

Band

6

College
English
Band 6

综合模拟测试

大学英语六级考试备考用书

田兵\编著



辽宁师范大学出版社

LIAONING NORMAL UNIVERSITY PRESS

大 学英语六级考试备考用书·6

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前言

近年来,随着学生们学习英语的热情不断提高,越来越多的学生通过了国家教育部规定的大学英语四级考试,并根据人才市场对用人方面的高标准要求,以及个人发展的需要,朝着大学英语六级考试这一更高的目标提出新的挑战。但很多考生由于不适应新的题型变化和缺乏应试技巧,以至很多考生不能顺利通过大学英语六级考试。本书是为了帮助考生进一步提高英语水平,增强他们的六级应试能力而编写的。

本书在编写的过程中,根据大学英语四、六级考试委员会规定的考试大纲,从考生的角度出发,仔细地分析了大学英语六级考试所必须掌握的基础知识和必备的应试技巧,针对新六级考试大纲进行训练。书中所汇集的各类试题大多是在多年教学中使用过的,并取得了显著的效果。书中包括 12 套模拟试题和两套往年的六级考试全真试题。其中的听力、阅读理解部分,考虑到它们是六级考试中的最有难度的部分,本书特意在选取一般难度试题的同时也收录了一些较难的文章,以供不同层次的学生选用,也可在不同的学习阶段使用。书中所收集的文章力求做到语言规范、题材广泛、内容丰富和表述生动。为了帮助学生更好地理解这些文章,在答案部分对书中难点进行了详细的注释。本书的词汇部分力求做到选题具有代表性、覆盖面广,并对其中有一定难度的试题给出详细注释。本书的作文

力求文体多样,并提供参考范文以供读者参考。

由于编写时间比较急迫以及本人水平所限,书中必定存在不足之处,恳请广大读者批评指正。

编著者

2000年10月

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大

Part I

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) 2 hours B) 3 hours
 C) 4 hours D) 5 hours

From the conversation we know that the two are talking about some work they will start at 9 o'clock in the morning and have to finish at 2 in the afternoon. Therefore, D) "5 hours" is the correct answer. You should choose [D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

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

1. A) It's too loud. B) The song is too slow.
C) It's a good song. D) The song is too short.
2. A) He likes the job of a dish-washer because it pays well.
B) He thinks it's important to have a good job from the beginning.
C) He hates to be a dish-washer because it's boring.
D) He would work as a dish-washer in summer if he has to.
3. A) He wants to talk about it during the meal.

- B) He wants to talk about it before the meal.
 - C) He does not want to talk about it at all.
 - D) He wants to have a big dinner.
4. A) Shortly after Christmas.
 B) In the spring.
 C) During the Christmas season.
 D) During a sale.
 5. A) The woman didn't come to see Everett.
 B) The woman didn't like orange juice.
 C) The man was in a car crash this morning.
 D) The man broke the container of juice.
 6. A) Make his own arrangements. B) Go to the places she likes.
 C) See a travel agent. D) Take a spring vacation.
 7. A) The flight has been canceled.
 B) The plane is late.
 C) The plane is on time.
 D) The ticket for this flight have been sold out.
 8. A) She doesn't like his selection of the test questions.
 B) She doesn't think he prepares well enough.
 C) She thinks his lectures are boring.
 D) She thinks his tests are too long.
 9. A) \$ 1.08. B) \$ 1.20.
 C) \$ 1.30. D) \$ 1.28.
 10. A) Stop the project.
 B) Make a compromise.
 C) Have someone review the project.
 D) Persuade his partner to accept his idea.

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.

Questions 11 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

The Royal National Institute for the Blind (11) _____ from the (12) _____ of one man, Dr Thomas Rhodes Armitage, who (13) _____ a committee in 1868 to find the best (14) _____ of reading by (15) _____. Armitage was a (16) _____ who lost his sight and (17) _____ to spend the rest of his (18) _____ improving conditions for blind people.

If blind people were not supported by their families, usually they had to beg for their living. (19) _____

With so many methods in use only a few books could be published in each type. (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 centre.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

The world has spent on preparations for war more than \$ 112 billion a year, roughly \$ 450 per head for every man, woman, and child in the world. Let us consider for a moment what could be done with this sum of money if it were spent on peace and not on war. Some of it, at any rate, in the more prosperous countries, could be spent on the reduction of taxation. The rest should be spent in ways that will, at the same time, be of benefit to mankind and a solution to the economic problem of conversion from war industry to the expansion of peace industries. As to this expansion, let us begin with the most elementary of all needs, namely, food. At present, the majority of mankind suffers from undernourishment, and, in view of the population explosion, this situation is likely to grow worse in coming decades. A very

small part of what is now being spent upon armaments would rectify our predicament. Not only could the American surplus of grain, which was for many years uselessly destroyed, be spent in relief of famine, but, by irrigation, large regions now desert could be made fertile, and, by improvement in transport, distribution from regions of excess to regions of scarcity could be facilitated.

Housing even in the richest countries, is often disastrously inadequate. This could be remedied by a tiny fraction of what is being spent on missiles. Education everywhere, but especially in the newly liberated countries of Africa and Asia, demands an expenditure many times as great as that which it receives at present. But it is not only greater expenditure that is needed in education. If the terror of war were removed, science could be devoted to improving human welfare instead of to the invention of increasingly expensive methods of mutual slaughter, and schools would no longer think it a part of their duty to promote hatred of possible enemies by means of ignorance tempered by lies.

By the help of modern techniques, the world could enter upon a period of happiness and prosperity far surpassing anything known in previous history. All this is possible. It requires only a different outlook on international affairs and a different state of mind toward those nations which are now regarded as enemies. This is possible, I repeat, but it cannot be done all at once. To reverse the trend of affairs in the most powerful nations of the world is no light task and will require a difficult process of reeducation.

21. By diverting the money spent on war preparations to peaceful purposes, all of the following benefits would occur EXCEPT that _____.
- A) taxes would be reduced
 - B) education could be improved
 - C) better housing could be provided
 - D) the population explosion could be controlled
22. Schools often have to make use of _____.
- A) inadequate funds to keep running
 - B) untrained teachers because few people like the job
 - C) poor buildings to house as many students as possible
 - D) lies to arouse hatred of possible enemies
23. The problem of undernourishment will become more acute because _____.
- A) America destroys its surplus goods
 - B) there is inadequate shipping

* C) of the population explosion D) of the lack of irrigation

24. Which of the following most needs the money spent on wars according to the writer?

A) Food. B) Education. C) Industry. D) Housing.

25. The passage implies that _____.

- A) wars are mainly brought about by the most powerful nations
- B) famine will continue if there are wars among countries
- C) most people in the world suffer from undernourishment
- D) more schools should be set up especially in developing countries

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

As I look back to the time I made the decision to enter politics more than 40 years ago, three goals motivated me: peace abroad, a better life for people at home and the victory of freedom over tyranny throughout the world. I have taken some great risks and have fought many battles in attempting to serve those goals. By exposing Alger Hiss, I earned the undying enmity of many powerful people who might otherwise have at worst taken a neutral view of me. I do not regret losing these people's support. But by going to China, I lost the support of many fellow conservatives who believed we should not have normal relations with any communist power, even if it was unfriendly toward the Soviet Union. By refusing to accept any but the most honorable and equitable and moderates who felt that supporting me was just too risky politically. These are examples of the perils of purpose.

While it has been a rough game, it has been worth it. I might not want to do it again, but I would not have missed it. I know I have lived for a purpose, and I have at least in part achieved it. You must live your life for something more important than your life alone. One who has never lost himself in a cause bigger than himself has missed one of life's mountaintop experiences. Only by losing yourself in this way can you really find yourself.

My most vivid memory of the dark days after my resignation is conversation with Walter Annenberg shortly after I returned to San Clemente. He knew I was discouraged. He tried to buck up my spirits. He said, "Whether you have been knocked down or are on the ropes, always remember that life is 99 rounds." Today, the battle I started to wage in 1946 when I first ran for Congress is not over. I still have a few rounds to go.

Two thousand years ago, Sophocles wrote, "One must wait until the evening to

see how splendid the day has been." There is still some time before the sun goes down, but even now, I can look back and say that the day has indeed been splendid. In view of the ordeals I have endured, this may strike some as an incredible conclusion. I believe, however, that the richness of life is measured by its breadth, its height and its depth. It has been my good fortune to have lived a very long and a very full life, one in which I have been at the heights but also at the depths.

26. What does Nixon think of his political career?
- A) He thinks it was rather tough for him.
 - B) He would rather he had missed it.
 - C) He regrets having lost himself in it.
 - D) He feels it worthwhile for him to have experienced it
27. The word "enmity" in the first paragraph most probably means ____.
- A) hatred B) consent C) regret D) support
28. By saying "life is 99 rounds", Walter Annenberg intended to ____.
- A) discourage Nixon from entering political life again
 - B) praise Nixon for having experienced many ordeals in his political life
 - C) warn Nixon that he has still a few rounds to go
 - D) give Nixon encouragement because he was in a low spirit after his resignation
29. "One must wait until the evening to see how splendid the day has been." Nixon quotes it in order to show ____.
- A) since he is now in the twilight, he is no longer interested in political life
 - B) he appreciates the brightness of his political life though he is now in the twilight
 - C) his political life was splendid though he had endured many ordeals
 - D) though he had splendid political life, he looks upon it as an incredible conclusion
30. It can be inferred from the passage the attitude which Nixon holds towards the life is ____.
- A) bitter and pessimistic B) discouraged
 - C) indifferent D) confident and persevering

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Recent findings suggest that visual signals are fed into at least three separate processing systems in the brain, each with its own distinct function. One system ap-

pears to process information about shape perception; a second, information about color; a third, information about movement, location, and spatial organization. An understanding of the functions and capabilities of these three systems can shed light on how artists manipulate materials to create surprising visual effects.

It is possible to summarize the functions of the three subsystems of the visual system as follows. The parvo system carries highly detailed information about stationary objects and about borders that are formed by contrasting colors. It does not, however, carry information about specific colors. Because much of the information about the shape of objects can be represented by their borders, we suspect that this system is important in shape perception. The blob system processes information about colors, but not about movement, shape discrimination, or depth. The magno system carries information about movement and depth. It is good at detecting motion but poor at scrutinizing stationary images. In addition it appears to be color-blind, it is unable to perceive borders that are visible only on the basis of color contrast.

Cells in the parvo system can distinguish between two colors at any relative brightness of the two. Cells in the color-blind magno-system, on the other hand, are analogous to a black-and-white photograph in the way they function: they signal information about the brightness of surfaces but not about their colors. For any pair of colors there is a particular brightness ratio at which two colors, for example red and green, will appear as the same shade of gray in a black-and-white photograph; hence any border between them will vanish. Similarly at some relative red-to-green brightness level, the red and green will appear identical to the magno system. The red and green are then called equiluminant. A border between two equiluminant colors has color contrast but no luminance contrast.

Many artists have seemed to be empirically aware of these underlying principles and have used them to maximize particular effects. Some of the peculiar effects of Op Art, for example, probably arise from color combinations that are strong activators of the parvo system but are weak stimuli for the magno system. An object that is equiluminant with its background looks vibrant and unstable. The reason is that the parvo system can signal the object's shape but the magno system cannot see its borders and therefore cannot signal either the movement or the position of the object. Hence it seems to jump around, drift, or vibrate on the canvas.

31. The passage is primarily concerned with _____.

A) describing subsystems of the visual system and showing their relevance to art

- B) comparing three theories on how the visual system analyzes images in a work of art
 - C) explaining how artists use color contrasts to create particular visual effects
 - D) explaining how the visual system distinguishes among different colors
32. Which of the following would create visual effects most similar to those discussed in Para. 4?
- A) A painting in which different shades of the same color are used to obscure the boundaries between objects.
 - B) A black-and-white sketch in which shading is used to convey a sense of depth.
 - C) An advertisement in which key words are at the same level of brightness as a background of contrasting color.
 - D) A design in which two different shades of gray are juxtaposed to heighten the contrast between them.
33. The passage provides information about which of the following?
- A) Why the parvo system is considered to be responsible for shape perception?
 - B) Why the blob system can process information about colors but not movement?
 - C) The mechanism that enables the blob system to distinguish between stationary objects.
 - D) The mechanism that enables the magno system to carry information about shape discrimination.
34. The author mentions a "black-and-white photograph" (Para. 3) most probably in order to explain _____.
- A) how the parvo system distinguishes between different shapes and colors
 - B) the mechanism that makes the magno system color-blind
 - C) why the magno system is capable of perceiving moving images
 - D) the brightness ratio at which colors become indistinguishable to the parvo system
35. The passage suggests which of the following about the magno system?
- A) It perceives borders on the basis of luminance contrast.
 - B) It is better at perceiving stationary objects than it is at detecting movement.
 - C) It can detect motion but it cannot signal the position of an object.
 - D) It is better at processing information about movement than it is at processing information about depth.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Whenever scientists make observations of any kind, they employ some scheme for classifying and recording what they observe. Any phenomenon or "thing" will have many distinguishable characteristics or attributes, but scientists must first single out those properties relevant to the question being studied. For example, a scientist tried out a new serum(血清)on laboratory rats infected with a disease. Any single rat differs from any other rat in innumerable ways: its coat markings, its heart rate, the length of its tail, its exact age, and so on. The scientist is interested, however, in only one thing: did the rat recover or did it die of the disease? Or, perhaps, the intelligence level of a group of boys is being compared with that of a group of girls. Individual boys and girls differ and same-sex groups differ among themselves in ways as diverse as body temperature, size of head, weight, color of hair, father's income, name and so on ad infinitum(without limit). All these properties are ignored by the experimenter as immaterial to the immediate purpose, which is giving each child a number representing the child's intelligence.

The classifying scheme scientists use is based upon differences in some particular property or attribute that objects of observation exhibit. Scientists simply cannot pay attention to all the ways that things differ from each other. Many of these differences obviously are irrelevant to their purpose, and other potential differences are controlled by scientists in making their observations: only rats (not all kinds of animals) are given the serum, and each child is given the same intelligence test in the same way. Still other differences that are relevant to their conclusions, but not specifically controlled, are treated as statistical "error".

36. The specific object or phenomenon of scientific observation _____.
A) is determined prior to the observation
B) is determined from the distinguishable characteristics or attributes
C) can be singled out during the observation
D) is used to develop a scheme for classification
37. Distinguishable characteristics of any object or phenomenon of observation _____.
A) must all be classified and recorded to provide complete information
B) may be irrelevant for the particular research
C) can be ignored by the experimenter as immaterial
D) will be singled out

38. The innumerable ways in which objects or phenomena differ, _____.
 A) are an irrelevant aspect of research
 B) will not affect the serum research using laboratory rats
 C) must be employed for classifying observations
 D) are not all relevant to any particular research
39. Differences in relevant properties or attributes _____.
 A) are all controlled by the experimenter
 B) are all controlled during the experiment
 C) may be ignored as immaterial
 D) are sometimes treated as statistical error
40. Classifying schemes used by scientists _____.
 A) take into account all those properties or attributes relevant to the research problem
 B) take into account statistical error
 C) ignore those relevant properties or attributes which are controlled
 D) contribute to the statistical error

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 chart showed the amount of money spent on food compared with the amount spent on _____.
 A) necessities B) hobby C) pastime D) recreation
42. It is well known that knowledge is the _____ condition for expansion of mind.
 A) incompatible B) incredible C) indefinite D) indispensable
43. A _____ of the long report by the budget committee was submitted to mayor for approval.
 A) shorthand B) scheme C) schedule D) sketch
44. Your reasons for demanding an increase in wages are _____.
 A) inadequate B) incomplete C) inaccurate D) inevitable
45. The final decision will have to _____ until we hear from the auditor.
 A) lie in B) lie up C) lie over D) lie back

46. People strongly urge the country to draw lessons from the past and _____ from intensifying conflicts. .
 A)restrain B)constrain C)refrain D)strain
47. The UN Secretary General has _____ her as its next High Commissioner for Refugees.
 A)notified B)posed C)negotiated D)nominated
48. To survive in the intense trade competition between countries, we must _____ the qualities and varieties of products we make to the world-market demand.
 A)improve B)enhance C)guarantee D)gear
49. The greatest truths are perhaps, those which, being simple in themselves, _____ a large and complex body of knowledge.
 A)enlighten B)illustrate C)lighten D)illuminate
50. The climate here is pleasant. It is _____ all the year round.
 A)damp B)humid C)moist D)wet
51. It was John's _____ never to see his wife and children again.
 A)fancy B)destiny C)spectacle D)endeavour
52. One's childhood life seems happier in _____ than in reality.
 A)fancy B)retrospect C)imagination D)fantasy
53. Try to _____ your knowledge of economics with your knowledge of mathematics.
 A)correspond B)consolidate C)comprehend D)correlate
54. The landlady insists we pay for all the _____.
 A)damages B)breakages C)fractures D)injury
55. An ambulance must have priority as it usually has to deal with some kind of _____.
 A)urgency B)crash C)crisis D)emergency
56. The European Community has repeatedly _____ that it is in agreement with the Americans on this point.
 A)amended B)ascertained C)affirmed D)anticipated
57. He was reelected for four _____ terms.
 A)consequent B)constituent C)considerable D)consecutive
58. John will be a valuable _____ to the teaching staff of our university.
 A)partner B)possession C)acquisition D)owner
59. If you know what the trouble is, why don't you help them to _____ the situation?