

# 新编 大学英语六级考试 模拟题精选

《大学英语》编辑部 编



NEW SIMULATED CET - 6

# 新编大学英语六级考试模

《大学英语》编辑部 编

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## 前 言

全国各高等院校根据国家教委颁发的《大学英语教学大纲》的规定,实施了大学英语六级考试。几年来,这一考试在很大程度上促进了大学本科生和硕士研究生的英语学习和水平的提高。许多成绩优良的大学生都想尽早地通过英语六级考试。六级考试的难度是比较大的,除了认真贯彻教学大纲各项要求,认真教好和学好课内外指定的学习教材,打下坚实的基础外,学生在六级考试前有目的有针对性地作适当数量的模拟测试训练会有助于学生在考试过程中更好地发挥自己实际的英语水平,顺利地通过六级考试。因此向广大学生提供一本符合教学大纲要求的质量高的英语六级考试模拟题精选是十分必要的。《大学英语》编辑部邀请全国著名重点大学中从事多年大学英语教学并在测试方面有丰富经验的教师编写了这本《新编大学英语六级考试模拟题精选》。

本书共精选 8 套大学英语六级考试模拟试卷以供考生自我检测和测试训练,提高应试能力之用。每套试卷的题型、数量和难度均与样题一致。每套试卷所选用的语言材料大多选自最新从国外获得的书籍,由编写人认真筛选加工,精心编写,反复审定、修改而成,语言规范、表达生动、准确,为应试学生提供了丰富多采的学习和测试材料。

本书不仅适用于参加大学英语六级考试的学生,而且同样有助于研究生英语入学考试、研究生英语学位课程考试以及 TOEFL、EPT 等考试的应试者。对广大英语教师,本书也是一本有用的参考书。

《大学英语》编辑部

1996 年 2 月

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# SIMULATED COLLEGE ENGLISH

## TEST 1

— Band Six —

清华大学 范 红 罗立胜

### 试卷一 PAPER 1

#### 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 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 answer [D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

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

1. A) Get the waitress's attention.  
B) Put the tip on the credit card.  
C) Tell the waitress about the tip.  
D) Look for the tip.
2. A) To wait a while before the meeting starts.  
B) To drink coffee before the meeting.  
C) To take a coffee break after the meeting starts.  
D) To have coffee later.
3. A) At an airport.                      B) At a hotel.  
C) At a travel agency.              D) At a computer store.
4. A) She didn't want to hear.  
B) It was too noisy to hear.  
C) She didn't intend to eat out with him.  
D) She wondered whom he spoke to.
5. A) That her head hurts.  
B) That her application was mailed ahead.  
C) That the man hit her on the head.  
D) That the man's analysis is accurate.
6. A) Withdraw the form.  
B) Meet with the man in the morning.  
C) See the man's books in the afternoon.  
D) Sign up for another appointment.
7. A) The woman has an extra umbrella.  
B) The woman has to borrow an umbrella.  
C) The woman's hat will protect her hair.

- D) The man has left his umbrella by the door.
8. A) An appointment.                      B) School hours.  
C) Office hours.                              D) A part-time job.
9. A) He's been working hard on his reputation.  
B) He has had no luck.  
C) The combination of luck and work has paid off.  
D) He hasn't built his reputation yet.
10. A) Finish the language sequence.  
B) Stop the science program.  
C) Eliminate certain required courses.  
D) Reduce the number of science students.

## **Section B**

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear one question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

### **Passage One**

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

11. A) a poor education background.  
B) her poor study habits.  
C) too much worrying.  
D) not well prepared for a test.
12. A) She would be confident.





dren.

- C) There were three generations.
- D) There were two or more brothers with their wives.
- 18. A) The women have more freedom and can share in decisions.
- B) The women do not have to be the heads of the family.
- C) The women's relatives do not help them with the housework and child-care.
- D) The women have all the power of the family.
- 19. A) Husbands have to share power with their wives.
- B) They often live alone when their husbands die.
- C) Family structure is broken in the nuclear family.
- D) Women have to help sisters, grandparents with housework and child-care.
- 20. A) They want to stay home and do the housework.
- B) They do not have enough money.
- C) They have too much work and not much free time.
- D) They have more freedom now than in the past.

**Part I Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)**

**Directions:** *There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions of 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 one accident situation where immediate action must be taken is when a person stops breathing. This might be the result of drowning, head injury caused by a fall, poisoning or a variety of other accidents.

If someone has stopped breathing, however, there may be a simple cause—the breathing passages may be blocked by food, vomit(呕吐物), saliva(唾液) or even the tongue...

Whatever the cause, it is imperative that breathing be restarted quickly, as otherwise brain damage may result. Lay the victim flat on his back, and pull back the head while holding the jaws clenched. This prevents the tongue from falling back into the throat and blocking the air passages. If any foreign matter like sand or vomit can be seen in the victim's mouth or throat, take it out with the finger. False teeth are a particular hazard and often fall back into the throat of an unconscious person.

If breathing does not start, you must begin artificial breathing right away. As you breathe in deeply through the victim's nose, it is necessary to hold their mouth firmly closed. If the airways are not blocked you will see the chest of the victim rise as you breathe in. Each time you blow, turn your head to check that there is this regular rise and fall of the chest. This must be continued until breathing starts spontaneously, or in any event for at least an hour. As soon as the victim starts to respond you should see an improvement in his colour. When breathing starts, it will be weak and shallow, and will still need assisting. Time your breaths to coincide with those of the victim.

When breathing can continue without help, the victim will still be unconscious. He should be turned into the 'unconscious' position, preferably with the body slightly higher than the head, and watched carefully to make sure that

breathing continues. Don't rush to get him to hospital. It is more important to make sure that breathing is strong and will continue while the victim is being moved.

21. Immediate treatment is necessary when an accident case stops breathing to prevent \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) excessive vomiting      B) heart failure  
C) brain injury      D) blood poisoning
22. In which order should these actions be taken first if breathing stops?  
A) Remove any object from the throat.  
B) Lay the victim flat on his back.  
C) Begin artificial breathing.  
D) Pull the victim's head back.
23. The mouth or nose method of artificial breathing \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) helps to take out an object  
B) clears the air passages  
C) removes stale air from the lungs  
D) blocks the air passages
24. When applying artificial breathing it is important to keep a careful eye on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) your rate of breathing  
B) signs of unconsciousness  
C) the victims chest rhythm  
D) any reaction to colour
25. Once the victim can breathe unaided, you should \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) turn his head round  
B) support the body higher than the head  
C) slightly raise the head  
D) turn him face downwards

**Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:**

It is a paradox that man has tended from the earliest times to dispose of his wastes in the water courses from which much of his drinking water is to come. But under natural conditions, rivers have very considerable powers of self-cleansing. The flow of water washes away the detritus (屑粒) — of salt and soil and sticks and stone — out to the oceans. Bacteria use the oxygen dissolved in the water to decay organic wastes and in turn are consumed by fish and water plants who return oxygen and carbon to the biosphere (生物圈). The only real risk under these simple conditions is that some of the minute bacteria will get into someone's drinking water and give him one of the very large range of internal diseases which over thousand years have been a major human disaster. This remains the principal pollution in most of the world and is increasing with rising population.

But as mankind enters the new urban-industrial order, the problem of waterborne wastes becomes much more complicated. First of all, industry brings thousands upon thousands of people together in urban concentrations. Natural systems of sewage (排水系统) disposal down the rivers become grossly overloaded. Then industrial processes can very greatly increase the range of materials which bacteria cannot deal with, and some of them are poisons, particularly compounds like cyanides (氰化物) or minerals like mercury and lead. These, piled in industrial tips over the landscape, may also, by seepage (渗漏), release their poisons into underground waters or neighbouring streams.

Then again, even the organic (or bio-degradable) wastes—from urban sewage, from pulp and paper-making—

can overload the river's available supplies of dissolved oxygen. Then bacteria use it all up as they decay the sewage. Oxygen levels fall. Sometimes there is simply none left and, since all aquatic(水生的)life requires oxygen, the river loses its capacity of carrying living things and may flow on for miles as a dead and ill-smelling sewer(下水道). The slower the river's flow, the greater is the risk.

26. According to the passage the main source of water pollution is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) natural systems of sewage disposal down rivers  
B) sewage in urban concentrations  
C) seepage from industrial tips in the city  
D) industrial waste
27. The passage tells us that bacteria in river water \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) make millions of people ill every year  
B) are eaten up by fish and water plant  
C) are destroyed by industrial waste  
D) produce too much oxygen
28. According to the passage the new urban-industrial order \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) poisons rivers and streams  
B) damages the natural life cycle of rivers  
C) has led to an increase in population  
D) has totally destroyed the natural systems of sewage disposal
29. The passage tells us that the disposal of waterborne wastes becomes complicated in urban-industrial areas because of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) too much sewage                      B) bio-degradable waste  
C) a combination of factors.      D) industrial wastes
30. Oxygen levels in the river fall because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the bacteria in the organic wastes use up all the dissolved oxygen
- B) all aquatic life requires oxygen
- C) the river loses its capacity of carrying living things
- D) the river flows slowly

**Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage :**

A popular English belief is that if you can't get in the water, you might as well get on it. It may be that the seas around our coasts are too cold and uninviting for round-the-year bathing, or that in many cases dangerous currents and sharp rocks beneath the water discourage all but the most venturesome. Perhaps the real answer is that we are islanders and islands tend to produce sea-faring people. Our early history of exploration and discovery goes some way to support this.

The Englishman is not just content to get on the sea, he is also irresistible compelled to get on his inland waterways. Our rivers, canals and lakes attract an army of enthusiastic amateurs who spend their winters scraping and painting their boats in readiness for the warmer weather. Some even go so far to build their own craft. When spring comes, the proud owners take to the water in their little boats, while sails flapping, like so many ducks. There are of course innumerable rowing boats, and some superior, motor-powered cabin ships whose owners wear special caps and sailor's sweaters. These ships usually proceed at speed down the river, creating a wash that sets the smaller boats swaying, and even on occasion turning over.

Any description of our inland waterways would be incomplete without reference to those who have made the water their way of life. Disregarding damp, inconvenience,

storms and the danger of floods, they make their homes on the water, in house boats, becoming, as it were, a species of human water-rat. Their original intention may have been to get away from the tension and frustration of city or suburban life. Nevertheless, it is found that their homes are painted in gay colours, and electric light and bathrooms are installed. Curtains appear at the windows and trailing pot plants and hanging baskets of flowers are cultivated. The result is comfortably suburban. The owners have lost their urge to live on the water.

31. The writer implies that the majority of islanders

\_\_\_\_\_.

A) have to make their living from discoveries

B) are strongly attracted to the sea

C) are only interested in going to coasts

D) have to go on voyages for a popular belief

32. The passage tells us that, among boat lovers, there are some \_\_\_\_\_.

A) experienced boatbuilders

B) amateur soldiers

C) do-it-yourself enthusiasts

D) members of the armed forces

33. What happens in the spring? The boat-owners

\_\_\_\_\_.

A) go into the water with their passenger

B) sail down river with the ducks

C) get out on the water in their boats

D) get their boats out of the water

34. Sometimes one of the smaller boats overturned because

\_\_\_\_\_.

A) there was a sudden surge in the water

B) it couldn't keep up with the bigger boats



- C) the course of a river is narrow  
D) it got in the way of the bigger boats
35. It seems that people who decide to make their homes on the water \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) disregard the risks and inconveniences  
B) enjoy the challenge of dangerous situations  
C) want to live an conventional life  
D) would like to travel comfortably on boats

**Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:**

Death comes quickly in the mountains. Each winter holidaymakers are caught unawares as they happily ski away from the fixed runs, little realising that a small avalanche (雪崩) can send them crashing in a bone-breaking fall down the slope and leave them buried under tons of crisp white snow. There are lots of theories about how to avoid disaster when hit by an avalanche. Practice is normally less cheerful.

The snow in the Salzburg of Austria where a recent disaster took place was typical avalanche material. For several days before the incident I had skied locally. Early winter snow was wearing thin and covered with ice. On top of that new, warmer flakes was deep new powder snow on a hard base—the skiing that dreams are made of.

Snow falls in sections like a cake. Different sections will have different densities because of the temperatures at the time of the fall and in the weeks afterwards. Problems come when any particular section is too thick and not sticking to the section beneath. The snow of the past few weeks had been falling in rather higher temperatures than those of December and early January. The result of these conditions