority D) rarity
46. The newly elected chairman angrily complained of his _____ , who had left everything in a mess.
- A) successor C) descendent
B) ancestor D) predecessor
47. Since the couple couldn't _____ their differences , they decided to get a divorce.
- A) reduce C) rectify
B) reconcile D) remove
48. It snowed incessantly for ten days and the town was _____ cut off from the outside world.
- A) virtually C) gradually
B) actually D) evidently
49. Homesickness, a way that affects everyone at some time or other in his life, is especially _____ among soldiers stationed abroad.
- A) dominant C) abundant
B) prevalent D) inherent
50. He showed a complete _____ for the advice of the elders.
- A) disregard C) neglect
B) ignorance D) indifference
51. With the decreasing demand for coal, many thousands of miners may become _____.
- A) unnecessary C) excessive
B) redundant D) surplus
52. People living in big cities, such as Chicago, do feel now and then that their security is somewhat _____ .
- A) delicate C) crisp
B) fragile D) feeble
53. The poor couple could not even rent a house like that, _____ buy it.
- A) much more C) not mention
B) less likely D) let alone
54. Jobs are hard to _____ with so many people out of work.
- A) get by C) go for
B) come by D) look after
55. He _____ a small fortune when his uncle died.

- A) came up with C) came out of
B) came in for D) came near to
56. My mother likes to _____ the washing with her hands to get out as much water as possible.
A) stretch C) clutch
B) wrench D) pinch
57. We shall probably never be able to _____ the exact nature of sub-atomic particles.
A) ascribe C) ascertain
B) assert D) assess
58. He is such a sensible person that nothing ever _____ his attention.
A) misses C) evades
B) escapes D) slips
59. Once he has set his mind on a course of action, he is not to be _____ out of it.
A) spoken C) told
B) said D) talked
60. The two authors _____ in writing a book on communicative strategies.
A) contributed C) collaborated
B) consolidated D) coordinated
61. The truck driver violated the traffic regulations, so obviously he was at _____ in the accident.
A) mistake C) fault
B) blame D) error
62. The pre-reading activities prompt the students to _____ the main contents of the text.
A) participate C) anticipate
B) evaluate D) estimate
63. Since he was attacked on a dark, misty night, he could give only a _____ description of the assailant.
A) vague C) rough
B) faint D) obscure
64. We need one hundred more signatures before we take the _____ to the governor.
A) profile C) petition
B) premise D) protect
65. Iced tea will _____ your thirst on hot days.
A) cure C) prevent
B) heal D) quench
66. A variety of courses are offered to _____ the students' background knowledge of the English-speaking country.
A) enrich C) enhance
B) ensure D) enlighten
67. As the fat man sat down, the folding chair _____ under him, with a loud noise of tearing canvas.

Questions:

- S1. Why do many parents greet their children's teenage years with needless dread ?
_____.
- S2. According to Steinberg, adolescence is a time during which _____
_____.
- S3. Howard and Steinberg caution parents not to resort to suppression because they fear that it may result
in _____.
- S4. What does Howard mean by saying "Parents who expect teenage rebellion may actually stir it up" ?
_____.
- S5. The author tries to convey to the parents the idea that they should _____
_____.

Part V Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: *In this part, you will have 30 minutes to write a composition based on the following questions. Your composition should contain at least 120 words.*

Some people think a hospital is a good place for a dying patient to spend his remaining time. Other people believe it is home. What's your opinion? Explain why.