

# 六级全真模拟试卷(1)

## Part 1 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 center.

**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 center.

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

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. A) He decided not to go to New York.                         | B) He won an award recently.             |
| C) They are going to organize a dinner.                         | D) No one expected him to move.          |
| 2. A) That Joe bought Fred's car.                               | B) That the man is joking.               |
| C) That Fred's car is not good.                                 | D) That the man wants Jack's car.        |
| 3. A) Repair the other door.                                    | B) Visit some ruins.                     |
| C) Have an outdoor party.                                       | D) Catch a Saturday train.               |
| 4. A) \$ 150.   | B) \$ 175.                               |
|   | C) \$ 200.                               |
|   | D) \$ 225.                               |
| 5. A) The man shouldn't expect her to go along.                 |  |
| B) She doesn't think she has enough money.                      |  |
| C) She'll go even though the movie is over.                     |  |
| D) The man should count the number of people going.             |  |
| 6. A) He should look for a battery at the drugstore.            |  |
| B) The drugstore may not be open at this hour.                  |  |
| C) He should have tried the radio earlier.                      |  |
| D) She doesn't know how to open the radio.                      |  |
| 7. A) Moving into a different office in the department.         |  |
| B) Taking a day off from studying.                              |  |
| C) Joining the other students in the department.                |  |
| D) Finding more students to help with the move.                 |  |
| 8. A) He will no longer ask for their help.                     | B) He will regret not having their help. |
| C) He still needs their help.                                   | D) He has to manage without their help.  |
| 9. A) He believes that Jack will not be able to sell his house. |  |
| B) He believes that Jack was joking.                            |  |
| C) He agrees with the woman.                                    |  |

- D) He believes that Jack will quit his job.  
 10. A) She went to Atlanta. B) She went to a convention.  
 C) She went to a hospital. D) She stayed home.

## Section B 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.

注意:听力理解的B节(Section B)为复合式听写(Compound Dictation),题目在试卷二上。现在请取出试卷二。

At 5:29:50, as we stood huddled around our radio, we heard a voice ringing (S1) \_\_\_\_\_ the darkness, sounding as though it had come from above the clouds: "Zero minus ten seconds!" A green flare flashed out through the clouds; descending (S2) \_\_\_\_\_, it opened, grew dim, and vanished into the darkness.

The voice from the (S3) \_\_\_\_\_ boomed out again: "Zero minus three seconds!" Another green flare came down. Silence reigned over the desert. From the east came the first faint signs of dawn.

And just at that instant, there (S4) \_\_\_\_\_ from the bowels of the earth a light not of this world; it was the light of many suns in one. It was a (S5) \_\_\_\_\_ such as the world had never seen—a great, green super-sun climbing in a fraction of a second to a height of more than 8,000 feet, rising ever higher until it (S6) \_\_\_\_\_ the clouds, lighting up earth and sky all around. Up it went—a great ball of (S7) \_\_\_\_\_ about a mile in diameter, changing colors as it kept shooting upward, from deep purple to orange, expanding, growing bigger, rising as it expanded—an elemental force freed from its bonds after being chained for billions of years.

At first it was a giant column; (S8) \_\_\_\_\_. For a fleeting instant, it took the form of the Statue of Liberty magnified many times. (S9) \_\_\_\_\_. A giant mountain born in a few seconds instead of millions of years, it touched the multicolored clouds, pushed its summit through them. It was as though the earth had opened and the skies had split. (S10) \_\_\_\_\_.

## Part 4 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 center.

### Passage One

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

Speech—the act of uttering sounds to convey meaning—is a kind of human action. Like any other constantly repeated action, speaking has to be learned, but once it is learned, it becomes a generally unconscious and apparently automatic process.

As far as we can determine, human beings do not need to be forced to speak; most babies seem to possess a sort of instinctive drive to produce speechlike noises. How to speak and what to say are another matter altogether. These actions are learned from the particular society into which the baby is born; so that, like all conduct that is learned from a society—from the people around us—speech is a patterned activity.

The meandering(曲折的) babble and chatter of a young child are eventually channeled by imitation

into a few orderly grooves that represent the pattern accepted as meaningful by the people around him. Similarly, a child's indiscriminate practice of putting things into his mouth becomes limited to putting food into his mouth in a certain way.

The sounds that a child can make are more varied and numerous than the sounds that any particular language utilizes. However, a child born into a society with a pattern of language is encouraged to make a small selection of sounds and to make these few sounds over and over until it is natural for him to make these sounds and no others.

11. The sounds that a child is able to make are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) not as varied as those used in language  
B) more varied and numerous than those in any language  
C) far fewer than those needed to form a language  
D) completely different from the sounds of language
12. The selection says that most babies have an instinctive drive to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) express ideas in words  
B) make speech like noises  
C) convey meaning  
D) imitate sounds around them
13. For an adult, the process of speaking usually involves \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) conscious selection of sounds  
B) imitation of those around him  
C) a drive to make noises  
D) unconscious actions
14. Conduct that is learned from a society may be called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) instinctive drive  
B) selection  
C) automatic activity  
D) patterned activity
15. We may say that a child has learned to speak if he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) makes varied sounds  
B) carefully considers each sound he makes  
C) makes only certain sounds naturally  
D) imitates people around him

#### Passage Two

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

The international significance of sliding downhill struck Americans like an avalanche(雪崩) about thirty years ago. Until then, snow had been something to shovel out of driveways in the morning. Then the Winter Olympics of 1932 were held at Lake Placid, New York, and a wonderful, suicidal new world opened up.

City dwellers read of strange and stirring deeds: bobsledders(乘大雪橇之人) missing a turn and being scraped off the ice, skiers flying through the air to land on their skulls. The coach of the American team stated that the Winter Olympics were the biggest boost that skiing had ever had; that they should awaken American boys and girls to the possibilities of this wonderful, healthful sport. He was right—in the years that followed, three or four million American boys and girls strapped on skis, and the healthy snapping of bones was heard from Vermont to Colorado.

In February of 1960 the Winter Olympics returned to the United States, this time to remote Squaw Valley, California; where there had been only a lodge and two ski lifts, visitors found that a tiny metropolis had been developed. Early in the preceding December, everything was ready—except the snow. An agitated call was sent out for Piute Indians to dance for the weather gods.

"Snow fall in two weeks," announced the chief when the ceremony was finished.

"Why not earlier, Chief?"

"No chains for our bus," he said, "snow too soon, we not get home."

16. The writer introduces the world of winter sports as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) healthful  
B) popular  
C) enjoyable  
D) suicidal
17. Holding the 1932 Winter Olympics in the United States served to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) demonstrate the importance of outdoor exercise

- B) bring in the first skiers ever seen in the United States
  - C) increase the number of people injured in sports
  - D) introduce many Americans to downhill sports
18. The coach of the American team felt that the Olympics would \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) always be held in the United States  
 B) boost the popularity of skiing  
 C) demonstrate the dangers of winter sports  
 D) help the business of ski resorts
19. In 1960 the Winter Olympics were held in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) the mountains of Switzerland  
 B) a world-famous winter resort  
 C) a well-established New York ski lodge  
 D) a remote ski resort in California
20. An appropriate title for this article would be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) Learning To Ski  
 B) Facts About the Winter Olympics  
 C) Fresh Air and Broken Bones  
 D) Squaw Valley-Mountain Boom Town

### Passage Three

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

For all young Australians who are neither certified as insane nor serving prison sentences of a year or more, a solemn public duty follows hot on the heels of the excitement of their twenty-first birthday. They must register as voters.

Having done so, they cannot, as can some American or English adults if they so wish, then forget all about it—voting is compulsory in Australia. Failure to vote without a “true, valid, and sufficient reason” can result in a fine for an Australian citizen. Australians must vote frequently, too, for in proportion to its size, Australia is a much-governed country. For its ten million persons it has seven parliaments—one for each of six states and one commonwealth, or federal, parliament with representatives from all states. Every adult, unless he lives in one of the two territories that do not have state status, must do his share in electing both state and federal representatives. What’s more, with only one exception, these parliaments have two houses each and comprise among them 701 members.

This may seem a great many politicians to govern Australia’s relatively small population of ten million, especially when one considers that 630 members of Britain’s House of Commons govern forty million people. But just as government in the United States and England developed gradually as the result of events in those two countries, so the Australian system has developed in response to the needs of the nation.

21. An Australian’s twenty-first birthday is followed by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) voting in a national election  
 B) public solemnity  
 C) registration to vote  
 D) termination of any prison sentence
22. One unusual aspect of voting in Australia is that it \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) is compulsory  
 B) is allowed to those under the age of 21  
 C) is always preceded by registration  
 D) requires voters to pay a fee
23. The writer’s comparison of American and Australian voting habits implies that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) all citizens should be compelled to vote  
 B) Americans often neglect their right to vote  
 C) compulsory voting has harmed the Australian government  
 D) voting should be allowed before the age of 21
24. An Australian may be exempted from voting for state representatives if he \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) lives in a state with no parliament
  - B) is a candidate for office
  - C) lives in a territory without state status
  - D) has already voted once that year
25. Implied but not stated:
- A) The U.S. system of government developed slowly.
  - B) Elections are more frequent in Australia than in England.
  - C) The Australian system works well in Australia.
  - D) Britain's House of Commons has 701 members.

#### Passage Four

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

A favorite story among acoustical experts concerns a noisy Long Island suburb where, day and night, huge trucks rumbled down a freeway, jet planes zoomed overhead, and a pumping station maintained a low, continuous thumping. One night all mechanical sounds stopped briefly; immediately half the people in the neighborhood awoke, sat bolt upright, and exclaimed: "What was that?"

Americans are drowning in noise, one of the unwanted and unnecessary waste products of the twentieth century. Scientists speak of noise in decibels—units by which they measure the intensity levels of the sound waves that beat against our eardrums. The shuffling of paper in silent surroundings represents about 15 decibels; a low conversation, 40 decibels; and the honk of an automobile horn, 90 decibels. In general, sounds above 80 decibels begin to grate harshly upon the human ear. Noise also causes increased muscular tension, which at night may deprive the body of rest.

Experiments have shown that 160 decibels of noise are lethal (致命的) for small fur-bearing animals. Although equal exposure is not lethal to man, it may destroy hearing. Over the past thirty years the loudest sounds to which man has been exposed have increased from 120 decibels, the equivalent of the roar of a two-engine propeller plane, to 150 decibels, the blast of a four-engine jet. This is an average increase in volume of one decibel a year, and constitutes a potentially dangerous source of physical damage.

26. The story about the suburb illustrates that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) people are surrounded by constant noise  
 B) mechanical noises are comforting  
 C) background noises disturb people  
 D) regular noises are less disturbing than sudden ones
27. The reaction of the residents when the noises stopped shows that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) mechanical noises are not disturbing  
 B) people are unaware of the noises around them  
 C) silence is distressing  
 D) noise in the suburbs must be controlled
28. According to the selection, noise is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) a waste product  
 B) a necessary by-product of civilization  
 C) an essentially harmless annoyance  
 D) a by-product of automation
29. Decibels are units used by scientists to measure the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) reaction of people and animals to sound  
 B) productivity of machines  
 C) intensity of sound waves  
 D) pattern of intensity in sound
30. Implied but not stated:  
 A) We must make an effort to control noise.  
 B) Noise is an unwanted and unnecessary waste product.  
 C) Noise is a potential source of mental illness.  
 D) Controlling noise will greatly change our way of living.

**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 answer that best completes the sentence.

Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

31. She is afraid that he has to alter his \_\_\_\_\_ views in light of the tragic news that has just arrived.  
A) indifferent      B) distressing      C) optimistic      D) pessimistic
32. To prevent drought in summer the water flowing from the dam is constantly \_\_\_\_\_ by a computer.  
A) graded      B) managed      C) conducted      D) monitored
33. My father was really moved by the hostess' \_\_\_\_\_ and enjoyed the cocktail party very much.  
A) humanity      B) hospitality      C) serve      D) hostility
34. I get along well with my Chinese friends, \_\_\_\_\_ I don't speak Chinese.  
A) in spite of      B) although      C) for      D) despite
35. She sees them struggling because the language they thought they knew now appears to consist of a \_\_\_\_\_ variety of idioms, clichés and accepted phrases.  
A) puzzling      B) greatly      C) much      D) many
36. Asked what he liked to have he said he preferred beef steak \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to any meat.      B) better than any other meat  
C) more than any meat      D) to any other meat
37. Collections of quartz was featured at the Australian National Museum's annual exhibition of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) loot      B) precious stone      C) twigs      D) hoes
38. It has been theorized that the universe is \_\_\_\_\_ at a rate of fifty miles per second per million light years.  
A) elevating      B) coming      C) mastering      D) expanding
39. The Public Law guarantees that private homes will not be searched without a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) text      B) context      C) warrant      D) teacher
40. Since Michel did not have time to read the entire play before class, he read \_\_\_\_\_ instead.  
A) an outline      B) a symposium      C) a newspaper      D) a travelogue
41. Since none of the polls had predicted the winner, everyone was \_\_\_\_\_ by the results of the election.  
A) asserted      B) assuaged      C) finished      D) astounded
42. The \_\_\_\_\_ motion of the earth as it turns on its axle creates the change of seasons.  
A) perilous      B) perpetual      C) sudden      D) sporadic
43. The School Play Group usually sell \_\_\_\_\_ in the fall in order to earn money for their activities.  
A) side      B) recite      C) cider      D) many
44. Even after she had been named as the most valuable employee, she could not \_\_\_\_\_ enough courage to ask her boss for a raise.  
A) muster up      B) mumble up      C) matter up      D) master up
45. Legislators are considering whether the drug law for possession of marijuana are too \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) handy      B) lazy      C) horse      D) harsh
46. After I became ill, I refused to see anyone but my doctor and lived like a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) hero      B) heroine      C) recluse      D) colleague
47. Even though he knew that his mother had been ill, he did not have the \_\_\_\_\_ to write her.  
A) decency      B) sadness      C) eulogy      D) joy
48. The president was awakened by a \_\_\_\_\_ crowd which had assembled on the White House lawn to protest his foreign policies.  
A) credulous      B) crowdedness      C) clamorous      D) conspicuous
49. They were \_\_\_\_\_ to move because they could not get a good price for their old home-made machine.  
A) hesitant      B) incessant      C) exorbitant      D) gigantic

50. Einstein's theory of relativity seemed \_\_\_\_\_ at the time that he first introduced it.  
A) brutal B) incredible C) invariable D) impossible
51. Since he did not have time to read the newspaper before going to work, he just \_\_\_\_\_ it quickly on the bus.  
A) slapped B) shifted C) skimmed D) shrugged
52. Judge Black has a reputation for being \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) impartible B) imminent C) temporary D) impartial
53. I was often told that I \_\_\_\_\_ my mother.  
A) reproached B) resembled C) limited D) reconciled
54. Obviously the long drought has \_\_\_\_\_ this tree's growth.  
A) retarded B) stunned C) stored D) considered
55. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ of getting a new job. I don't like my present one.  
A) contemplating B) desiring C) thinking D) hoping
56. I believe it has started \_\_\_\_\_ from us because of three misunderstandings.  
A) changing B) coming C) prescribing D) moving away
57. The usual definition of \_\_\_\_\_ is that it is the innate equipment of the individual—his genetic endowment.  
A) heracles B) hierarchy C) heredity D) heritage
58. Phosphorus is used in paints for highway signs and markers because it is \_\_\_\_\_ at night.  
A) luminous B) glorious C) tremendous D) fabulous
59. Will we someday undergo another \_\_\_\_\_ of thought and accept ourselves as an example of only one of the possible chemical themes of life?  
A) broadish B) broadband C) broadcasting D) broadening
60. The use of the cartoon as a \_\_\_\_\_ of expression is by no means a recent development.  
A) mediaeval B) medium C) madam D) mediatory

#### Part IV Cloze (15 minutes)

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Our constitution does not copy the laws of \_\_\_\_\_ 61 \_\_\_\_\_ states; we are rather a pattern to others than \_\_\_\_\_ 62 \_\_\_\_\_ ourselves. Its administration favours the many \_\_\_\_\_ 63 \_\_\_\_\_ of the few; this is why it is called a democracy. If we look to the laws, they \_\_\_\_\_ 64 \_\_\_\_\_ equal justice to all in their private differences; if to social standing, \_\_\_\_\_ 65 \_\_\_\_\_ in public life falls to reputation for capacity, class consideration not being allowed to \_\_\_\_\_ 66 \_\_\_\_\_ with merit; nor again does poverty bar the way: If a man is able to serve the state, he is not hindered by the \_\_\_\_\_ 67 \_\_\_\_\_ of his condition. The freedom which we enjoy in our government \_\_\_\_\_ 68 \_\_\_\_\_ also to our ordinary life. There, far \_\_\_\_\_ 69 \_\_\_\_\_ exercising a jealous surveillance over each other, we do not feel called \_\_\_\_\_ 70 \_\_\_\_\_ to be angry with our neighbor for doing what he likes, or even to \_\_\_\_\_ 71 \_\_\_\_\_ in those injurious looks which cannot fail to be offensive,

61. A) another B) these  
C) neighboring D) those
62. A) imitators B) competitor  
C) composer D) candidate
63. A) but B) instead  
C) than D) out
64. A) occupy B) arrive  
C) offend D) afford
65. A) advancement B) relief  
C) power D) prestige
66. A) fight B) interfere  
C) argue D) transmit
67. A) obscurity B) obscure  
C) obsecration D) obsequies
68. A) extends B) advances  
C) extinguish D) enjoy

although they 72 no positive penalty. But all 73 case in our private relations does not make us lawless as citizens. 74 this is our chief safeguard, teaching us to obey the magistrates 75 the law, particularly such as regard the protection of the injured, 76 they are actually on the statute book, or belong to that code 77 although unwritten, yet cannot be broken without acknowledged disgrace. Further, we provide plenty of means 78 the mind to refresh itself from business. We celebrate games and sacrifices all the year round, and the 79 of our private establishments forms a daily source of pleasure and helps to 80 the spleen(发脾气).

69. A) to B) too C) from D) upon  
 70. A) in B) at C) for D) upon  
 71. A) indulge B) lead  
       C) intrude D) persuade  
 72. A) influence B) infer  
       C) inflict D) penetrate  
 73. A) these B) this  
       C) those D) that  
 74. A) About B) On  
       C) Against D) With  
 75. A) or B) and C) to D) with  
 76. A) whether B) which  
       C) weather D) that  
 77. A) of B) but C) which D) on  
 78. A) to B) on C) for D) in  
 79. A) elegance B) element  
       C) elephant D) elevator  
 80. A) banner B) banish  
       C) bandy D) bargain

#### Part V: Writing (30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic *Children's Education*. You should write at least 120 words, and base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

1. 有人认为对孩子从小就要严;
2. 有人认为应顺其自然;
3. 我的看法是……



# 六级全真模拟试卷(2)

## 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 center.

**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 center.

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

1. A) At a post office.                      B) At a bank.  
C) At an airport.                      D) At a railway station.
2. A) \$240.                      B) \$250.                      C) \$290.                      D) \$200.
3. A) A thief.                      B) A soldier.  
C) A priest.                      D) A policeman.
4. A) Visiting a friend on his way to another destination.  
B) Ran into a friend at the coffee shop.  
C) Saw a friend unexpectedly at the supermarket.  
D) Saw a friend at the coffee shop.
5. A) Emergency                      B) Importance                      C) Secret.                      D) Long distance.
6. A) Man and wife.                      B) Boyfriend and girlfriend.  
C) Brother and sister.                      D) Father and daughter.
7. A) Get off the floor.                      B) Go out.  
C) Stand up.                      D) Hang up.
8. A) He was very brave.                      B) He's a guide in the forest.  
C) He heated the metal.                      D) He's quite proud of his medal.
9. A) Joy.                      B) Frustration.                      C) Excitement.                      D) Sorrow.
10. A) That both the man and the woman were in class on Friday.  
B) That the man was in class on Friday but the woman was not.  
C) That the woman was in class on Friday but the man was not.  
D) That neither the man nor the woman was in class on Friday.

## Section B 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.

### Losing Weight

Doctors estimate that about 40% of women over thirty in Britain are overweight. This (11) \_\_\_\_\_ may be misleading as large numbers of overweight people never seek (12) \_\_\_\_\_ advice.

Many women are very (13) \_\_\_\_\_ about being overweight. They feel that it shows a (14) \_\_\_\_\_ of will-power or self-control on their part. In addition, fat women do not conform to the modern (15) \_\_\_\_\_ of beauty exemplified by fashion (16) \_\_\_\_\_ and young film stars who are all (17) \_\_\_\_\_ thin.

Apart from aesthetic reasons, there are strong medical grounds for not overeating. (18) \_\_\_\_\_ . Losing weight would certainly make them feel healthier and increase their life expectancy.

Some women feel guilty about being fat and their guilt is repressed by eating more. It is a vicious circle. (19) \_\_\_\_\_ . Some of them end up starving themselves to death! (20) \_\_\_\_\_ .

## 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 center.

### Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

At Cape Churchill in northeastern Manitoba, where the shore of Hudson Bay makes an abrupt 90-degree turn to the west. Polar bears congregate in the autumn, waiting for the ice that is their home. By November, pack ice has formed beyond the fast ice, and the bears are moving. To be at the very tip of the Cape in November is to be in the middle of a slow but steadily flowing river of bears, methodically picking their way across the jumbled ice in a straight-line push for their hunting grounds.

The polar bears of Hudson Bay are a distinct population thriving at the southern end of their range. Polar bears live on seals, and to hunt them the bears must have ice to get to where the seals are. Yet in Hudson Bay the ice melts by July and the bears have to come ashore, there to spend four months eating very little, digging into sand dunes and dirt so they can stay cool in the summer "heat" relaxing into a physiological state like that of black bears in winter dens. They are the polar bear population most accessible to humans, and they are not only the best studied but the most easily experienced by amateur naturalists, photographers, and just plain tourists.

21. According to the passage, polar bears congregate at Churchill during \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) spring      B) summer      C) fall      D) winter

22. The author uses the expression "steadily flowing river of bears" in the first paragraph to illustrate the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) large number of migrating bears      B) bears' graceful movements
  - C) danger the bears represent      D) bears' love of the water
23. When the bears move out onto the ice, they look for their \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) dens      B) young      C) food      D) mates
24. According to the passage, during which of the following period of time are the polar bears ashore?  
 A) January through March.      B) July through October.  
 C) September through December.      D) November through July.
25. It can be inferred from the passage that the polar bear population of Hudson Bay \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) is one of several polar bear populations  
 B) is unfriendly toward humans  
 C) consumes food voraciously during the whole year  
 D) is an endangered species

### Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

One of the greatest mysteries of the world, for which scientists have so far been unable to find any satisfactory explanation, is the Bermuda Triangle, sometimes called "The Graveyard of the Atlantic." This is an area of the western Atlantic between Bermuda and Florida, roughly triangular in shape, where since 1945 at least a hundred ships and planes and over a thousand people have disappeared. No wreckage has been found, no bodies, lifebelts or any other evidence of disaster. It is as if these planes, ships and people had never existed. In some cases a routine radio message has been received from aircraft reporting everything in order a few minutes before all contact was lost, in others a weak S.O.S. message has been picked up and, in perfect weather, inexplicable references to fog and loss of bearings. In the extraordinary case of five U.S. navy planes disappearing on a routine mission from Florida, the rescue plane sent to locate them vanished also. There have been references to the curious white light or haze which is a feature of the sea in part of this area, and it is interesting to note that not only was this light, or streaks of light, observed by the astronauts on their way to space, but was also noted by Columbus, five centuries ago. Whether this just another curious circumstance as yet unexplained.

Many theories, some bordering on the fantastic, have been advanced to account for the disturbing incidents that occur in the area of the Bermuda Triangle. It has been asked whether these disappearances are caused by extraterrestrial activities guessed at by Man. This is no answer and speculation continues as anxiety increases.

26. \_\_\_\_\_ is the most puzzling feature of the incidents that have occurred in the Bermuda Triangle area.  
 A) The unexplained wreckage found in the area  
 B) The lack of evidence of disaster  
 C) The appearance of the wreckage  
 D) The disastrous losses in the area
27. Before contact with missing aircraft has been lost, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) confusing signals have sometimes been received  
 B) unidentified signals have sometimes been received  
 C) the pilot has never made any request for assistance  
 D) the pilot has invariably reported bad weather conditions
28. The five United States Navy planes disappeared were \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) trying to locate missing plane      B) trying to rescue a plane in trouble  
 C) on a special mission      D) on a normal flight
29. The curious white lights observed on the surface of the sea in the Bermuda Triangle area \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) were only seen by astronauts
  - B) were unearthed by Columbus
  - C) were seen from a spacecraft
  - D) were not discovered for five centuries
30. The cause of the disappearances of ships and planes in the area is       .
- A) inexplicable to scientists
  - B) known only to laymen
  - C) known only to scientists
  - D) comprehensible only to scientists

### Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

The scientific method is a way of collecting facts in order to describe an existing situation as correctly and completely as possible. The description must consist only of what can be perceived, analysed, measured, and recorded. Feelings and personal opinions or ideas have no place in scientific description. The facts must be observed and described in such a way that another scientist could repeat the same study and get the same results. After he has observed and recorded the facts accurately, the social scientist may offer some explanation for them, but his explanation must be related to the facts which he has found and recorded. The facts must give the reasons for the explanation. Sometimes the scientist starts with an explanation which he calls a hypothesis or proposition. He tries to find evidence which will support his hypothesis; this will consist of certain facts about human behaviour that he can describe scientifically. Frequently, in scientific studies, the scholar tries to prove something about human behaviour from what he has observed and learned, and then begins to develop a theory about human behaviour. But this can be done only after a great deal of study is completed.

Research in the social sciences raises various difficulties not encountered in the natural sciences. A chemist is not a part of the molecule which he is studying; a physicist is not involved with the ions he observes. A social scientist, however, is a member of the human society he studies. It would be impossible for him to separate himself totally from his own learned social behaviour. All human beings have strong feelings about their own society and the "rightness" of the way they do things. In his research, however, the social scientist must try to be as impersonal—and, therefore, as scientific—as natural scientists are. Human beings must be treated with respect by the scientists who are studying them. They cannot be experimented with or insulted or hurt as objects in the physical world may be. A biologist can deprive a rat of food in order to study the effects of starvation, but no social scientist can ask a human mother to withhold food from her child. So social scientists have had to develop techniques somewhat different from those used for the natural sciences.

31. What is the scientific method?
- A) It is a way of collecting facts.
  - B) It is a way of describing an existing situation as it can be perceived.
  - C) It is a way of recording the description of a situation accurately.
  - D) All of the above.
32. Which of the following have no place in the scientific method?
- A) Careful observations.
  - B) Accurate measurements.
  - C) Sincere emotions.
  - D) A reasonable hypothesis.
33. Why is research in the social sciences difficult?
- A) Because a social scientist is a member of the human society he studies.
  - B) Because a social scientist can experiment with the group he studies.
  - C) Because social science is a new science.
  - D) Because the differences among the social sciences is not always clear.
34. What must scientific explanations be based upon?
- A) A hypothesis or proposition.

- B) Facts related to the situation which the scientist has perceived and recorded correctly and accurately.
  - C) A hypothesis which the scientist proves wrong.
  - D) A prediction about behaviour which the scientist can make on the basis of correctly recorded information.
35. What subject is the concern of all social scientists?
- A) Methods of research.
  - B) The results of social science research.
  - C) Changes in the material and social conditions of human life.
  - D) The constants of human life.

#### Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Living a quiet, calm life is still possible today. And it is possible in the midst of heavily populated areas. For example, Salem County, on the Delaware Bay, has our country's largest chemical manufacturing companies located in its boundaries. There are plans to build a huge nuclear power reactor in Salem County soon. But the bay still affords about a dozen men a quiet, peaceful, independent way to earn their living. These dozen men are crabbers. They gather wild crabs with traps that are called "pots", selling the fresh crabs to restaurants and commercial seafood packers in the area. Each crabber has about 150 pots. From July through October, the men work an eight-hour day, beginning very early each morning, going out in boats to check their pots.

Each pot has to be reeled in—and it is heavy. The crabber pours his catch into a trough, removes any old bait, then repacks fresh bit into the pot. After lowering the pot to back into the water for another day's trapping, he moves on to the next pot. It is very hard work. The pay isn't enough to make you rich, either. When there are plenty of crabs and good weather, a crabber can make around a hundred dollars a day during the limited season. So most of the crabbers have to work at another job on farms or in factories near the bay. So why do they continue this backbreaking work?

Most of the crabbers learned the skills as children. Many of them are descended from families that produced their income from fishing and crabbing long before the industrial factories moved into the bay region. Crabbing is always a constant battle of intelligence with the crabs, for the crabber must move his pots as the crabs move, the crabber has to keep an eye out for patterns of empty pots and for changes in the bay's currents and conditions.

But most importantly the crabbers all love the work, they are independent. Each is his own boss, and the morning hours out on the bay, alone, with no hurry and no rush, have made addicts out of them all. It is the relaxed life-style, not the money or the challenge, that keeps them at their work.

36. This passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) Salem County, Delaware
  - B) industrialism versus primitivism
  - C) how to run crab pots
  - D) crabbing as an alternate life-style in Salem County, Delaware
37. Which of the following is not a step in handling crab pots?
- A) The crabber repacks fresh bait into the pots.
  - B) The pots must be reeled in.
  - C) The crabber removes any old bait.
  - D) The elevation of the pots is changed.
38. We can conclude from this passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the most a crabber could make in a good season is around \$ 12,000  
 B) there is little market for crabs in New England because there are so many crabbers  
 C) crabbers don't mind the hard work because of the pay  
 D) most crabbers are unsuccessful because they can not outguess the crabs concerning their movements
39. As used in this passage, the word "descended" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) trained by  
 B) to have as one's ancestors  
 C) bought by  
 D) hindered
40. The passage suggests \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) many crabbers pursue crabbing as a hobby  
 B) money is not as important as independence to the crabbers of Salem County  
 C) factories don't pay enough for the crabbers to make a living  
 D) crabbers don't like challenges

### 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 answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

41. The children listened \_\_\_\_\_ to the words of their teacher.  
 A) respectably B) respectfully C) respectively D) respectantly
42. Everyone must have liked the cake because there wasn't even a \_\_\_\_\_ left.  
 A) chore B) chum C) crush D) crumb
43. When one is unfamiliar with the customs, it is easy to make a \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) blend B) blunder C) bland D) brawl
44. Mail service will be \_\_\_\_\_ because of the postal workers' strike.  
 A) deprived B) abridged C) shrunk D) suspended
45. The famous writer \_\_\_\_\_ his first novel at the age of 18.  
 A) brought out B) brought up C) brought about D) brought off
46. Usually children and old people do not take kindly to having their daily \_\_\_\_\_ upset.  
 A) habit B) custom C) routine D) way
47. A little girl presented the distinguished visitor with a \_\_\_\_\_ of flowers.  
 A) bunch B) pack C) bundle D) group
48. This tie doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ this coat.  
 A) match B) suit C) fit D) adapt
49. Their newspapers are \_\_\_\_\_ at eight o'clock in the morning.  
 A) arrived B) taken C) delayed D) delivered
50. Please \_\_\_\_\_ seats in advance if you like to watch the famous play.  
 A) book B) buy C) occupy D) select
51. The gloves were really too small, and it was only by \_\_\_\_\_ them that I managed to get them on.  
 A) spreading B) bending C) squeezing D) stretching
52. The Smiths have decided to \_\_\_\_\_ to the United States.  
 A) migrate B) emigrate C) immigrate D) expatriate
53. Please \_\_\_\_\_ my greeting to all our mutual friends.  
 A) convey B) carry C) transmit D) transport
54. The author of the report is well \_\_\_\_\_ with the problem in the hospital because he has been working

there for many years.

- A) acquainted      B) informed      C) enlightened      D) advised
55. It is only when a vague idea can be put in a precise mathematical form that the consequences of any physical idea can be worked out and its scientific value \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) asserted      B) assessed      C) assigned      D) assured
56. To a first-year student, the doctoral degree is a distant \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) aspect      B) respect      C) prospect      D) perspective
57. Before you can start a business, you will have to raise the necessary \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) income      B) investment      C) capital      D) savings
58. As he made no \_\_\_\_\_ to our quarrel, I assumed that he had forgiven me.  
A) mention      B) comment      C) statement      D) reference
59. The doctor has not \_\_\_\_\_ the patient of the safety of the operation.  
A) assured      B) guaranteed      C) entrusted      D) confirmed
60. I let my children make their own decisions now they are older; I wouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ to interfere.  
A) assume      B) consume      C) presume      D) resume
61. Previous studies provoked \_\_\_\_\_ because they used patients whose diagnosis was questionable.  
A) contribution      B) contraction      C) controversy      D) convergence
62. When he was a student, his father gave him a monthly \_\_\_\_\_, towards his expenses.  
A) salary      B) wage      C) permission      D) allowance
63. The thief and his \_\_\_\_\_ were arrested.  
A) partner      B) colleague      C) associate      D) accomplice
64. This kind of question can sometimes be answered only by process of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) abolition      B) elimination      C) exception      D) subtraction
65. The \_\_\_\_\_ stuck on the outside of the envelope said "By Air".  
A) signal      B) label      C) notice      D) note
66. The girl's \_\_\_\_\_ to drugs caused her parents grief.  
A) liking      B) devotion      C) desire      D) addiction
67. Today household chores have been made much easier by electrical \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) facilities      B) appliances      C) instruments      D) equipment
68. Twenty-six \_\_\_\_\_ have been added to the Constitution since it was written in 1787.  
A) amendments      B) commandments      C) acknowledgments      D) measurements
69. No one really knows who composed this piece of music, but it had been \_\_\_\_\_ to Bach.  
A) associated      B) identified      C) attributed      D) considered
70. The room was furnished in different \_\_\_\_\_ of grey and yellow.  
A) shades      B) shadows      C) shelters      D) shapes

#### 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 change a word or delete a word. If you change a word, cross it out and write the correct word in the corresponding blank. If you add a word; put an insertion mark ( ^ ) in the right place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and put a slash.

Another thing to remember in connection with concrete is that you are not al-

lowed very much freedom for errors in either measurements or location. Once you have a solid mass of concrete set in place, it is going to stay there. You have a very easy job ahead of you if you try to remedy a mistake. Make very sure, after you fill the form, that everything is where and how you want it.

There are numerable rules regarding the proper mixing, handling, and finishing of concrete, and the essential one concerns the amount of water to use. The less water in the mix, the more the finished job will shrink. The less water used, the harder and more enduring the job after it has set.

The amateur concrete worker is plagued with two desires. One is to use enough water to have the concrete nice and soft and easy to push around. You have warned against that. The second is to take off the wooden forms too early, to see how the job looks like. That is really fatal. If the forms are stripped off too quickly, while the concrete is still "green", two things are possible to happen—you are almost sure to break off corners or edges, and you are likely to cause a major crack or a defect in the body of the work. An excellent rule is to wait until you are sure the concrete is properly hardened, and then wait another day before removing the forms.

71. \_\_\_\_\_  
72. \_\_\_\_\_  
73. \_\_\_\_\_  
74. \_\_\_\_\_  
75. \_\_\_\_\_  
76. \_\_\_\_\_  
77. \_\_\_\_\_  
78. \_\_\_\_\_  
79. \_\_\_\_\_  
80. \_\_\_\_\_

#### Part V Writing (30 minutes)

**Directions:** Write a passage of 120—150 words on the title *How Should We Improve Our English?*

The following may serve as a guide.

1. 听、说、读、写全面提高;
2. 多使用英语。



# 六级全真模拟试卷(3)

## 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 center.

**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 center.

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

- |   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. A) It was given away.                              | B) It was made smaller.               |
| C) It was put on display.                             | D) It was taken to the cleaner's.     |
| 2. A) To save 150 dollars.                            | B) To spend 200 dollars.              |
| C) To buy a new car.                                  | D) To repair the old car.             |
| 3. A) At four-forty.                                  | B) At five-forty.                     |
| C) At four o'clock.                                   | D) At five o'clock.                   |
| 4. A) It is likely to rain on the way to the airport. |                                       |
| B) He forgot to put the umbrella in his bag.          |                                       |
| C) The umbrella was too long to fit in his bag.       |                                       |
| D) His bag was too full.                              |                                       |
| 5. A) The light hurts his eyes.                       | B) He can't see.                      |
| C) Her ears hurt.                                     | D) He can't hear.                     |
| 6. A) Boss and secretary.                             | B) Professor and student.             |
| C) Father and son.                                    | D) Lawyer and client.                 |
| 7. A) A bank saving.                                  | B) An insurance claim.                |
| C) A loan.  | D) An income tax return.              |
| 8. A) At a supermarket.                               | B) At a bar.                          |
| C) At a dormitory.                                    | D) At a library.                      |
| 9. A) A new restaurant.                               | B) A new hotel.                       |
| C) A new hospital.                                    | D) A new airport.                     |
| 10. A) She doesn't like salad.                        | B) She doesn't want any dinner.       |
| C) She will do anything to help.                      | D) She prefers making something else. |

### 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 a 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