

**2003全新试题**

**详解大纲所有考点  
分析六级全部题型**

**CET-6**

**大学英语六级考试**

**六级  
通**

**全真模拟与详解**

大学英语六级考试命题研究组

丛书主编 万之



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2003全新试题

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# 六级 通

大学英语六级考试

## 全真模拟与详解

大学英语六级考试命题研究组

西北大学出版社

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# 前 言

“六级过了吗?”

当今中国的大学校园里,同学们之间相互问候、表达关爱,使用频率最高的,或许非此话莫属。

能不叫人如此关注吗? 21 世纪的中国,改革开放的洪流势不可挡,中国加入 WTO,正以前所未有的态势融入世界经济一体化的进程。开放的经济呼唤着有良好英语基础的新型人才。当今中国的各条经济战线,当今中国的各类人才市场,谁不把大学英语六级考试证书作为选人、用人的一条重要标准? 我们这个时代对英语的要求有目共睹!

然而,六级通过率并不那么令人满意,每次六级考试过后,仍有那么多同学无法如愿以偿。作为多年从事大学英语教学的师长,我们感到有责任帮助我们的后学。为了使之尽早通过六级考试,我们大学英语六级考试命题研究组组织武汉大学、华中科技大学、武汉理工大学、解放军通讯指挥学院、空军雷达学院等十余所大学的英语教学骨干,在总结了十余年——尤其是最近几年全国大学英语六级考试经验的基础上,编写了这套考试丛书。本丛书充分体现以人为本、以学生为中心的思想,一切从实战的要求出发,从学生的实际情况出发,充分考虑同学们英语学习过程中的各种困难,尽量为同学们节省宝贵的时间,提高学习效率。

我们希望同学们最好以如下方式使用此书:严格按照正规考试的时间和要求做模拟题,最好不要边做题,边翻看后面的答案。按正规考试的时间完成模拟题后,再核对后面的答案,为自己评分。最后参阅后面的详细解答。

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万之  
2002.8



## Part One

### 全真模拟试题

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# Part One

## 全真模拟试题

### Model Test One

#### Paper One

#### Part 1 **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 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 would be better to say nothing to Paul.  
B. Paul himself will come to them.  
C. The man should be the one to speak to Paul.  
D. The man should replace the radio before she talks to Paul.
2. A. Trucks will be sold there.  
B. Something will be constructed.  
C. A lot of machinery will be cleaned.  
D. The land will be used for farm animals.
3. A. In the library.  
B. In the college bookstore.  
C. At a newsstand.  
D. At a department store.
4. A. The woman will arrive at the restaurant only ten minutes late.  
B. The woman has ten minutes to get to the restaurant.  
C. The man thinks he will be able to reach the restaurant in ten minutes.  
D. The man thinks he will not be able to drive quickly to the restaurant.
5. A. Betty will probably have the answer.  
B. Betty is the one who made the error.  
C. They shouldn't tell Betty about the mistake.  
D. They don't think Betty will take it.
6. A. He doesn't like messy people.  
B. Lie doesn't know where their house is.  
C. He sees no need to clean the house.  
D. He can think of no worse time for their friends to come.
7. A. Extremely anxious.  
B. Not as nervous as he expected.  
C. Angry at the professor.  
D. Very relaxed.
8. A. To keep his feet warm.  
B. To protect his carpet.  
C. To avoid tripping on the carpet.

- D. To keep his shoes from wearing out.
9. A. He wants another piece.  
B. He'd like to try another kind.  
C. He has four more pies like it at home.  
D. He wants some help making it.
10. A. The knapsack is of very good quality.  
B. She wants to learn how to do it.  
C. The man's preparations were quite good.  
D. The man may need a new knapsack.

### Section B

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage you will hear some questions. Both of the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a 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. How the sun evolved.  
B. The structure of the Sun.  
C. Why scientists study the Sun.  
D. The distance of the sun from the planets.
12. A. magnify the image of the Sun.  
B. block out the Sun's intense light.  
C. measure the amount of energy emitted by the Sun.  
D. photograph the Sun.
13. A. The remaining layers of the Sun.  
B. The evolution of the Sun to its present form.  
C. The eclipse of February 1979.  
D. The scientists who study astronomy

### Passage Two

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





- 14. A. To emphasize the importance of mental process is calculations.
- B. To explain why some elementary computing systems were not developed until the 15th century.
- C. To describe how ancient counting system differ from those of the 20th century.
- D. To compare the mental and physical processes used in arithmetic.
- 15. A. memorizing numerical combinations.
- B. using an adding machine
- C. producing large quantities of a writing medium
- D. converting number symbols to higher units.
- 16. A. Physical difficulties hindered the development of computer.
- B. Memorizing addition and multiplication tables is necessary for most elementary arithmetic processes.
- C. Most people experience mental difficulties in learning long dicisions and multiplications.
- D. Numeral systems invented before the 15th century could not have been used to perform elementary calculation.

### Passage Three

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

- 17. The techniques of a photographer
  - B. The advantages of studio photography
  - C. Industrial construction sites
  - D. An architect who appreciates fine art
- 18. A. They are part of the camera.
- B. Kasten uses them as subjects.
- C. The crew needs them
- D. Photography nirrorrs life
- 19. A. To plan the photograph
- B. To purchase film and equipment
- C. To hire a crew
- D. To test the lights.

20. A. She does not use lights out doors.  
B. Her work outdoors is more unpredictable.  
C. She works alone outdoors.  
D. She makes more money form her work outdoors.

## **Part II Reading Comprehension**

**Directions:** *There are four 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.*

### **Passage One**

Each fall, billions of green leaves explode into a mosaic of reds yellows and browns. This transformation reflects a number of complex chemical processes. The autumnal color changes results from a breakdown of chlorophyll the green substance in leaves. The breakdown of chlorophyll occurs when the proteins to which chlorophyll molecules are attached break down into amino acids. When the protein breaks down into amino acids, the chlorophyll disintegrates thereby losing its green color. The amino acids resulting from the breakup of the proteins are transported through tiny "sieve tubes" into the stems and roots where their nitrogen is conserved for use in the next season.

Healthy chlorophyll absorbs light of colors other than green, which is reflected. Hence leaves appear green. Once the chlorophyll breaks down, however the intrinsic yellow or brown color of the remaining leaf tissue appears. Even in summer months there is a partial breakdown of chlorophyll as it performs its photosynthetic role in sunlight but it is restored during the night. Consequently, leaves are imperceptibly greener in the morning than at sundown.

Notwithstanding their understanding of the process botanists have not yet discovered what event or factor or cause initiates the color changes in autumn leaves. Cool weather desiccation long nights, and some inborn timer are all speculations.

21. The passage is mainly concerned with describing  
A. the process of photosynthesis



- B. how leaves change color
  - C. the role of chlorophyll in photosynthesis
  - D. gaseous nitrates in our atmosphere
22. It can be inferred that proteins help maintain the green color of a leaf by
- A. producing new growth
  - B. holding chlorophyll molecules
  - C. breaking up into amino acids
  - D. gathering nitrogen from the air
23. The word "conserved" in line 8 is closest in meaning to
- A. destroyed
  - B. grown
  - C. stored
  - D. misplaced
24. According to the passage photosynthesis
- A. involves chlorophyll
  - B. occurs only at night
  - C. causes leaves to change color in autumn
  - D. might be caused by cool weather or long nights
25. Which of the following CANNOT be answered on the basis of the information in the passage?
- A. Chlorophyll does not absorb what color of light?
  - B. Leaves deprived of chlorophyll are what color?
  - C. What chemicals give leaf tissue its red and yellow coloring?
  - D. Can plants store nitrogen for future use?

## Passage Two

In considering that galaxy of women who are Southern writers—Eudora Welty, Katherine Anne Porter, Flannery O'Connor, and Caroline Gordon, to name but a few—it becomes evident that their genius is the product of a special social phenomenon. Critics and historians have remarked more than once that tale-telling is a regional trait of the South. It began to flourish wherever people gathered to gossip—on the steps of the country store at racetracks, in taverns and saloons, or in more formal drawing rooms. Men gossiped and exchanged rumors while whittling bits of wood or while squatting in the shade to get acquainted with strangers. Along with Sunday sermons and the arguments and rampaging satirical abuse of political campaigns, such tale-telling has become a part of Southern literature.

But there is also another special kind of conversational flow among Southern women that contributed to their writing. Some of their talk took the form of tales and vignettes told for their own sake. Sometimes humorous, sometimes sad, all were as bright as the figures in fine needlepoint. These tales included grotesque, comic, and poetic description, character sketches, narratives, gusts of feeling, delicate ironies, and astute observations.

26. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
- A. Class Differences in Southern Language Dialects.
  - B. The Development of the Southern Short Story.
  - C. The Formal Education of Southern Writers.
  - D. Social influences on Southern Women Writers.
27. Which group of writers does the author claim to describe?
- A. All Southern writers' both male and female.
  - B. A large number of Southern women writers.
  - C. Only those Southern writers who are named.
  - D. Only Southern writers of previous generations.
28. According to the passage which of the following is the most common source of recreation for Southerners?
- A. Meeting Outsiders.
  - B. Whittling wood.
  - C. Telling stories.
  - D. Racing horses.
29. Which of the following activities is NOT mentioned by the author in connection with Southern tradition?
- A. Child-rearing
  - B. Churchgoing
  - C. Formal gatherings.
  - D. Political meetings.
30. Which of the following statements best describes the author's view of the role gossip played in Southern literature?
- A. Gossip was never exchanged in public.
  - B. Gossip gave rise to a unique kind of literary genius
  - C. The best gossip was based on everyday occurrences
  - D. Most gossip revealed the social class of the tale-teller

### Passage Three

One-room schools are part of the heritage of the United States, and the men-



tion of them makes people feel a vague longing for "the way things were." One-room schools are an endangered species, however. For more than a hundred years, one-room schools have been systematically shut down and their students sent away to centralized schools. As recently as 1930 there were 149,000 one-room schools in the United States. By 1970 there were 1,800. Today, of the nearly 800 remaining one-room schools, more than 350 are in Nebraska. The rest are scattered through a few other states that have on their road maps wide-open spaces between towns.

Now that there are hardly any left, educators are beginning to think that maybe there is something yet to be learned from one-room schools, something that served the pioneers that might serve as well today. Progressive educators have come up with progressive-sounding names like "peer-group teaching" and "multi-age grouping" for educational procedures that occur naturally in the one-room school. In a one-room school the children teach each other because the teacher is busy part of the time teaching someone else. A fourth grader can work at a fifth-grade level in math and a third-grade level in English without the stigma associated with being left back or the pressures of being skipped ahead. A youngster with a learning disability can find his or her own level without being separated from the other pupils. In larger urban and suburban schools today, this is called "mainstreaming." A few hours in a small school that has only one classroom and it becomes clear why so many parents feel that one of the advantages of living in Nebraska is that their children have to go to a one-room school.

31. What is the author's main purpose in the passage?

- A. To discuss present-day education in the United States.
- B. To mention some advantages of one-room schools.
- C. To persuade states to close down one-room schools.
- D. To summarize the history of education in the United States.

32. The author implies that many educators and parents today feel that one-room schools \_\_\_\_.

- A. are too small
- B. put pressure on teachers
- C. are too far apart

- D. provide a good education
33. According to the passage, why are one-room schools in danger of disappearing?
- A. They skip too many children ahead.
  - B. There are no fourth-grade levels in any of them.
  - C. There is a trend toward centralization.
  - D. They all exist in one state.
34. In the second paragraph, what is mentioned as a major characteristic of the one-room school system?
- A. It causes many children to be left back.
  - B. It must work in conjunction with an urban school.
  - C. It does not allow teachers to do any individual teaching.
  - D. It does not limit learning to one grade level at a time.
35. The attitude of the author toward one-room schools is one of \_\_\_\_.
- A. humor
  - B. indifference
  - C. commendation
  - D. anger

### Passage Four

When did sport begin? If sport is in essence play, the claim might be made that sport is much older than humankind for, as we all have observed the beasts play. Dogs and cats wrestle and play ball games. Fishes and birds dance. The apes have simple, pleasurable games. Frolicking infants school children playing tag and adult arm wrestlers are demonstrating strong, transgenerational and trans-species bonds with the universe of animals—past, present and future. Young animals particularly tumble, chase, run, wrestle, mock, imitate, and laugh (or so it seems) to the point of delighted exhaustion. Their play, and ours, appears to serve no other purpose than to give pleasure to the players, and apparently, to remove us temporarily from the anguish of life in earnest.

Some philosophers have claimed that our playfulness is the most noble part of our basic nature. In their generous conceptions, play harmlessly and experimentally permits us to put our creative forces, fantasy, and imagination into action. Play is release from the tedious battles against scarcity and decline which are the incessant, and inevitable tragedies of life. This is a grand conception that excites and provokes. The holders of this view claim that the origins of our highest accomplish-







ments—liturgy, literature, and law—can be traced to a play impulse which, paradoxically, we see most purely enjoyed by young beasts and children. Our sports, in this rather happy, nonfatalistic view of human nature, are most splendid creations of the nondatable, transspecies play impulse.

36. What is the best title for the passage?
- A. Games for Animals
  - B. The Origins and Meaning of Play
  - C. A Playful View of Modern Philosophy
  - D. The Role of Sport in Child Development
37. It seems to the author that young animals play in order to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. gain pleasure  
B. learn specific behavior patterns  
C. delight their owners  
D. exercise their growing muscles
38. One may infer from the passage that playing is important to adults because it helps them \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. understand their children  
B. interact more with animals and nature  
C. channel their creativity  
D. improve their physical strength
39. The word “noble” in line 11 could best be replaced by which of the following?  
A. snobbish      B. wealthy      C. royal      D. admirable
40. Which of the following conclusions about sports could best be drawn from the passage?  
A. They gradually evolved from play.  
B. They prepare children for conflict in life.  
C. They are becoming more popular among adults.  
D. They developed from conflicting impulses.

**Part II Vocabulary**

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there