

新世纪英语丛书
New Century English

东南大学外语系大学英语测试中心
主编 程俊瑜
编者 朱善华 范国华 盛雪梅

CET-6

★含2006年和2007年试题
★听力原文在光盘中



含MP3光盘

大学英语

级考试

710分

模拟测试



 华东理工大学出版社
EAST CHINA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PRESS

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前 言

大学英语四、六级考试是高校大学英语课程实行分级教学的一项重要配套措施,四级考试最早从1987年9月开始,二十多年来,大学英语四、六级考试规模越来越大,事实证明了大学英语四、六级考试是符合社会需要的,得到了社会的普遍认同,产生了良好的社会效益,也为我国大学英语教学质量的提高作出了巨大的贡献。

随着新的情况、新的形势、新的变化,《大学英语课程教学要求》(以下简称《课程要求》)已于2004年1月由国家教育部正式颁布实施。2005年2月,教育部对四、六级考试的方案做了一些调整和改革。从2005年6月开始,记分体制进行改变,考试成绩改为分布在290~710分之间,具体是正态分,均值是500分,标准差是70分,成绩低可以到290分,高可以到710分,不设及格分数线,给每个学生报总分和各部分的单项分。

考试内容的改革从2006年6月考试开始试点,全面推行时间是2007年1月。改革后的试卷有以下几个部分:

试卷构成	测试内容		测试题型	比例
第一部分 听力理解	听力对话	短对话	多项选择	35%
		长对话	多项选择	
	听力短文	短文理解	多项选择	
		短文听写	复合式听写	
第二部分 阅读理解	仔细阅读理解	篇章阅读理解	多项选择	35%
		篇章词汇理解或短句问答	选词填空或短句问答	
	快速阅读理解		是非判断(多项选择)+ 句子填空或其他	
第三部分 完型填空 或改错	完型填空		多项选择	10%
	改错		错误辨认并改正	
第四部分 写作和翻译	写作		短文写作	20%
	翻译		中译英	

从上表可以看出,四、六级考试的重点是听力、阅读方面的测试,根据新的教学要求,听说能力要大大加强,具体体现在试卷上,听力总体的百分比从原来的20%提高到35%,考核听力短对话、长对话、短文理解和短文听写。阅读部分也由原来的10%调整为35%,其中包括了仔细阅读和快速阅读,仔细阅读占25%,快速阅读占10%。第三部分是完型填空或者改错,占10%。第四部分有两个题型,一是写作,此部分变动不大,有议论文、说明文等写作,占15%;另外一个题型是翻译,为中译英,占5%。从以上分析可以看出选择题型是考试中的主要题型,但适当增加了

非选择性试题的比例,非选择性试题在听力当中有,在阅读当中有。改错、翻译或者与作等都是非选择性题型,这个比例增加到了35%~45%。

为了使同学们认真学好大学英语并为顺利通过全新的大学英语六级考试提供一个高效度、高信度的复习自测系统,作为大学英语教学,特别是六级教学多年的研究者和实践者,通过研究改革内容和 CET-6 试点考试样卷,我们精心编写了这本《大学英语6级考试710分模拟测试(新题型)(含MP3光盘)》。本书内容上体现六级考试的命题规律,提炼各种题型的考点和重点难点。全书共有十套模拟试题和三套最新全真试题,每套题后除参考答案外,还有全面准确的注释,结合试题讲解了解题方法和技巧,努力使同学们能举一反三,触类旁通。

在编写过程中,由于编者水平有限,错误和不足之处在所难免,敬请读者批评指正。

编者

目 录

College English Practice Test 1(Band Ⅵ)	1
参考答案(1)	13
试题解答(1)	15
College English Practice Test 2(Band Ⅵ)	20
参考答案(2)	31
试题解答(2)	33
College English Practice Test 3(Band Ⅵ)	38
参考答案(3)	49
试题解答(3)	51
College English Practice Test 4(Band Ⅵ)	55
参考答案(4)	67
试题解答(4)	68
College English Practice Test 5(Band Ⅵ)	74
参考答案(5)	85
试题解答(5)	86
College English Practice Test 6(Band Ⅵ)	91
参考答案(6)	103
试题解答(6)	104
College English Practice Test 7(Band Ⅵ)	109
参考答案(7)	120
试题解答(7)	122
College English Practice Test 8(Band Ⅵ)	127
参考答案(8)	139
试题解答(8)	141
College English Practice Test 9(Band Ⅵ)	146
参考答案(9)	157
试题解答(9)	158
College English Practice Test 10(Band Ⅵ)	163
参考答案(10)	175
试题解答(10)	177
College English Test (Band Ⅵ)(Dec. 2006)	181
参考答案(Dec. 2006)	192
试题解答(Dec. 2006)	194
College English Test (Band Ⅵ)(June 2007)	198
参考答案(June 2007)	209
试题解答(June 2007)	211

College English Test (Band VI) (Dec. 2007)	216
参考答案 (Dec. 2007)	228
试题解答 (Dec. 2007)	229



College English Practice Test 1 (Band VI)

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled *Say No to Pirated Products*. You should write at least 150 words following the outline given below.

1. 目前盗版的现象比较严重;
2. 造成这种现象的原因及其危害;
3. 我们应该怎么做。

Useful words and expressions:

盗版: piracy (n.)

盗版产品: pirated products

知识产权: intellectual property rights

侵犯版权: infringe sb.'s copyright; copyright infringement

Part II

Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on the Answer Sheet.

For questions 1 - 4, mark

Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 5 - 10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

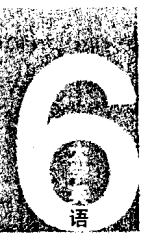
Rainforests

Tropical rainforests are the most diverse *ecosystem* (生态系统) on Earth, and also the oldest. Today, tropical rainforests cover only 6 percent of the Earth's ground surface, but they are home to over half of the planet's plant and animal species.

What Is a Rainforest?

Generally speaking, a rainforest is an environment that receives high rainfall and is dominated by tall trees. A wide range of ecosystems fall into this category, of course. But most of the time when people talk about rainforests, they mean the tropical rainforests located near the equator.

These forests receive between 160 and 400 inches of rain per year. The total annual rainfall is



spread pretty evenly throughout the year, and the temperature rarely dips below 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

This steady climate is due to the position of rainforests on the globe. Because of the orientation of the Earth's axis, the Northern and Southern hemispheres each spend part of the year tilted away from the sun. Since rainforests are at the middle of the globe, located near the equator, they are not especially affected by this change. They receive nearly the same amount of sunlight, and therefore heat, all year. Consequently, the weather in these regions remains fairly constant.

The consistently wet, warm weather and ample sunlight give plant life everything it needs to thrive. Trees have the resources to grow to tremendous heights, and they live for hundreds, even thousands, of years. These giants, which reach 60 to 150 ft in the air, form the basic structure of the rainforest. Their top branches spread wide in order to capture maximum sunlight. This creates a thick *canopy* (树冠) level at the top of the forest, with thinner greenery levels underneath. Some large trees grow so tall that they even tower over the canopy layer.

As you go lower, down into the rainforest, you find less and less greenery. The forest floor is made up of moss, fungi, and decaying plant matter that has fallen from the upper layers. The reason for this decrease in greenery is very simple: the overabundance of plants gathering sunlight at the top of the forest blocks most sunlight from reaching the bottom of the forest, making it difficult for robust plants to thrive.

The Forest for the Trees

The ample sunlight and extremely wet climate of many tropical areas encourage the growth of towering trees with wide canopies. This thick top layer of the rainforest dictates the lives of all other plants in the forest. New tree seedlings rarely survive to make it to the top unless some older trees die, creating a "hole" in the canopy. When this happens, all of the seedlings on the ground level compete intensely to reach the sunlight.

Many plant species reach the top of the forest by climbing the tall trees. It is much easier to ascend this way, because the plant doesn't have to form its own supporting structure.

Some plant species, called epiphytes, grow directly on the surface of the giant trees. These plants, which include a variety of orchids and ferns, make up much of the understory, the layer of the rainforest right below the canopy. Epiphytes are close enough to the top to receive adequate light, and the runoff from the canopy layer provides all the water and *nutrients* (养分) they need, which is important since they don't have access to the nutrients in the ground.

Stranglers and Buttresses

Some epiphytes eventually develop into stranglers. They grow long, thick roots that extend down the tree trunk into the ground. As they continue to grow, the roots form a sort of web structure all around the tree. At the same time, the strangler plant's branches extend upward, spreading out into the canopy. Eventually, the strangler may block so much light from above, and absorb such a high percentage of nutrients from the ground below, that the host tree dies.

Competition over nutrients is almost as intense as competition for light. The excessive rainfall

rapidly dissolves nutrients in the soil, making it relatively infertile except at the top layers. For this reason, rainforest tree roots grow outward to cover a wider area, rather than downward to lower levels. This makes rainforest trees somewhat unstable, since they don't have very strong anchors in the ground. Some trees compensate for this by growing natural buttresses. These buttresses are basically tree trunks that extend out from the side of the tree and down to the ground, giving the tree additional support.

Rainforest trees are dependent on bacteria that are continually producing nutrients in the ground. Rainforest bacteria and trees have a very close, *symbiotic* (共生的) relationship. The trees provide the bacteria with food, in the form of fallen leaves and other material, and the bacteria break this material down into the nutrients that the trees need to survive.

One of the most remarkable things about rainforest plant life is its diversity. The temperate rainforests of the Pacific Northwest are mainly composed of a dozen or so tree species. A tropical rainforest, on the other hand, might have 300 distinct tree species.

All Creatures, Great and Small

Rainforests are home to the majority of animal species in the world. And a great number of species who now live in other environments, including humans, originally inhabited the rainforests. Researchers estimate that in a large rainforest area, there may be more than 10 million different animal species.

Most of these species have adapted for life in the upper levels of the rainforest, where food is most plentiful. Insects, which can easily climb or fly from tree to tree, make up the largest group (ants are the most abundant animal in the rainforest). Insect species have a highly symbiotic relationship with the plant life in a rainforest. The insects move from plant to plant, enjoying the wealth of food provided there. As they travel, the insects may pick up the plants' seeds, dropping them some distance away. This helps to disperse the population of the plant species over a larger area.

The numerous birds of the rainforest also play a major part in seed dispersal. When they eat fruit from a plant, the seeds pass through their digestive system. By the time they *excrete* (排泄) the seeds, the birds may have flown many miles away from the fruit-bearing tree.

There are also a large number of reptiles and mammals in the rainforest. Since the weather is so hot and humid during the day, most rainforest mammals are active only at night, dusk or dawn. The many rainforest bat species are especially well adapted for this lifestyle. Using their sonar, bats navigate easily through the mass of trees in the rainforest, feeding on insects and fruit.

While most rainforest species spend their lives in the trees, there is also a lot of life on the forest floor. Great apes, wild pigs, big cats and even elephants can all be found in rainforests. There are a number of people who live in the rainforests, as well. These tribes—which, up until recently, numbered in the thousands—are being forced out of the rainforests at an alarming rate because of deforestation.

Deforestation

In the past hundred years, humans have begun destroying rainforests at an alarming rate.



Today, roughly 1.5 acres of rainforest are destroyed every second. People are cutting down the rainforests in pursuit of three major resources;

- land for crops
- lumber for paper and other wood products
- land for livestock pastures

In the current economy, people obviously have a need for all of these resources. But almost all experts agree that, over time, we will suffer much more from the destruction of the rainforests than we will benefit.

The world's rainforests are an extremely valuable natural resource, to be sure, but not for their lumber or their land. They are the main cradle of life on Earth, and they hold millions of unique life forms that we have yet to discover. Destroying the rainforests is comparable to destroying an unknown planet—we have no idea what we're losing. If deforestation continues at its current rate, the world's tropical rainforests will be wiped out within 40 years.

1. Virtually all plant and animal species on Earth can be found in tropical rainforests.
2. There is not much change in the weather in the tropical rainforests all the year round.
3. The largest number of rainforests in the world are located on the African continent.
4. Below the canopy level of a tropical rainforest grows an overabundance of plants.
5. New tree seedlings will not survive to reach the canopy level unless _____.
6. Epiphytes, which form much of the understory of the rainforest, get all their water and nutrients from _____.
7. Stranglers are so called because they _____ by blocking the sunlight and competing for the nutrients.
8. Since rainforest bacteria and trees depend on each other for life, the relationship they form is termed _____.
9. Plant species are dispersed over a large area with the help of _____.
10. As we are still ignorant of millions of unique life forms in the rainforest, deforestation can be compared to the destruction of _____.

Part III

Listening Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions 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 **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the center.



- 30. A) They found ways to speed up the reproduction of bald eagles.
B) They developed new types of feed for baby bald eagles.
C) They explored new ways to hatch baby bald eagles.
D) They brought in bald eagles from Canada.
- 31. A) Pollution of the environment.
B) A new generation of pest killers.
C) Over-killing by hunters.
D) Destruction of their natural homes.

Passage Three

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 32. A) Why people hold back their tears.
B) Why people cry.
C) How to restrain one's tears.
D) How tears are produced.
- 33. A) What chemicals tears are composed of.
B) Whether crying really helps us feel better.
C) Why some people tend to cry more often than others.
D) How tears help people cope with emotional problems.
- 34. A) Only one out of four girls cries less often than boys.
B) Of four boys, only one cries very often.
C) Girls cry four times as often as boys.
D) Only one out of four babies doesn't cry often.
- 35. A) Only humans respond to emotions by shedding tears.
B) Only humans shed tears to get rid of irritating stuff in their eyes.
C) Only human tears can resist invading bacteria.
D) Only human tears can discharge certain chemicals.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

He was a funny-looking man with a cheerful face, good-natured and a great talker. He was (36) _____ by his student, the great philosopher Plato, as "the best and most just and wisest man." Yet this same man was (37) _____ to death for his beliefs by a jury composed of the leading figures of the time in Athens.



The man was the Greek philosopher Socrates, and he was put to death for not believing in the recognized gods and for (38) _____ young people. The second charge stemmed from his (39) _____ with numerous young men who came to Athens from all over the (40) _____ world to study under him.

Socrates's method of teaching was to ask questions and, by (41) _____ not to know the answers, to (42) _____ his students into thinking for themselves. His teachings had (43) _____ influence on all the great Greek and Roman schools of philosophy. Yet for all his fame and influence, Socrates himself never wrote a word.

Socrates (44) _____ in Athens. They wanted him silenced. Yet many were probably surprised that he accepted death so readily.

Socrates (45) _____. But Socrates, as a firm believer in law, reasoned that it was proper to submit to the death sentence. (46) _____

Part IV Reading Comprehension(Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a short passage with 5 questions or incomplete statements.

Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words on the Answer Sheet.

Questions 47 to 51 are based on the following passage.

America is a country that now sits atop the cherished myth that work provides rewards, that working people can support their families. It's a myth that has become so divorced from reality that it might as well begin with the words "Once upon a time". Today 1.6 million New Yorkers suffer from "food insecurity", which is a fancy way of saying they don't have enough to eat. Some are the people who come in at night and clean the skyscrapers that glitter along the river. Some pour coffee and take care of the aged parents of the people who live in those buildings. The American Dream for the well-to-do grows from the bowed backs of the working poor, who too often have to choose between groceries and rent.

In a new book called "The Betrayal of Work", Beth Shulman says that even in the booming 1990s one out of every four American workers made less than \$8.70 an hour, an income equal to the government's poverty level for a family of four. Many, if not most, of these workers had no health care, sick pay or retirement provisions.

We ease our consciences, Shulman writes, by describing these people as "low skilled", as though they're not important or intelligent enough to deserve more. But low-skilled workers today are better educated than ever before, and they constitute the *linchpin* (关键) of American industry. When politicians *crow* (得意洋洋地说) that happy days are here again because jobs are on the rise, it's these jobs they're really talking about. Five of the 10 occupations expected to grow



big in the next decade are in the lowest-paying job groups. And before we sit back and decide that's just the way it is, it's instructive to consider the rest of the world. While the bottom 10 percent of American workers earn just 37 percent of our average wage, their counterparts in other industrialized countries earn upwards of 60 percent. And those are countries that provide health care and child care, which eases the economic pinch considerably.

Almost 40 years ago, when Lyndon Johnson declared war on poverty, a family with a car and a house in the suburbs felt prosperous. Today that same family may well feel poor, overwhelmed by credit card debt, a second mortgage and the cost of the stuff that has become the backbone of American life. When the middle class feels poor, the poor have little chance for change, or even recognition.

47. By saying "it might as well begin with the words 'Once upon a time'" (Line 3, Para. 1), the author suggests that the American myth is _____.
48. What is the American Dream of the well-to-do built upon?
49. Some Americans try to make themselves feel less guilty by attributing the poverty of the working people to _____.
50. We learn from the passage that the difference in pay between the lowest paid and the average worker in America is _____ than that in other industrialized countries.
51. According to the author, how would an American family with a car and a house in the suburbs probably feel about themselves today?

Section B

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. 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 52 to 56 are based on the following passage.

As a wise man once said, we are all ultimately alone. But an increasing number of Europeans are choosing to be so at an ever earlier age. This isn't the stuff of gloomy philosophical contemplations, but a fact of Europe's new economic landscape, embraced by sociologists, real-estate developers and ad executives alike. The shift away from family life to solo lifestyle, observes a French sociologist, is part of the "irresistible momentum of individualism" over the last century. The communications revolution, the shift from a business culture of stability to one of mobility and the mass entry of women into the workforce have greatly wreaked *havoc on* (扰乱) Europeans' private lives.

Europe's new economic climate has largely fostered the trend toward independence. The current generation of home-aloners came of age during Europe's shift from social democracy to the sharper, more individualistic climate of American-style capitalism. Raised in an era of privatization



and increased consumer choice, today's *tech-savvy* (精通技术的) workers have embraced a free market in love as well as economics. Modern Europeans are rich enough to afford to live alone, and temperamentally independent enough to want to do so.

Once upon a time, people who lived alone tended to be those on either side of marriage—twenty something professionals or widowed senior citizens. While pensioners, particularly elderly women, make up a large proportion of those living alone, the newest crop of singles are high earners in their 30s and 40s who increasingly view living alone as a lifestyle choice. Living alone was conceived to be negative—dark and cold, while being together suggested warmth and light. But then came along the idea of singles. They were young, beautiful, strong! Now, young people want to live alone.

The booming economy means people are working harder than ever. And that doesn't leave much room for relationships. Pimpi Arroyo, a 35-year-old composer who lives alone in a house in Paris, says he hasn't got time to get lonely because he has too much work. "I have deadlines which would make life with someone else fairly difficult. "Only an ideal woman would make him change his lifestyle, he says. Kaufmann, author of a recent book called "The Single Woman and Prince Charming," thinks this fierce new individualism means that people expect more and more of mates, so relationships don't last long—if they start at all. Eppendorf, a blond Berliner with a deep tan, teaches grade school in the mornings. In the afternoon she sunbathes or sleeps, resting up for going dancing. Just shy of 50, she says she'd never have wanted to do what her mother did—give up a career to raise a family. Instead, "I've always done what I wanted to do; live a self-determined life."

52. More and more young Europeans remain single because? _____.
- A) they are driven by an overwhelming sense of individualism
B) they have entered the workforce at a much earlier age
C) they have embraced a business culture of stability
D) they are pessimistic about their economic future
53. What is said about European society in the passage?
- A) It has fostered the trend towards small families.
B) It is getting closer to American style capitalism.
C) It has limited consumer choice despite a free market.
D) It is being threatened by irresistible privatization.
54. According to Paragraph 3, the newest group of singles are _____.
- A) warm and light hearted
B) on either side of marriage
C) negative and gloomy
D) healthy and wealthy
55. The author quotes Eppendorf to show that _____.
- A) some modern women prefer a life of individual freedom
B) the family is no longer the basic unit of society in present-day Europe
C) some professional people have too much work to do to feel lonely
D) most Europeans conceive living a single life as unacceptable