

大学英语六级考试 全卷题集详解

主编 杨茂宗 副主编 胡友珍 李鲁平

紧扣最新考试大纲

新老题型一网打尽

重点难点详细解析

实战演练必备之选

含录音带四盘



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大学英语六级考试

全卷题集详解

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前 言

国家教委正式公布了英语四、六级统考采用的四种新题型: Spot Dictation (听写填空), Compound Dictation (复合式听写), Translation from English into Chinese (英译汉), Short Answer Question (简短回答问题)。每次统考除传统题型外,新题型交替出现,从而加大了考题难度。为了帮助应试者尽快熟悉并适应题型变化,我们依据最新考试大纲和英语四、六级考试委员会关于“四、六级考试有重大调整”的精神编写成了《大学英语六级考试全题集详解》一书。本书共 10 个 Test, 每个 Test 包括所有新题型和传统题型,且有难点、重点、语言点详解,使读者知其然,知其所以然,尽快提高英语水平和应试能力。每个 Test 都附有全部答案、书后附录有写作范文、全部听力材料的录音文本;美音录音磁带。

根据多年的教学经验,综合模拟的题型要多样化,力求内容丰富,信息量大,全面系统,具有实用性和科学性,应独具特色。同时,还要考虑学生做模拟试题和在考场上做正式试题时的心理平衡因素,宜从难从严地加强实战训练。学生应有高标准的要求,有强烈的求知欲;多读多做,善于攻关。只有这样,学生在考场上的情绪才能稳定,达到心理平衡,才能取得好成绩。

在美、英、法、德、澳等国,凡是名牌大学都十分重视学生的求知之道,尤其是 CCT (Critical and Creative Thought “批评和创造性思维”), 因为这是做学问、求知识的方法论。CCT 要求学生面对挑战应有充分的心理准备,还可以主动地迎接挑战。学习科学并非一条路,而应是百花齐放,殊途同归。学习也好,考试也好,都不应当陷入思维的定势。因此,我们在编写本书时就部分地打破了大学英语六级考试样题的框框,但紧扣最新考试大纲,其目的在于

拓展智力,扩大视野,广泛猎取,使语言基础更加牢固,运用技巧更加熟练,从而获得并发展 CCT,最终达到提高英语水平和应试能力的预期效果。

本书由杨茂宗教授任主编,胡友珍和李鲁平副教授任副主编,路珂教授审订。

编委会
2001年5月

使用说明

1. 每个 Test 包括所有新题型和传统题型,其中主观题有四道:Compound Dictation, Translation, Short Answer Question 和 Writing,其余为客观题。我们编书时打破了样题的固定模式,编成了全卷模拟试卷;Spot Dictation 和 Compound Dictation 没有单独列项,而是包括在 Listening Comprehension 中。本书中的每个 Test 难度较大,分量较重,限时 175 分钟完成。请严格在规定时限内进行实战训练,且勿放任自流。每完成一个 Test 都要进行分数评估。

2. 听力按正式考试要求朗读。使用时,要听清楚 Directions,按要求完成各项考题,不要随意改变顺序。

3. 先完成每个 Test 的全部考题,再参阅答案进行分数评估,最后阅读 Note(注释),明确做错题的原因。请严格遵守这种程序。

4. 要求在 30 分钟内完成短文写作,然后或交给老师批改,或自己参照范文纠正错误,自己评分。

5. 在 Part II (Error Correction 中),与题号对应的那一行有一个错,找出并改正后必须与上下文的意思一致。

6. 为了缩短篇幅,只有 Test One 的 Listening Comprehension 中录入了 Directions,以下各 Test 中均省略。读者听音时务必注意。

7. 新题型交替出现,但本书中的每个 Test 均有四种新题型。我们的目的有三:加大实战难度,考场上少失误;帮助应试者尽快熟悉并适应新题型。展望新世纪,大学生的英语水平将有很大提高,统考命题将有较大难度。

编委会

2001 年 5 月

九种题型名称、题目数量、计分和考试时间

卷别	序号	各部分名称	题号	题目数	计分	考试时间
	I	Listening Comprehension	1 - 20 (Section A, B)	20 题	20 分	20 分钟
			30 - 40 (Section C, D)	10 题	10 分	10 分钟
				10 题	10 分	15 分钟
	II	Reading Comprehension	41 - 60	20 题	40 分	35 分钟
	III	Translation	61 - 65	4 ~ 5 题	10 分	15 分钟
	IV	Vocabulary and Structure	66 - 95	30 题	15 分	20 分钟
	V	Error Correction	96 - 105	10 题	10 分	15 分钟
	VI	Short Answer Question	106 - 110	5 题	10 分	15 分钟
	VII	Writing	110 (111)	1 题	15 分	30 分钟
			合计	111 题 (111)	140 分	175 分钟

编委会

2001 年 5 月

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Simulated College English Tests

(Band Six)

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. 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 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.

1. A. He is missing. B. He's had an accident.
C. He's playing with his friend. D. He's absent-minded.
2. A. English 625 B. History 471
C. English 471 D. History 625
3. A. She doesn't have class B. at 8: 00
C. at 9: 00 D. at 10: 00
4. A. That he is in the army. B. That he doesn't like cars.
C. That he is a car salesman. D. That he can fix her car.
5. A. at home B. at Bill's home
C. at the office D. in the hospital
6. A. That Emily won't come.

- B. That Emily will be late.
 - C. That Emily doesn't want to come.
 - D. That Emily will come at 8: 00.
7. A. one dozen B. two dozen
C. three dozen D. four dozen
 8. A. Completed her work. B. Made signs for Dr. Borden.
C. Taught the last class. D. Corrected one of the essays.
 9. A. Present a new theory to the class.
B. Read more than one article.
C. Read the book thoroughly.
D. Write a better article for class.
 10. A. The woman is taking Francis' place at work.
B. Francis and the woman are working together today.
C. The woman is expecting to take today off.
D. Francis asked if the woman was sick.

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 – 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A. to debate philosophies of childreading
B. to propose an educational award
C. to analyze a writing system
D. to discuss an individual's achievements

12. A. as intelligent B. as tall
C. as typical D. as old
13. A. Teach it to his daughter.
B. Learn other languages.
C. Write in his native language.
D. Become a Cherokee leader.

Passage 2

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

14. A. the first Monday in September
B. the fourth Tuesday in December
C. the second Thursday in December
D. the fourth Thursday in November
15. A. Independence Day B. New Year's Eve
C. Christmas D. Easter
16. A. They celebrate it with fireworks.
B. They dye eggs bright colors.
C. They dance and sing.
D. They have picnics.

Passage 3

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

17. A. two jobs at the same time
B. one job in a bookstore
C. one job in a company
D. no one
18. A. in a butcher's B. in a fruit shop
C. in a chemist's D. in a bookstore
19. A. complicated jobs B. dangerous jobs
C. only the simplest jobs D. delicate jobs
20. A. She was frightened at seeing so many patients.

- B. She was frightened at thought of operation.
- C. She was frightened of the nurse.
- D. She was frightened to stay at the hospital alone.

Section C: Spot Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage of about 120 words three times. The passage is printed on your ANSWER SHEET with about 50 words missing. First, you will hear the whole passage from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it. Then, in the second reading, you will hear a signal indicating the beginning of a pause after each sentence, sometimes two sentences or just part of a sentence. During the pause, you must write down the missing words you have just heard in the corresponding space on the ANSWER SHEET. There is also a different signal indicating the end of the pause. When you hear this signal, you must get ready for what comes next from the recording. You can check what you have written when the passage is read to you once again without the pauses.

Bob Dylan emerged from the popular folk movement (21) _____. His first two albums appeared in those years and (22) _____. This was helped (23) _____ and by record sales both (24) _____. The boost of Dylan's fame was accompanied (25) _____ which became increasingly (26) _____. As early as 1962, Dylan became known for the quality and abundance (27) _____, in which his material has (28) _____ and has always involved protest against (29) _____, _____. These elements have made him (30) _____ in the history of rock.

Section D: 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.

Several people from our school are going to a conference on education. They will meet with people from other schools to discuss the (31) of education. A person who (32) any kind of group at a conference is called a (33). Delegates are (34) in different ways. Sometimes they are (35) by the leader of the group. Our delegates were (36). That is, everybody in our school (37), and the people who received the most votes were sent to the conference. This is the (38) way of choosing delegates, where everyone votes, and where everyone's vote has equal worth.

Just before the delegate left for the conference, all the students met in the gymnasium. This is called an assembly, when all the members of a group meet together. (39). However, they do not have to do as we recommended. (40).

Part II Reading Comprehension 2

Directions: There are four reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions. For each question there are four suggested 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.

Questions 41 – 45 are based on the following passage:

A university student in Nairobi, Kenya, was stopped for a traffic violation the other day. The policeman took out his ticket book and asked, "What tribe are you of?" In Lusaka, Zambia, a young man applying for a job was told to see the manager. He leaned over the receptionist's desk and asked, "What tribe is he of?" When the receptionist told him that the manager was a Mashona, the applicant replied, "Then I'll never get the job."

This phenomenon is called tribalism. There are more than 2,000 tribes in black Africa. Each has its own language, customs, names, and physical characteristics that make its members almost immediately recognizable to a person from another tribe. To the Westerner, tribalism is one of the most difficult of African customs to understand. It makes many people think of savagery, warfare, or old – fashioned customs.

However, to most Africans, tribalism simply means very strong loyalty to one's ethnic group. It is a force that can be both good and bad. By definition tribalism means sharing of benefits among members of the extended family. It makes sure that a person is taken care of by his own group. To give a job to a fellow tribesman is not wrong; it is an obligation. Similarly, for a politician or military leader, it is considered good common sense to choose his closest advisers from people of his own tribe. This ensures security, continuity, authority. Tribal loyalty may mean a quick promotion – from sergeant to captain, from clerk to manager – within a very short time.

Modern African politicians publicly speak out against tribal divisions. Yet it remains perhaps the most powerful force in day-to-day African life. As evidence of tribalism, in 1977 in Kenya, president Jomo Kenyatta's Kikuyu tribe controlled business and politics. Eight of

the 21 cabinet posts, including the most important four, were filled by Kikuyus. In Uganda in the same year, the president's small Kakwa tribe filled almost all the highest government and military positions. In Angola, Ethiopia, and Nigeria, the fighting in the past ten years can be partly explained by disagreements among tribes.

One country that has largely avoided tribal problems is Tanzania. Some observers say this is partly because Tanzania has so many tribes (about 120) that none has been able to become a major force.

41. In paragraph 1 "What tribe are you of?" and "What tribe is he of?" are

- A. not unusual problems.
- B. not unimportant problems.
- C. the unimportance of tribalism.
- D. the importance of tribalism.

42. In paragraph 2, "It makes people think of old-fashioned customs." "It" refers to

- A. tribalism.
- B. tribal.
- C. black Africa.
- D. westerner.

43. According to paragraph 3, the definition of tribalism is

- A. caring for the tribesmen's safety.
- B. giving a job to a fellow tribesman.
- C. sharing of benefits among members of the extended family.
- D. a force that can be both good and bad.

44. In terms of paragraph 3, "a person is taken care of by his own tribe" means

- A. to give a job to a fellow tribesman.
- B. to choose close advisers from one's tribe.
- C. to ensure security, continuity and authority.
- D. both A and B.

45. In paragraph 4, "the most important four" refers to
- A. cabinet posts.
 - B. businesses.
 - C. Kikuyus.
 - D. both A and C.

Questions 46 – 50 are based on the following passage:

Franklin was always trying to answer the question; what makes things act the way they do? At that time learned men were puzzled about electricity. They wondered whether it was in some way like the lightning in a thunderstorm. It might be, but how could you prove it? You know how Ben Franklin proved it – by coaxing some electricity down his kite string. That act made him famous in America and Europe. But of course Franklin did not stop there. He found a way to make the knowledge useful; he invented the lightning rod.

Franklin would gladly have spent the rest of his days in quiet study and research. But he was a very important person now, and the country needed him for public service.

Disagreement between the colonies and the British was becoming quite serious. Pennsylvania needed a representative in England. Would Dr. Franklin accept the post? He would. He went to London and stayed there for more than ten years. He did his best and may have helped to delay the war. But both sides were too angry to reach agreement. Franklin returned home just as the Revolutionary War began, arriving in time to sign the Declaration of Independence.

He was now seventy years old, and his health was not good. He would gladly have settled down at home. But America needed help from France to carry on the war, and she asked Dr. Franklin to win this help. He answered, "I am like a worn-out piece of carpet. If there is one corner left which can be useful to my country, I will be honored."

His first step was to turn over all his money as a loan to Con-

gress. He wanted to prove his faith in the new American government and encourage others to support it. Then he set sail for France.

In Paris, Franklin was warmly welcomed. Although he was a simple man, he was a shrewd diplomat. He spoke very poor French; but he always chose the right words for the occasion. He finally persuaded King Louis of France to declare war on England. That was an important achievement. It was only with the aid of the French fleet that Washington was able to win the war and American independence.

Benjamin Franklin returned to America. He was very old now, and in poor health. But still he did not settle down and retire to his comfortable home. He sat through the long arguments on the terms of the Constitution. Twice, the meetings would have failed if he had not helped the delegates to agree.

Ben Franklin died in 1790 at the age of eighty-four. He had spent all his adult life helping people. Years before, he had told his mother that that was his aim. When he died he did not want people to say, "He died a rich man." All he hoped was that people would remember him and say, "He led a useful life."

46. Franklin's experiment with the kite proved that

- A. electricity exists.
- B. electricity and lightning are the same.
- C. lightning is dangerous.
- D. lightning is safe.

47. Franklin went into public service because he

- A. wanted to prove a theory.
- B. felt it was his duty.
- C. had done what he planned in science.
- D. tried to inquire into a matter.

48. Franklin went to France for the purpose of