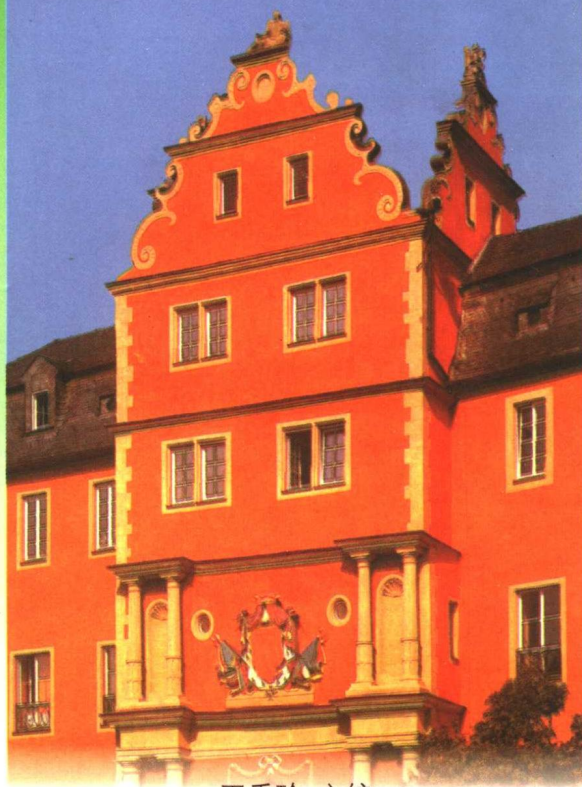


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大学英语六级考试指导丛书



王秀珍 主编

# 最新大学英语六级 模拟试题

武汉大学出版社



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## 前 言

自《大学英语教学大纲》颁布以来,我国大学英语教学水平有了长足的进步。为了使学生具有较强的运用语言的能力,适应 21 世纪对人才的需求,全国大学英语教学大纲进行了全面的修定。作为检测教学手段之一的全国大学英语四、六级考试题型几年来不断改进,增加了不少主观题型。这一重大改革无疑对促进大学英语课堂教学质量有较大的推进作用。为了在开展正常教学之后,有一个复习和巩固所学知识的过程,武汉大学外语学院大学英语教学部特组织一批长期从事 1~6 级大学英语教学实践富有经验的教师编写了这本最新大学英语六级考试模拟题集。本书一个重要的目的,就是试图以此检测大学英语教学的效果,并为广大学生提供一本英语语言能力自测的参考书。

本书共有十套模拟试题。每套试题除固定的客观题型之外,我们将一些主观题型如: Spot Dictation, Compound Dictation, Short Answer Questions, Translation, Error Correction 等安排在不同的套题中,以使学生了解各种主观新题型,并进行全面的训练或自我测试。

十套试题的语言材料或选自国外新书或选自英特网上的信息。因此,内容新颖、难易度适中,具有较强的针对性。写作命题密切联系实际,有的形式比较新颖,希望能引起读者的兴趣。

十套试题分别按编者姓氏笔画排列。每位编者为了保证质量,在资料收集、题目设计、修改等方面作了大量的认真、细致的工作。

作,希望所编写的试题能经得起读者的检验。该书从组织、审阅到全书的体例统稿等工作由王秀珍同志承担。

本书配有听力录音磁带 盒,由外籍教师 朗读录制,语音清晰,语速标准。本书附有参考答案、录音文字资料与参考范文。

在编写本书的过程中,我们得到了武汉大学出版社的大力支持与帮助,在此表示衷心的感谢。

由于时间紧,编者水平有限,错误在所难免,恳请读者批评指正。

**编 者**

2000 年 3 月于珞珈山

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## Test One

### Part I Listening Comprehension

#### 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 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.*

- |  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. A) A movie.                         | B) A lecture.      |
| C) A play.                             | D) A concert.      |
| 2. A) By car.                          | B) By taxi.        |
| C) By bus.                             | D) On foot.        |
| 3. A) In a hospital.                   | B) In a hotel.     |
| C) In a restaurant.                    | D) In a school.    |
| 4. A) He felt ill.                     | B) He had to work. |
| C) He was very tired.                  | D) He felt sleepy. |
| 5. A) It was an easy test for the man. |                    |

- B) The man did only half of the test.  
 C) Many students did not pass it.  
 D) The man was not sure of the test.
6. A) A policeman. B) A judge.  
 C) A manager. D) A teacher.
7. A) Enjoying sightseeing. B) Attending a meeting.  
 C) Going to a party. D) Delivering a lecture.
8. A) The new professor is too strict with them.  
 B) The new professor is not a humorous man.  
 C) The students can't learn anything.  
 D) The students like the professor very much.
9. A) 9:55. B) 10:10.  
 C) 10:05. D) 9:50.
10. A) Attending a dinner party.  
 B) Shopping for food.  
 C) Meeting some new friends.  
 D) Doing cooking at home.

## 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 through the center.*

### Passage One

**Questions 11 to 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

11. A) About 14 years. B) More than 50 years.

- C) At least 40 years.      D) 44 years exactly.
12. A) California.      B) Chicago.  
C) Kansas City.      D) France.
13. A) 13.      B) 14.  
C) 15.      D) 16.
14. A) He made cartoon characters more alive.  
B) He drew cartoon characters from fairy stories.  
C) He made the first cartoon film in the world.  
D) He set up the first company that made cartoon films.

### **Passage Two**

**Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

15. A) Take drinks by yourself.  
B) Give a reply as quickly as possible.  
C) Ask your boyfriend or girlfriend to go with you.  
D) Dress yourself well.
16. A) RSVP.      B) ASAP.  
C) AT & T.      D) MIT.
17. A) A government official.      B) A university student.  
C) A married couple.      D) A businessman.

### **Passage Three**

**Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

18. A) Money.      B) Education.  
C) A good job.      D) Promotion.
19. A) 1 000.      B) 1 815.  
C) 1 204.      D) 1 796.
20. A) Many wineb don't want to carry the family burden.  
B) Modern women like to be as free as possible.

C) Sex is unbalanced in Singapore; there are more women than men.

D) Many women can't find their desired husbands.

### Section C

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear a passage of about 120 words three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. Then listen to the passage again. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered 21 to 30 with the exact words you have just heard. Finally when the passage is read for the third time you should check what you have written.*

Japanese students work very hard but many are desperately unhappy. They feel (21) \_\_\_\_\_ from their parents to do well in school and in college. Most students are always being told by their parents to study harder so that they can have (22) \_\_\_\_\_. Although this may be good advice for those students (23) \_\_\_\_\_, it can have (24) \_\_\_\_\_ many students who are not so gifted.

Tragically, a number of students actually (25) \_\_\_\_\_. Others (26) \_\_\_\_\_. Some students, however, join gangs and (27) \_\_\_\_\_. Many of them have tried very hard at school but, (28) \_\_\_\_\_, have failed in certain examinations and (29) \_\_\_\_\_. Such students feel that they are (30) \_\_\_\_\_ they meet and become dropouts.

## Part II Reading Comprehension

加

**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.*

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

Imagine that we stand on any ordinary seaside pier(防波堤), and watch the waves rolling in and striking against the iron columns of the pier. Large waves pay very little attention to the columns — they divide right and left and reunite after passing each column, much as a large group of soldiers would if a tree stood in their road; it is almost as though the columns had not been there. But the short waves and ripples find the columns of the pier a much more formidable obstacle. When the short waves strike the columns... they are “scattered”. The obstacle provided by the iron columns hardly affects the long waves at all but scatters the short ripples.

We have been watching a sort of working model of the way in which sunlight struggles through the earth's atmosphere. Between us on earth and outer space, the atmosphere interposes (插入) innumerable obstacles in the form of air, tiny droplets of water, and small particles of dust. These are represented by the columns of the pier.

The waves of the sea represent the sunlight. We know that sunlight is a blend of lights of many colors — as we can prove for

ourselves by passing it through a prism (光谱仪), or even through a glass of water, or as Nature demonstrates to us when she passes it through the raindrops of a summer shower and produces a rainbow. We also know that light consists of waves, and that the different colors of light are produced by waves of different lengths, red light by long waves and blue light by short waves. The mixture of waves which constitutes sunlight has to struggle through the obstacles it meets in the atmosphere, just as the mixture of waves of the seaside has to struggle past the columns of the pier. And these obstacles treat the light waves much as the columns of the pier treat the sea waves. The short waves which constitute blue light are scattered in all directions.

Thus, the different constituents of sunlight are treated in different ways as they struggle through the earth's atmosphere. A wave of blue light may be scattered by a dust particle and turn out of its course. After a time a second dust particle again turns it out of its course, and so on, until it finally enters our eyes by a path as zigzag as that of a flash of lightning. Consequently that is why the sky looks blue.

31. What conclusion can be drawn after reading the passage?
- A) Trees are regarded as a big obstacle just as iron columns are.
  - B) Red light passes through the atmosphere with more difficulty than any other lights.
  - C) If yellow light were of the shortest wave, the sky would probably look like dry leaves in color.
  - D) Without dust, we would have a bluer sky.
32. The author mentions a group of soldiers in order to explain that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) rolling waves are as powerful as soldiers are
  - B) nothing can stop water flowing
  - C) when striking against columns, waves will be sprayed just like retreating soldiers
  - D) the columns of the pier can hardly be a trouble to large waves
33. Which of the following pairs is a comparison the author makes in the passage?
- A) Soldiers and a tree.
  - B) Color and rainbow.
  - C) Sky and waves.
  - D) Sunlight and sea waves.
34. A rainbow may be produced by any of the following except \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) water
  - B) instrument
  - C) dust
  - D) shower
35. Why is the word "zigzag" used in the passage?
- A) To show that sunlight is not a straight one.
  - B) To illustrate the way one color of light is scattered in the atmosphere.
  - C) To confirm that lightning is a blend of light.
  - D) To explain how the atmosphere prevents sunlight from shining straight to the Earth.

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

It is a curious phenomenon of nature that only two species practice the art of war — men and ants, both of which, significantly, maintain complex social organizations. This does not mean that only men and ants engage in the murder of their own kind. Many animals

of the same species kill each other, but only men and ants have practiced the science of organized destruction, employing their massed numbers in violent combat and relying on strategy and tactics to meet developing situations or to take advantage of the weaknesses in the strategy and tactics of the other side. The longest continuous war ever fought between men lasted thirty years. The longest ant war ever recorded lasted six-and-a-half weeks, or whatever the corresponding units would be in ant reckoning.

While all entomologists (昆虫学者) are agreed that war is instinctive with ants, it is encouraging to note that not all anthropologists (人类学家) and biologists are agreed that war is instinctive with men. Those who lean on experience, of course, find everything in man's history to indicate that war is locked up within his nature. But a broader and more generous, certainly more philosophical view is held by those scientists who claim that the evidence of a war instinct in men is incomplete and misleading, and that man *does* have within him the power of abolishing war. Julian Huxley, the English biologist, draws a sharp distinction between human nature and the *expression* of human nature. Thus war is not a reflection but an expression of man's nature. Moreover, the expression may change, as the factors which lead to war may change. "In man, as in ants, war in any serious sense is bound up with the existence of accumulations of property to fight about. As for human nature, it contains no specific war instinct, as does the nature of harvester ants. There is in man's makeup a general aggressive tendency, but this, like all other human urges, is not a specific and unvarying instinct; it can be molded into the most varied forms."

36. In a sense, men and ants are the same in that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) They kill each other in continuous wars
  - B) they are well organized in every respect
  - C) they play tricks on their enemies in fighting
  - D) they are cruel in nature
37. By mentioning the longest war men ever fought, the author intends to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) cite a figure in his theory on the social organization
  - B) support his argument about war
  - C) introduce a new topic in the next paragraph
  - D) make a contrast between men and ants
38. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the second paragraph?
- A) War is instinctive with men because they always try to possess others' property.
  - B) Some experts tend to believe that men are aggressive in nature.
  - C) Not all entomologists and anthropologists share the same view concerning the war instinct.
  - D) Ants fight with each other without any specific purpose.
39. We may not feel too pessimistic about the aggressive nature of mankind because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) unlike ants, man fights other than for possessions
  - B) man is a philosophical and sensible animal
  - C) human war instinct may be changed
  - D) scientists think that the current view on human nature is wrong
40. Which of the topics will most probably be dealt with in the paragraph following this passage?
- A) A detailed description of the organized war among two

groups of ants.

- B) An analytical argument of how to avoid war.
- C) A complex theory of those in favor of the war instinct with men.
- D) A heated discussion on the other side of human nature.

**Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage:**

The desire for friendship is always with us but we do not always have friends. In fact, the first thing that our own experiences, as well as many of the great philosophers, tell us about friendship is that it is very rare. A lot of our associations seem like friendships at first, only to weaken and disappear in time. These lack what might be called the "prerequisites" (先决条件). In trying to set down what they are, we must begin by clearly distinguishing between relationships that are accidental and temporary and those that are essential and enduring.

Aristotle offers us substantial help here by pointing out that there are three kinds of friendship: the friendships based (1) on utility (实用), (2) on pleasure, and (3) on virtue.

The friendships of utility and pleasure go together and are no doubt the most common. Everyone has experienced them. People are "friendly" to their business associates, neighbors, the members of their car pool. And even casual acquaintances on trains, boats, and airplanes. This kind of civility is, to some degree, a form of friendship, the friendship of utility, of mutual (相互的) convenience. Similarly, people are "friendly" to their golfing partners, to others at a cocktail party, and to acquaintances who entertain them. This is also a form of friendship, the friendship of pleasure, of mutual enjoyment.