

Vista CET 4 & 6 大实战

最新大学英语六级考试

名题名解

王丽荣 / 总主编

杨福 / 主编

吉林大学出版社

Vista CET4&6 大实战

最新大学英语六级考试

名
题
名
解

杨 福 李晓姪 主 编

王丽荣 总主编

吉林大学出版社

Vista CET4&6 大实战
——最新大学英语六级考试名题名解

责任编辑 杨 枫
责任校对 杨 枫
封面设计 李立嗣
总 主 编 王丽荣

出版发行 吉林大学出版社
(长春市解放大路 125 号 邮编 130023)

经 销 新华书店
印 刷 长春市朝阳彩印厂

版 次	2000 年 3 月第 1 版	印张	20.50
	2000 年 3 月第 1 次印刷	字数	692 千字
开 本	850×1168	1/32	
印 数	0,001—8,000 册		

ISBN 7-5601-2338-4/H·224
全二册定价:24.00 元 (本册 12.00 元)

《Vista CET4&6 大实战》出版说明

1999 年最新修订的《大学英语教学大纲》为新世纪的大学英语四、六级考试的完善指明了方向，奠定了基础。因此我们在众多考生的拥趸下，力邀英语测试专家、硕士生导师王丽荣教授组织命题专家编写《Vista CET4&6 大实战》丛书。

本丛书包括《最新大学英语四级考试名题名解》、《最新大学英语六级考试名题名解》两本，旨在帮助考生熟悉新大纲的要求，巩固英语知识、提高考试技能，为考生顺利通过 CET4&6 做知识上、技能上的准备。

本套丛书汇集了典型、权威的珍贵学习资料，可谓名题荟萃，同时提供了省时省力的应试技巧，可谓名解实用。同时为了充分照顾读者利益，本丛书一律使用小 5 号字密集式排版，使读者在相同页码、相同价格内获得超容量、超价值的精神食粮。

最后，祝读者进入一个自如运用英语、从容面对考试的学习境界！

吉林大学出版社

Vista CET4&6 大实战
——最新大学英语六级考试名题名解
编 委 会

总主编	王丽荣		
主 编	杨 福	李晓娅	
副主编	王晓娜	杨纯丽	崇明茹
编 委	宋俊秋	赵丽娜	谢桂玲
	王殿生	王爱民	张万敏
	孙 东	耿玉秋	关晓燕
	何 苗	张玉馨	张晓曦

编辑序言

《最新大学英语六级考试名题名解》的编写严格遵循英语语言学、教学法、测试学理论和大学英语四、六级考试命题原则和流程，既使用了教学中行之有效的多年积累，也收集了相关试题的最新资料；既注重科学性与实践性相结合；又力求针对性与全面性并重，可谓重点、难点，点点精华；奇招、妙招，招招实用；精编精解，无师自通。

具体地说，本书在编纂上有如下特色：

一、全题型，保证在千变万化的题型面前出奇制胜，稳操胜券，极具适应性。本书囊括了 CET6 所有传统题型（听力理解中的对话和短篇、阅读理解、词汇和结构、完型填空、综合改错、短文写作）和新题型（听力理解中的听写填空、复合式听写、英译汉、简答题），完全做到了形式为内容服务。

二、高难度，在保证考点全面、典型的同时，实出重点、疑点、难点，极具挑战性。平庸的试题催生惰性、摧毁意志，导致考生一遇难题焦虑顿生，只好缴械投降。大规模标准化的 CET6 难易度控制在 0.6 左右是合适的，而平时准备、训练、模拟一定要具有一定深度和广度，因此本书把难易度确定在 0.7—0.9，因为 CET6 的这一难易度占权重系数的 20%，同时亦符合“取乎法上，得乎法中，取乎法中，得乎法下”的常识原则。

三、真精解，启发思路，点拨技巧，可使考生举一反三，触类旁通，极具实用性。一般试题精解书都放弃听力理解和短文写作两部分，而这两部分正是考生的弱项，更需讲解和指导；在其它题型的精解中，我们既注重技能的培养又紧紧关注语言内核，对常用词语、惯用表达、典型结构和常用句型均有概括和小结；对题型特征和解题技巧翔实论述，因而大大提高了考生的应试能力，进而促进英语的综合运用水平。

四、超容量，充分保护读者利益，极具实在性。同类精解书中一般只容纳 8 套或 10 套试题而且题型不全、精解不周，本书编制 12 套全题型 CET6 全真模拟试题，同时题题精解，套套精华。

本书配有严格按着最新修订的《大学英语教学大纲》要求录制的听力录音带。由美籍专家朗读，语速标准、语音纯正，朗读规范。

本书在编写过程中，参阅了二十几种参考书及有关文献，恕不一一列出，谨向其作者和出版社表示诚挚的谢意。本书虽经多次审慎校核，但仍恐疏漏，诚望读者不吝赐教。

杨 枫
于吉林大学

Contents

Test One	(1)
Key to Test One	(16)
Notes to Test One	(17)
Tapescripts for Test One	(25)
Test Two	(29)
Key to Test Two	(43)
Notes to Test Two	(44)
Tapescripts for Test Three	(52)
Test Three	(56)
Key to Test Three	(70)
Notes to Test Three	(71)
Tapescripts for Test Three	(80)
Test Four	(84)
Key to Test Four	(97)
Notes to Test Four	(98)
Tapescripts for Test Four	(105)
Test Five	(109)
Key to Test Five	(124)
Notes to Test Five	(125)
Tapescripts for Test Five	(134)
Test Six	(138)
Key to Test Six	(153)
Notes to Test Six	(154)

Tapescripts for Test Six	(162)
Test Seven	(166)
Key to Test Seven	(180)
Notes to Test Seven	(181)
Tapescripts for Test Seven	(190)
Test Eight	(194)
Key to Test Eight	(207)
Notes to Test Eight	(208)
Tapescripts for Test Eight	(216)
- Test Nine	(220)
Key to Test Nine	(233)
Notes to Test Nine	(234)
Tapescripts for Test Nine	(241)
Test Ten	(243)
Key to Test Ten	(256)
Notes to Test Ten	(257)
Tapescripts for Test Ten	(265)
Test Eleven	(268)
Key to Test Eleven	(281)
Notes to Test Eleven	(282)
Tapescripts for Test Eleven	(289)
Test Twelve	(292)
Key to Test Twelve	(306)
Notes to Test Twelve	(308)
Tapescripts for Test Twelve	(316)

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 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 center.

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 were 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 center.

Sample Answer (A) (B) (C) ~~(D)~~

1. A. They get a bargain right away.
B. They have a look at the advertisement.
C. They throw away their TV set.
D. They go and buy a big TV set.
2. A. It was probably Mr. Brown's phone number that the woman wrote down.
B. It was just an hour ago that the man met Mr. Brown.
C. The woman forgot to write down the phone number.
D. The woman needed a sheet of paper to put down the number.
3. A. At the front of the train B. At the back of the train
C. In the middle of the train D. Somewhere near the restaurant
4. A. She is often late for work. B. She comes in on time now.

- C. She is fat. D. She signed the contract again.
5. A. Buying something in a shop B. Ordering her meal
C. Attending a meeting D. Talking with a friend
6. A. He gets bored with his job.
B. He has eaten too much food.
C. He is sad about not having done something special.
D. He has lost his job.
7. A. They should wait until the last minute.
B. They should regulate their watches.
C. They should hand in their assignment early.
D. They should finish their compositions early on Friday.
8. A. There's not enough time to clear off the garage.
B. It has needed reorganizing for quite a while.
C. They should solve the math problem first.
D. It's too early to clear off the garage.
9. A. He went shopping last week.
B. He'd rather travel around the world than go shopping.
C. He plans to go shopping later today.
D. He's unwilling to go with them.
10. A. She has just recovered from her illness.
B. She gets bored with telling lies.
C. She looks pretty today.
D. She hurt her back.

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 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.

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

11. A. A new way to take notes.
B. A short name for the survey reading method.

- C. The five steps in the reading process.
 - D. Different ways to study for examinations.
12. A. That one should think about the idea while reading the words.
 B. That one should always take notes.
 C. That one should read only the titles and the important words, not the examples and details.
 D. That one should read sequences of words.
13. A. Read B. Recite C. Review D. Reread

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard:

14. A. A small town in Britain. B. A new type of jail
 C. A labour camp D. A big gymnasium in Scotland
15. A. Women criminals in Scotland.
 B. Criminals who are given long sentences.
 C. Criminals who are given short sentences.
 D. Criminals in Scotland.
16. A. The reward the prisoners get for their work.
 B. The comfortable accommodation.
 C. The way the prisoners are treated.
 D. The officers' sympathy for the prisoners.
17. A. To give the prisoners more freedom.
 B. To help the prisoners keep their self-respect.
 C. To help the prisoners develop the sense of independence.
 D. To turn the prisoners into skilled workers.

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

18. A. They were from the same parent language.
 B. They had complicated grammar but a small number of words.
 C. They had difficult words but easy grammar.
 D. They had a huge number of words and complicated grammar.
19. A. Three B. Five C. Seven D. Nine
20. A. Language changes more slowly in a primitive society than in an advanced society.
 B. Although words in a language grow, its grammar never changes.

C. Languages reflect changes in society.

D. Language is forever changing.

Part II Reading Comprehension

Directions: *There are four 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:

Are organically grown foods the best food choices? The advantages claimed for such foods over conventionally grown and marketed food products are now being debated. Advocates of organic foods – a term whose meaning varies greatly – frequently proclaim that such products are safer and more nutritious than others.

The growing interest of consumers in the safety and nutritional quality of the typical North American diet is a welcome development. However, much of this interest has been sparked by sweeping claims that the food supply is unsafe or inadequate in meeting nutritional needs. Although most of these claims are not supported by scientific evidence, the preponderance of written material advancing such claims makes it difficult for the general public to separate fact from fiction. As a result, claims that eating a diet consisting entirely of organically grown foods prevents or cures disease or provides other benefits to health have become widely publicized and form the basis for folklore.

Almost daily the public is besieged by claims for “no – aging” diets, new vitamins, and other wonder foods. There are numerous unsubstantiated reports that natural vitamins are superior to synthetic ones, that crops grown with organic fertilizers are nutritionally superior to those with chemical fertilizers, that untreated grains are better than fumigated grains, and the like.

One thing that most organically grown food products seem to have in common is that they cost more than conventionally grown foods. But in many cases consumers are misled if they believe organic foods can maintain health and provide better nutritional quality than conventionally grown foods. So there is real cause for concern if consumers, particularly those with limited incomes, distrust the regular food supply

and buy only expensive organic foods instead.

21. According to the last paragraph, consumers who believe that organic foods are better than conventionally grown foods are _____.

- A. careless ✗ B. mistaken ✗ C. thrifty D. wealthy ✗

22. What is the author's attitude toward the claims made by advocates of health foods?

- A. Very enthusiastic. ✗ B. Somewhat favorable. ✗
C. Neutral. D. Skeptical. ✓

23. The "welcome development" mentioned in paragraph 2, sentence 1 is an increase in _____.

- A. interest in food safety and nutrition among North Americans. ✗
B. the nutritional quality of the typical North American diet. ✗
C. the amount of healthy food grown in North America. ✗
D. the number of consumers in North America. ✗

24. According to the first paragraph, which of the following is true about the term "organic foods"?

- A. It is accepted by most nutritionists. ✗
B. It has been used only in recent years. ✗
C. It has no fixed meaning. ✓
D. It is seldom used by consumers. ✗

25. The author implies that there is cause for concern if consumers with limited incomes buy organic foods instead of conventionally grown foods because _____.

- A. organic foods can be more expensive but are often no better than conventional-
ly grown foods ✓
B. many organic foods are actually less nutritious than similar conventionally
grown foods ✗
C. conventionally grown foods are more readily available than organic foods ✗
D. too many farmers will stop using conventional methods to grow food crops ✗

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

In a family where the roles of men and women are not sharply separated and where many household tasks are shared to a greater or lesser extent, notions of male

superiority are hard to maintain. The pattern of sharing in tasks and in decisions makes for equality, and this in turn leads to further sharing. In such a home, the growing boy and girl learn to accept that equality more easily than did their parents and to prepare more fully for participation in a world characterized by cooperation rather than by the "battle of the sexes."

If the process goes too far and man's role is regarded as less important than has happened in some cases - we are as badly off as before, only in reverse.

It is time to reassess the role of the man in the American family. We are getting a little tired of "Momism" - but we don't want to exchange it for a "neo-Popism." What we need, rather, is the recognition that bringing up children involves a partnership of equals. There are signs that psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, and specialists on the family are becoming more aware of the part men play and that they have decided that women should not receive all the credit - nor all the blame. We have almost given up saying that a woman's place is in the home. We are beginning, however, to analyze man's place in the home and to insist that he does have a place in it. Nor is that place irrelevant to the healthy development of the child.

The family is a co-operative enterprise for which it is difficult to lay down rules, because each family needs to work out its own ways for solving its own problems.

Excessive authoritarianism has unhappy consequences, whether it wears skirts or trousers, and the ideal of equal rights and equal responsibilities is pertinent not only to a healthy democracy, but also to a healthy family.

26. Notions of male superiority are _____.

A. maintained by most American women

B. difficult to maintain in a home where the woman does most of the work

C. difficult to maintain in a home where the father is the acknowledged ruler of the family

☒ D. difficult to maintain in a home where household tasks are shared by the mother and father

27. The danger in the sharing of household tasks by the mother and father is that _____.

☒ A. the role of the father may become an inferior one

B. the role of the mother may become an inferior one

- C. the children will grow up believing that life is a battle of the sexes
 D. sharing leads to constant arguing
28. According to the author, the father's role in the home is _____.
 A. minor because he is an ineffectual parent
 B. irrelevant to the healthy development of the child
 C. ☒ pertinent to the healthy development of the child
 D. identical to the role of the child's mother
29. Today, people who specialize in family problems _____.
 A. reaffirm the belief that a woman's place is in the home
 B. would reestablish the father as the autocratic ruler of the family
 C. have concluded that today's delinquent children are the result of Momism
 D. ☒ are becoming more aware of the importance of the father's role in the family
30. According to the author, the solution of family problems _____.
 A. is best left in the hands of social workers
 B. is similar in all families
 C. can be reached by following ironclad rules
 D. ☒ needs to be reached by ways unique to each family

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Disagreements among economists are ¹³⁻¹⁴legendary, but not on the issue of free trade. A recent survey of prominent economists – both conservative and liberal – concluded that “an economist who argues for restricting international trade is almost as common today as a physician who favors *leeching* (水蛭).”

Why the consensus? International free trade, economists agree, makes possible higher standards of living all over the globe.

The case for free trade rests largely on this principle: *as long as trade is, both partners benefit; otherwise they wouldn't trade*. The buyer of a shirt, for example, values the shirt more than the money spent, while the seller values the money more. Both are better off because of the sale. Moreover, it doesn't matter whether the shirt salesman is from the United States or Hong Kong (or anywhere else).

The vast majority of American manufacturers face international competition. This competition forces companies to improve quality and cut costs. By contrast, protectionism encourages monopoly, lower quality and higher prices.

Americans pay an enormous price for protectionism – over \$ 60 billion a year, or \$ 1000 for a family of four. Thanks to protectionism, for example. American consumers pay twice the world price for sugar.

Free trade also makes the world economy more efficient, by allowing nations to capitalize on their strengths. The United States has an advantage in food production, for instance, while Saudi Arabia has an advantage in oil. The Saudis could undertake massive irrigation to become self-sufficient in food, but it is more economical for them to sell oil and purchase food from us. Similarly, we could become self-sufficient in petroleum by squeezing more out of oil shale. But it is much less costly to buy some of our oil from Saudi Arabia. Trade between our two countries improves the standard of living in both.

Protectionism is both wasteful and unjust. It taxes most heavily the people who can least afford it. Thus, tariffs that raise the price of shoes burden the poor more than the rich.

Despite the powerful case for free trade, the United States and the rest of the world have always been protectionist to some degree. This is because free trade benefits the general public, while protectionism benefits special-interest groups, which are better organized, better financed and more informed. To make matters worse, much of what we hear on this issue is misinformation spread by the special interests themselves.

31. The economists _____.

- A. agree on the restriction of internal trade
- B. disagree whether to restrict free trade or not
- C. hold different arguments because of their different interests
- ~~D. agree on free trade~~

32. The two partners in a free trade _____.

- ~~A. care for different things~~
- B. care for the price
- C. care for the thing being traded
- D. do not care at all

33. What is the author's attitude toward protectionism denoted from the 5th paragraph?