

/// L L E G E E N G L I S H T E S T

大学英语六级考试考优突破

王忠樑 主编

H310.42

版社



大学英语测试系列

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前 言

大学英语六级考试从1987年开始至今已走过了15个年头。它对促进我国的大学英语教学起到了不可磨灭的作用。尽管它存在着诸多不足,但尚无更积极、更有效的考试形式来取而代之。因此,在今后相当长的时间里必将继续存在下去。

大学英语考试在这漫长的15年中也在不断地发展。其难度、效度以及信度都有了长足的进步。考分本身具有一定的说服力。如果你能考得优秀,就更说明你在全国重点大学的学生中,英语是佼佼者。突破85分,无限风光就在前面。

本书是从考优为出发点,因此颇具一定的难度和深度。从做题中发现自己的不足之处,并加以改进、提高。比如在听力测试中自己是忽略细节处理,还是推理不当;在阅读测试中是对中心思想把握不定,还是深层含义理解不透;在词汇测试中是词汇量不够,还是未掌握词语的固定搭配;在完形填空测试中是自己知识面狭窄,还是理解过程中前后脱节;在改错测试中是自己审题不够仔细,还是不了解常见错误种类;在作文测试中是语法掌握不好,还是文法不通,是用词缺乏深度,还是句型把握不当,是构思不当以致落笔无力,还是前后脱节,缺乏整体感等等。总之,只有努力发现自己的不足,并尽力为此改进者,方能有希望突破高分,考出优异成绩。

愿本书成为一面镜子,通过对照,发现不足,努力改进,深受启迪,创出佳绩。书中所有试题均配有答案、写作参考范文及听力理解录音文字稿,音带另配。

参加本书编写的教师还有李芳、文弟及王星等。本书还得到了许多同仁的帮助,在此一并表示衷心感谢。

编 者

2002年12月18日

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Chapter One Objective Parts

Test 1

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A Conversations

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will be asked a question about what was said. 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 suggested answers marked A, B, C, D and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Now you will hear an example:

M: How is Mary feeling today?

W: She's still running a fever.

Q: What does the woman say about Mary?

You will read: A. She's still running.

B. She's all right.

C. She's still suffering.

D. She's very uncomfortable.

Sample Answer

[A] [B] [C] [D]

From the conversation, We know that Mary is sick and still running a fever. So C "She's still suffering." is the best answer. Therefore, you should choose answer C on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

1. A. Whether they are firm enough.
B. Whether they are convenient to carry.
C. Whether they match other things in her kitchen.
D. Whether she can buy some parts of them.
2. A. A tour guide.
C. A friend of the man.
3. A. Take more X-rays.
C. Take an operation.
4. A. It is out of fashion.
C. Its shape is spoiled.
5. A. He went to watch the football match.
- B. A travel agent.
D. The man's wife.
- B. Take some medical tests.
D. Cooperate with the doctor.
- B. Its size is not big enough.
D. It has faded.

- B. He missed the football match.
- C. He did not want to watch the football match.
- D. He did something more important than watching the game.
- 6. A. The man works in his garden once every week.
- B. The man doesn't want to spend enough money.
- C. The man hires someone to look after his garden.
- D. The man thinks his garden is more beautiful than the woman's.
- 7. A. Watching a horror film. B. Watching an exciting sports game.
- C. Taking an airplane. D. Driving in a car.
- 8. A. A dark blue dress.
- B. A light blue dress and a pair of shoes.
- C. A dark blue dress and a pair of shoes.
- D. A pair of shoes.
- 9. A. No, because she is too young to work as a nurse.
- B. No, because she does not have enough working experience to be a nurse.
- C. Yes, but she'd better do a different job first.
- D. Yes, but she need to prepare for her career very carefully.
- 10. A. He thinks it's a great pity that she could not come.
- B. He thinks it's quite all right that she could not come.
- C. He hopes her daughter will be all right soon.
- D. He wishes her daughter weren't ill so that she could come.

Section B Passages

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, D. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage 1

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

- 11. A. They only pretend to do dangerous things.
- B. They often do things which are really dangerous.
- C. They are good at pretending to die.
- D. They enjoy doing dangerous things.
- 12. A. To earn money.
- B. To enjoy themselves.
- C. To pretend to be actors.
- D. To show them off.
- 13. A. They are made of cardboard.
- B. They are made of rubber.
- C. They are made of sugar.
- D. They are made of soft wood.

14. A. He did not ski well. B. He was not well trained.
C. He made a fatal mistake. D. He did something dangerous.

Passage 2

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

15. A. In their own family. B. In their parent's family.
C. In the school. D. In apartment blocks.
16. A. Live with their grown up children.
B. Live in suburb where the houses are bigger.
C. Live in special towns where the atmosphere is quiet.
D. Live in shared apartments or one-room studio.
17. A. An apartment in New York.
B. A white painted wooden home in New England.
C. A sunny house in California.
D. A house with big windows.

Passage 3

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

18. A. Three years old. B. Four years old.
C. Five years old. D. Six years old.
19. A. She was in charge of the children visiting the castle.
B. She was the owner of the Rolls-Royce that Alec saw.
C. She was working in the castle as a receptionist.
D. She was one of the children visiting the castle.
20. A. Working on a building site.
B. Serving in the Army.
C. Working on a North Sea Oil rig.
D. Working in Saudi Arabia.

Part II Reading Comprehension

Directions: There are 4 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, 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:

By 1940, Japanese militarists had taken over the government. Having already established themselves along the coast of China, the Japanese seized French Indochina in 1940 with the blessing of their Axis allies, Germany and Italy. That act threatened the

whole continent, from the Dutch East Indies, with its huge oil reserves, through the British-dominated Malay Peninsula, to India itself. Washington, of course, was particularly concerned about its bases in the Philippines. By late 1941, the U. S. Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said that the real question about the Japanese was "how we should maneuver them into the position of firing the first shot." The Roosevelt Administration had done all that it could to aid Great Britain in secondary ways against Hitler. War with Japan would inevitably also mean war against Japan's ally Germany. Why then, with tensions building acutely, was the December 7, 1941, attack on Pearl Harbor such a surprise?

This is a question that historians have never been able to adequately answer. At the time, there was a faction, of which George Field Eliot was representative, that thought that Japan wouldn't dare attack the United States or its possessions, and that an attack on Pearl Harbor was a military impossibility. This group later charged that Roosevelt had, in fact, made U. S. forces in the Pacific a sitting target in order to get into the war despite public resistance at home. But, in fact, Washington was certain an attack was coming, sooner rather than later. The American ambassador to Japan, Joseph Grew, had warned of it. The United States had cracked the Japanese code, and knew that current negotiations were essentially meaningless.

21. According to the passage, the expansionism of Japanese brought disaster to _____.
 - A. Americans
 - B. the whole world
 - C. Asia
 - D. the American possessions
22. The purpose of war with Japan lies in that it would _____.
 - A. threaten Japan's ally Germany
 - B. maintain the world peace
 - C. protect its benefits in Asia
 - D. do favor to Great Britain
23. According to the author, attack on Pearl Harbor would be launched sooner or later because _____.
 - A. Americans declared war against Japan
 - B. Americans aided Great Britain in many respects
 - C. Americans had become a threat to Japan
 - D. Americans were creating a lot of tension
24. An attack on Pearl Harbor was considered impossible _____.
 - A. on the military basis
 - B. on the diplomatic basis
 - C. on the basis of public resistance
 - D. on the basis of current negotiations
25. The passage doesn't state directly but implies that _____ should be in charge of the destruction caused in attack on Pearl Harbor.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| A. Joseph Grew | B. George Eliot |
| C. The Roosevelt Administration | D. The U. S. Secretary |

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

All industrialized countries will have to face the fiscal consequences of a rapidly aging population over the next decades. The share of people over the age of sixty will rise from less than 20 percent in 1990 to almost 30 percent of the population by the year 2020 in OECD (the organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) countries. However, pension expenditures already average about 10 percent of GDP in industrialized countries with peaks of 15 percent of GDP in Austria and Italy. In past decades, the extension of benefits and eligibility, for example through a reduction in the effective retirement age, rather than the aging of the population, was the main factor contributing to the rise in pension expenditure. In the future, population aging is likely to become the more important factor because financial pressure will not allow further extensions of benefits or eligibility. Nevertheless, budgetary costs could become unsustainable if, on the basis of current systems, pension expenditure rose significantly in the next decades. Pensions are therefore one of the most important expenditure areas requiring reform in industrial countries.

In recent years there has been an intellectual movement suggesting that governments progressively withdraw from the provision of old-age insurance except for a publicly secured basic or minimum pension. Several countries have demonstrated how privatizing the pension system (that is, moving to a private, fully funded and defined-contribution system with government regulation) could significantly reduce the long-term budgetary costs. This change could have positive effects on growth and on the social climate because it would reduce the burden of social security taxes on labor and would largely depoliticize pension decisions, thus rebuilding confidence in the productive role of the state. However, the shift to a privately managed and fully funded system requires some conditions and has some important implications, which need to be carefully assessed.

26. From the passage we know the aging of population will distort _____.
 A. average living standard of Industrial countries
 B. the development of economy in OECD
 C. the extension of their present benefits
 D. sustainable development in OECD
27. Pension expenditure in industrial countries needs undergoing reform because of _____.
 A. rising percentage of GDP
 B. financial pressure
 C. a rapidly aging population
 D. the extension of benefits
28. Pensions are in urgent need of reform, so is/are _____.
 A. budgetary costs in developed countries

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

Since that time, surgical techniques and techniques to help prevent the patient's immunological systems from rejecting new organs have developed very quickly. Today, not only hearts and kidneys, but also such extremely delicate organs as lungs and livers, are transplanted. These developments have led to a far higher proportion of successful operations and this, in turn, has led to greater demand for transplants. At the same time, many of the original moral questions surrounding heart transplants have been almost forgotten.

31. The first heart transplant was so controversial because people believed that _____.

A. the recipient of the first heart transplant obviously died

B. doctors would have to kill the donor for his heart

- C. the heart was the most delicate organ
 - D. a person's personality would be changed after a heart transplant
32. The development of medical techniques has resulted in _____.
- A. the increase in the number of donors
 - B. greater debate over organ transplants
 - C. more people seeking organ transplants
 - D. higher standards for organ transplants
33. The new moral dilemma is caused by _____.
- A. too few human organs for too many recipients
 - B. too low a proportion of successful operations
 - C. delicate organs being transplanted
 - D. high death rate of heart transplants
34. Who should make a decision in the organ transplant if a donor's organ were equally suitable for two recipients?
- A. The doctors.
 - B. The donors.
 - C. The recipients.
 - D. Not mentioned in the passage.
35. The best title of this passage would be _____.
- A. Development of Organ Transplant
 - B. Heart and Other Organ Transplant
 - C. Christian Bernard — Heart Transplant Pioneer
 - D. A New Doctors' Dilemma

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

As civilization progresses, man has gathered in large cities; at the same time economics of scale have forced our industrial facilities to grow larger. This is, therefore, potentiality for manmade accidents of various kinds. Moreover, we now live longer, and want to make our lives even safer. Accidents and even natural disasters, once regarded as acts of God, are now considered to be under our control. Only recently, however, has any serious attempt to it been made, thus reducing the risks of the accidents. But these attempts are not understood by decision-makers and politicians of our society. Some of our decisions are crippled by this lack of understanding.

Our problem is comparing risks and diverse benefits — which is a bit like comparing apples and oranges. In energy matters, we can simplify by expressing all benefit in the common energy unit — kilowatt hour of electricity produced. This is, of course, valid only if all these methods of producing electricity cost about the same.

We see clearly from an analysis of available statistics that some sources of energy are worse than others such as nuclear power. But while we can use this to guide us in selecting between fossil fuel and nuclear power, for example, it does not tell us how much to spend on reducing risks. Maybe some risks can be reduced almost to zero by a modest expense.

Therefore, we usually make a risk analysis whereby we compare costs of reducing risks.

There are over 50,000 deaths due to automobile accidents in the U. S. every year. We now insist that all cars have seat belts and so on to reduce the death rate. Probably only a third of all travellers fasten their belts, but about a third of road deaths could be avoided if everyone did so. About 5,000 lives are saved — at a cost of \$80,000 per life. Injuries are also reduced, increasing the value of seat belts. Is the expense of seat belts worthwhile? Society says yes, and demands the payment.

36. What's the main idea of the passage?
- A. Large cities are getting more and more crowded.
 - B. The costs of safety are considered to be worthy.
 - C. The risks of developing nuclear power are unnecessary.
 - D. A large number of safety belts should be produced.
37. Which of the following words can be best used to substitute the word "modest" in line 4, paragraph 3?
- A. Inconsiderable.
 - B. Relatively small.
 - C. Unsuitable.
 - D. Previously arranged.
38. From the passage we know if we want to reduce the risks, we usually have to _____.
- A. spend no money on it
 - B. spend a large sum of money on it
 - C. spend a lot of money on it
 - D. spend a little money on it
39. What conclusion can we draw from the passage?
- A. It is high time that people move out of big cities.
 - B. It is time for decision-makers to change their attitudes.
 - C. It is unnecessary to take risks for more benefits.
 - D. It is unnecessary to spend much money on the safety belts.
40. What does "it" refer to in line 8, paragraph one?
- A. Control.
 - B. Scale.
 - C. Civilization.
 - D. Accident.

Part II Vocabulary and Structure

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C, D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

41. There are indeed clear _____ to be drawn on what should and should not be in a trade agreement.
- A. conclusions
 - B. lines

- C. veils
D. sectors
42. As I know, the same _____ confronts prospective retirees all over the world.
A. dilemma
B. agony
C. collision
D. breakdown
43. It's said that benefits from government _____ will be gradually reduced, particularly for upper-income retirees.
A. tariff
B. token
C. pension
D. premium
44. It is not surprising that in a society many would try to _____ to that old model even when there's not much left.
A. subscribe
B. tumble
C. cling
D. presume
45. If the product is a _____ substance, special labeling is required in the foreign country's language.
A. disastrous
B. hazardous
C. decent
D. conscientious
46. Developing countries as a group have increased their share of world trade, _____ an estimated 25 percent of world trade.
A. clinging to
B. amounting to
C. calling for
D. accounting for
47. During a civil defense exercise, the police _____ the streets in case anyone tried to leave the shelter too soon.
A. propagated
B. provoked
C. patrolled
D. pleaded
48. From what he said, I _____ that he lost too much money betting at the horse race.
A. mutter
B. sober
C. inferred
D. lingered
49. It is really difficult to _____ his splendid speeches with his actual behavior.
A. resemble
B. reconcile
C. formulate
D. format
50. His family has no way but to _____ his small salary by living economically.
A. remedy
B. suppress
C. compensate
D. offset
51. His parents' encouragement and the government's reward help him _____ his sense of social responsibility.
A. highlight
B. heighten
C. overwhelm
D. overlap
52. After a great deal of survey, the student finally produced _____ evidence to support his perspective on social behavior.

- A. conviction
C. convincing
- B. convictive
D. convinced
53. After months of negotiation, East and West signed a treaty at last to _____ their legal and political system.
- A. correspond
C. resemble
- B. harmonize
D. generalize
54. With luck, this impact would produce a _____ on the upper surface of Jupiter's enormously thick atmosphere.
- A. display
C. presentation
- B. revelation
D. manoeuvre
55. It turns out there is more effort involved in arriving at a mediocre solution by logical methods than in arriving at a much better solution through _____ or inspiration.
- A. intellect
C. insight
- B. perception
D. perspective
56. The power of the goal-achieving imagination is such that all manner of _____ circumstances.
- A. positive
C. active
- B. negative
D. passive
57. Nor can you guarantee that today you will sail through all your work with ease and inspiration without _____, frustration, and hard work.
- A. misfortune
C. drawbacks
- B. shortcoming
D. obstacles
58. Time after time creative ideas have _____ people when they were on their own.
- A. keep to
C. given vent to
- B. come to
D. tumbled to
59. As we have seen, the relationship between pressure and stress _____ from people to person, and from situation to situation.
- A. distorts
C. shifts
- B. alters
D. varies
60. Your state of mind can _____ affect every part of your physiology _____ breathing, blood pressure, etc.
- A. homogeneously
C. instantaneously
- B. simultaneously
D. concurrently
61. Even before that, he had published a _____ paper on what would happen when some stars collapsed into neutron stars.
- A. profound
C. opaque
- B. militant
D. notable
62. You could allow your licensees or assignees to acquire further _____ property rights over your idea such as patents.

Motorola is a supercharged company that is full of contradictions. They push 71 for a team-based organization and have largely achieved it, 72 competitiveness is not just directed externally toward the competition. 73 business units are strongly encouraged to 74 against each other. This translates into developing new products not only 75 the expense of old products — known as “cannibalism”, and 76 practiced within the electronics/computer industry — but also 77 products of other divisions. The end result is excellent products that are the result of 78, not committee. Another apparent 79 is that while Motorola pushes teamwork, it is very 80 to decentralized management, in the belief that 81 products and systems are 82 in environments far from the reaches of upper management. 83 the watchword for all of this? Quality. The zealots at Motorola aim for zero-84, or Six Sigma as it is known at the company, and they, 85 all the U. S. companies, are 86 to achieving it. What holds it all 87? It is the extraordinary management talent that resides 88 the

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 71. A. specially | B. strictly |
| C. sternly | D. stubbornly |
| 72. A. yet | B. thus |
| C. then | D. so |
| 73. A. Reciprocal | B. Respective |
| C. Identical | D. Individual |
| 74. A. preside | B. correlate |
| C. compete | D. protest |
| 75. A. at | B. in |
| C. with | D. for |
| 76. A. practically | B. widely |
| C. generally | D. universally |
| 77. A. in | B. at |
| C. for | D. against |
| 78. A. fracture | B. allowance |
| C. commitment | D. permission |
| 79. A. recipe | B. configuration |
| C. paradox | D. dilemma |
| 80. A. contributed | B. immersed |
| C. ascribed | D. devoted |
| 81. A. inferior | B. superior |
| C. adverse | D. favorable |
| 82. A. engineered | B. innovated |
| C. fabricated | D. implemented |
| 83. A. And | B. Thus |
| C. Nevertheless | D. Accordingly |
| 84. A. weakpoints | B. defects |
| C. shortcoming | D. merits |
| 85. A. among | B. of |
| C. out | D. out of |
| 86. A. far | B. close |
| C. closer | D. closest |
| 87. A. together | B. above |
| C. in all | D. of a sudden |
| 88. A. with | B. in |