

大学英语



六级考试

三精题库

精选 精解 精练

最新模拟试题详解



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主编 马德高 李玲
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一、听力·写作

二、词汇·改错

三、阅读·翻译·简答

四、最新模拟试题详解

五、最新全真试题详解

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三 精 题 库

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编者致读者

放眼如今的图书市场,四、六级考试的辅导书可谓泛滥成灾、泥沙俱下,使得读者无所适从。读者呼唤精品,社会需要精品。为此,我们秉承星火图书一贯的优良品质,本着质量第一的原则,历时3年,经过30多位老师披沙觅金般地梳理,精深细致地研究,并融进了他们多年来在一线教学、导考的经验,最终升华凝炼成这套《三精题库》。

本丛书具有如下鲜明特点:

■ 精选

《三精题库》以考点荟萃典型考题,紧扣最新四、六级考试大纲,设题科学,考点覆盖面广,考点命中率高。

■ 精解

《三精题库》以典型考题精解考点,洞悉四、六级考试的命题思路和命题特点,剖析四、六级考试的每种题型和解题技巧,使读者既知其然,又知其所以然,做到举一反三,成竹在胸。

■ 精练

《三精题库》精选的考题,考题的精解,将使读者用最短的时间精练四、六级考试的内容,快训实战,从容过关。

另外,本套丛书在版式设计上也匠心独运,每套训练题后预留笔记栏,让您记下重点、难点,达到真正掌握的目的!

“三精”在手,胜券在握,您不想拥有吗?

六级模拟试题精选

Test 1	(1)
Keys to Test	(19)
Keys and Tapescript	(28)
Test 2	(32)
Keys to Test	(48)
Keys and Tapescript	(57)
Test 3	(61)
Keys to Test	(77)
Keys and Tapescript	(86)
Test 4	(90)
Keys to Test	(105)
Keys and Tapescript	(114)
Test 5	(117)
Keys to Test	(134)
Keys and Tapescript	(142)
Test 6	(145)
Keys to Test	(161)
Keys and Tapescript	(168)
Test 7	(171)
Keys to Test	(187)
Keys and Tapescript	(194)

Test 8	(197)
Keys to Test	(213)
Keys and Tapescript	(220)
Test 9	(223)
Keys to Test	(238)
Keys and Tapescript	(245)

三 精
题 库

Test 1

College English Test

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. Each conversation and question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers. 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 answer [D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

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

1. A) The woman is taking Max' place at work.
B) Max and the woman are working together today.
C) The woman is expecting to take today off.
D) Max asked if the woman was sick.
2. A) She's less successful now than she was last year.
B) Her success is hard to understand.
C) She's been extremely successful.
D) She owes some of her success to her personality.

3. A) He doesn't want to have lunch with the woman.
B) He will be very busy.
C) He's having lunch with somebody else.
D) He never eats lunch.
4. A) He is in the Army.
B) He likes cars.
C) He is a car salesman.
D) He can fix her car.
5. A) \$ 11.00. C) \$ 7.00.
B) \$ 6.00. D) \$ 4.00.
6. A) He wants a telephone of his own.
B) He's looking for a new place to work.
C) He doesn't usually get calls here.
D) He doesn't know the woman's name.
7. A) Ten times. C) Four times.
B) Eight times. D) Two times.
8. A) Three. C) Two.
B) Five. D) Four.
9. A) There is something the matter with them.
B) He doesn't need to go back on either one.
C) He doesn't know when they leave.
D) The man can take either one.
10. 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.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear three short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear one question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard:

11. A) Man's Lives.
B) Man's Normal Period of Growth.
C) Can the Aging Be Controlled ?
D) Can Man Live Longer in the Future ?
12. A) Most people cannot live more than 100 years.
B) Most people are over 100 years old.
C) Man can live six times longer than his normal period of growth.
D) A person's period of growth may be 25 years.
13. A) By describing the conditions necessary for a long life.
B) By explaining the findings of an expert.
C) By comparing man with other animals.
D) By quoting popular medical opinion.

Passage Two

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard:

14. A) When the plane was up in the sky.
B) Ten minutes after he was sitting on board.
C) Just before he fastened his seat belt.
D) While he was enjoying the beauty of the sky.
15. A) The man enjoyed the beauty of the evening sky from his plane.
B) The man had a time bomb hidden in his suitcase.
C) The ticking noise of the alarm clock caused him a little trouble.
D) The airline official and the police officer played a joke on him.
16. A) An Interesting Day. C) A False Alarm.
B) Two Mistakes Made. D) An Unlawful Arrest.

Passage Three

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard:

17. A) His wife. C) A Tree.
B) A clock. D) Lightning.

18. A) Edwards had been blind for nine years.
B) Edwards was unconscious for twenty minutes after the lightning had struck him.
C) Doctors believed that Edwards was never really blind or deaf.
D) Edwards awoke with his face in a puddle of water.
19. A) Hiding from the storm under a tree.
B) Climbing a tree.
C) Driving a car.
D) Lying on the ground.
20. A) He regained his sight from a head injury when he fell from a tree.
B) He was happy after his wife entered his room for the first time in nine years.
C) The lightning took the feeling from his legs and gave feeling in his eyes.
D) Because the blow that blinded him was very severe, it took another very severe blow to restore his sight.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: *There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions. 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.*

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

(1) One of the most authoritative voices speaking to us today is, of course, the voice of the advertisers. Its strident clamor dominates our lives. It shouts at us from the television screen and the radio loudspeakers; waves to us from every page of the newspaper; plucks at our sleeves on the escalator; signals to us from the roadside billboards all day and flashes messages to us in colored lights all night. It has forced on us a whole new conception of the successful man as a man no less than 20% of whose mail consists of announcements of giant carpet sales.

Advertising has been among England's biggest growth industries since the war, in terms of the ratio of money earnings to demonstrable achievement. Why all this fantastic expenditure?

Perhaps the answer is that advertising saves the manufacturers from having to think about the customer. At the stage of designing and developing a product, there is quite enough to think about without worrying over whether anybody will want to buy it. The designer is busy enough without adding customer-appeal to all his other problems of man-hours and machine tolerances and stress factors. So they just go ahead and make the thing and leave it to the advertiser to find eleven ways of making it appeal to purchasers after they have finished it, by pretending that it confers status, or attracts love, or signifies manliness. If the advertising agency can do this authoritatively enough, the manufacturer is in clover.

Other manufacturers find advertising saves them changing their product. And manufacturers hate change. The ideal product is one which goes on unchanged for ever. If, therefore, for one reason or another, some alteration seems called for — how much better to change the image, the packet or the pitch made by product, rather than go to all the inconvenience of changing the product itself.

21. According to the passage modern advertising is "authoritative" because of the way it _____.
 - A) influences our image of the kind of person we ought to be like
 - B) interferes with the privacy of home life
 - C) continually forces us into buying things
 - D) distracts us no matter where we travel
22. The form of advertising which has best succeeded in conferring personal status on the individual makes use of _____.
 - A) colored lights all night
 - B) roadside billboards
 - C) the postal service
 - D) the wall space beside escalators
23. Advertisers are appreciated by manufacturers because they _____.
 - A) advise them on ways of giving a product customer-appeal
 - B) accept responsibility for giving a product customer-appeal
 - C) advise them on the best time to go ahead with productions
 - D) consult them during the design and development stages
24. According to the passage customers are attracted to a product because it appears to _____.

- A) have a sufficiently attractive design
 - B) offer good value for money
 - C) fulfill the manufacturer's claims
 - D) satisfy their personal needs
25. The passage tells us that some manufacturers, instead of changing their product, would prefer to change its _____.
- A) product cost
 - B) quality
 - C) appeal
 - D) market value

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Yes, he's good, very good. Record-breakingly good. (2) But there are dozens of other great athletes in the country, and golf is generally not a sport that quickens America's pulse.

Yes, he's young, 21. But we've had 17-year-old tennis champions. We've had gymnastics champions barely out of infancy.

Of course, there is race. An African and Asian-American Masters champion is as rare as April snow in August. But almost as rare is a black hockey player, and nothing remotely like the Woods phenomenon greeted Grant Fuhr, an extremely talented black goalie who in the 80's won five Stanley Cups with the Edmonton Oilers. And Fede Nomo — splendid pitcher, rookie of the year, Dodger and Japanese — became a local hero but hardly a national obsession.

Yes, excellence, youth and ethnicity account for much of the Woods mania (狂热). But they are not quite enough to explain the wave of adulation (奉承).

Woods is more than just good, young, black and Asian. He is gracious. In an age of the commercially hyped, trash-talking, in-your-face sports star, here is someone who combines great athleticism with decency, politeness and respectfulness.

And not just respect for his parents, his elders, his competitors. He has a deep respect for the difficulty of his craft. For all of his greatness and his awareness of it, he is anchored in the history and mystery of his game. This is not exactly humility. One does not expect humility from someone who drives a ball 350 yards with accuracy and wins six of his first 19 pro tournaments, including the Masters, with an all-time record score. But Woods' pride in his game does not extend to the braggart (吹牛的人) denigration (贬低) of the competition and the naked promotion of self over sport that you find in so many young stars today.

This, after all, is the age of the athlete with attitude. Andre Agassi and Deion Sanders have mastered this very lucrative chest-beating individualism. Dennis Rodman has taken it to its conclusion with his groin(腹股沟)-kicking, body-piercing anarchism. The bad boys, by the way, did not start with young black basketball players. It began with young white tennis players like Jimmy Connors and John McEnroe who turned bad manners and quick tempers into a ticket to celebrity that took them beyond tennis.

Americans are overcome with relief to find, rising out of this swamp of rotten behavior, a meniscus(新月) like Woods. A paragon in sports is easy to define: someone whom you would be pleased to have your child emulate(仿效). One of the main reasons baseball is dying is that, with the exception of Cal Ripken and a handful of others, the best players are louts(丑角人物). Who cares about the fortunes of a sport populated by growing freebooters(海盗) with contempt for their followers and their game?

Enter Tiger. Woods' final-round Masters performance last April earned the highest television ratings in recent golf history. It is not that we tuned in to see possibly the best golfer ever. We tuned in to see a good man excel. America is mesmerized(迷惑) not just because he is a great athlete. Not just because he is a gifted young African-and-Asian American athlete. But because he is a paragon and a rarity: a gentleman athlete.

26. The passage is mainly about _____.

- A) Tiger Woods' virtues, which account for his popularity
- B) Tiger Woods' successful career
- C) the difference between Tiger Woods and other athletes
- D) Tiger Woods' popularity which results from his race, youth, and excellence

27. Grant Fuhr is mentioned in the third paragraph as an example to show that _____.

- A) he is as popular as Tiger because a talented goalie player is very rare
- B) he is not so popular as Tiger because he is less gifted
- C) Tiger's popularity does not result from his race
- D) it is hard for colored athletes to become popular nationally

28. We can infer from the article that Jimmy Connors and John McEnroe are well-known for _____.

- A) their excellence C) their basketball skills
B) their handsome look D) their bad manners and quick temper
29. The reason why baseball is dying is that _____.
A) the players are incompetent
B) Americans have lost interest in the game
C) the players are freebooters with no respect for their game
D) all of the players are louts
30. All of the following are true of Tiger Woods EXCEPT _____.
A) he is a gifted black athlete C) he is young
B) he is a role model D) he is a good man

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Scientists have taught a parrot English. So what? This time, it seems, the bird not only says the words but also understands them. Alex, an African grey parrot residing at America's Purdue University in Indiana, has a vocabulary of about 40 words with which he identifies, requests and sometimes refuses more than 50 toys. He seems to manipulate words as abstract symbols — in other words, to use a primitive form of language.

In many birds, communication takes the form of simple, stereotyped signals. Some birds, like parrots, are capable of learning huge repertoires of phrases by mimicking each other or other species. (3) But, until now, there has been no evidence that any bird could make the big leap to associating one sound exclusively with one object or quality.

Alex can. Dr. Irene Pepperberg, his trainer, exploited the natural curiosity of the parrot to teach him to use the names of different toys. She did this with a technique known as model rival training. The trainer and an assistant play with the toys and ask each other questions about them. To join in, the parrot has to compete for the trainer's attention.

The results have been spectacular. Alex rapidly learnt to ask for certain objects, identifying them by words for shape, color and material (e.g. Three-cornered green paper, or five-cornered yellow wood). He is asked to repeat words until he gets them right and is then rewarded by being given the object to play with. (4) Dr. Pepperberg believes it is important that the bird is not rewarded with food, because that would make him think of words as ways of getting treats rather than as

symbols for objects.

Twice a week, Alex is tested and he normally gets about 80% of the objects right. The mistakes are usually small omissions (for instance, he forgets to name the color of an object) rather than specific errors. To discover if he really is able to grasp concepts like color and shape, he is shown entirely novel combinations. When first shown a blue piece of leather he said 'blue hide' even though the blue objects he had previously seen were all keys or made of wood. This suggests that he is capable of 'segmentation': that is, he is aware that words are building blocks that can be used in different combinations.

31. What is the unique thing about Alex, compared with other parrots?
 - A) He is a clever African parrot.
 - B) He is capable of learning huge collections of words and phrases.
 - C) He can refuse toys with some basic words.
 - D) He has come to identifying objects sounds distinctly.
32. In order to teach Alex English, Dr. Irene Pepperberg used the technique of _____.
 - A) curiosity training
 - C) interest training
 - B) competition training
 - D) primitive training
33. Dr. Pepperberg rewarded Alex not with food, as people usually do, but with the toys he is competing for because _____.
 - A) Alex prefers the toy to the food
 - B) food can make Alex think of words merely as symbols
 - C) the toys can act as concrete objects with which words are associated
 - D) Dr. Pepperberg wants to give Alex treats for his cleverness
34. The invention of "blue hide" (Para. 5) suggests that _____.
 - A) Alex is capable of combining the words in different ways
 - B) Alex is capable of mimicking human beings
 - C) Alex has a good memory and does not forget the blue objects he had previously seen
 - D) Alex realizes that segmentation is useful in learning a language
35. The passage implies that human words are _____.
 - A) abstract symbols for objects
 - B) building blocks that can only be used in entirely novel combinations

- C) simple stereotyped signals
- D) a primitive form of language

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Good news is bad news and bad news is good news, newsmen often say to one another. And when you look at the media it's only too easy to see what they mean. A dictionary definition of the media is mass communications, e. g. the press, television, radio. The media sees its main purpose as giving the public news. Naturally to provide the public with news it has first to gather it. The whole function and purpose of the media, then, seems to depend on the word 'news', but more important, on how the word is interpreted.

The media like any big business venture today is an extremely competitive world of its own. In providing material for its public it has constantly to make sure it serves the right diet. No public will waste time on your paper or your TV channel otherwise. (5) The sad truth is that there seems only one way to catch an audience — hit them right between the eyes. What started as a mild tap has now become a sledgehammer blow that goes by the name of sensationalism.

A reporter chooses — has to choose — a news story because of its sensation value. The young inexperienced cub reporter rings his news editor about a car crash. He starts to explain the details to him but the experienced editor asks the cub one question: 'Anyone killed?' and to himself he thinks, why do we offer jobs to children?

One may accuse newsmen of cynicism but they will quickly remind you of the hard facts of survival in the world of the media. The favorite words the newspaper placecards in the streets bombard the public with are, 'Surprise, Sensation, Drama, Shock'. You wonder, when the papers batter the public with dramas and sensations day after day, that they haven't put an end to sensation long ago. As a regular newspaper reader you also thank Heavens for the light relief of the comic strips. Turn finally from them to what is referred to laughingly as 'steam radio', in order to show its relative antiquity. This for many millions of people is the only live contact they have with the outside world that rightly or wrongly they have been led to believe they should have contact with. It's extremely hard of course to see why, when for the most part its news services bring them tragedy, disaster, heartbreak, other people's misfortunes — in a word, trouble. What again becomes quickly ap-

parent is that a man's job depends on sensationalism, and we are asked to excuse him for this.

Perhaps the media hasn't quite grown up and we should congratulate it on getting this far. The year 2000 may see great changes in the way news is presented to us. Again, who knows, it might even get worse — if such a thing is possible. Perish the thought!

36. According to the passage which is most important?
- A) The media's purpose.
 - B) The news itself.
 - C) What is thought of as news.
 - D) The gathering of news.
37. The passage suggests that to appeal to the public you have to _____.
- A) use physical violence
 - C) report violent happenings
 - B) give them cooking recipes
 - D) make them unhappy
38. Experienced news editors obviously think that _____.
- A) children are useless as reporters
 - B) some reporters are like children
 - C) children make the best reporters
 - D) young reporters give too much detail
39. People who control the media _____.
- A) will defend themselves very fully
 - B) don't give lengthy answers
 - C) never listen to criticism
 - D) justify their behavior at great length
40. The passage suggests that being informed by radio _____.
- A) is a good thing
 - C) may be a good thing
 - B) is a bad thing
 - D) is not as reliable as watching TV

Translation

Directions: In this part, there are five items which you should translate into Chinese, each item consisting of one or two sentences. These sentences are all taken from the reading passages you have just read. You can refer back to the passages so as to identify their meanings in the context.