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重点、难点复习必备

ENGLISH

模拟试题

ENGLISH

分册

主 编 王长喜
副主编 张娜娜 王著定

English



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前 言

本书是按照最新的大学英语教学大纲所编写的大学英语六级模拟试题。全书共提供六级模拟试卷 12 份，力求在题型、难度、设计等方面都最大限度地接近考试要求，以便考生能够在做题过程中积累考试经验，锻炼应试技巧，增强应试信心。本书还附有答案及详尽的注释，以便帮助考生查漏补缺，提高应试能力。

本书在编写过程中参阅了张健壮、秦秀珍先生的《英语快速阅读文选》以及大量国内外英文期刊、杂志等资料，在此表示感谢。由于时间仓促，水平有限，本书虽经修改、审校，可能仍有疏漏不妥之处，恳请读者批评指正！

编者

2001 年 4 月

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六级模拟试题(Model Tests)

Model Test 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. 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 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 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 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 center.

Sample Answer: [A] [B] [C] ~~[D]~~

1. A. Peter really needs a full-time job.

B. Peter already has a job working for the school.

- C. Peter needs to spend his time studying.
- D. Peter should think about becoming a teacher.
2. A. The suggestion looks better than it is.
- B. The phone connection was bad.
- C. The men ought to speak to each other.
- D. It's better to be courageous.
3. A. She's tired.
- B. She's generous.
- C. She's lucky.
- D. She's intelligent.
4. A. In the library.
- B. In a bookstore.
- C. At a newsstand.
- D. At a department store.
5. A. The woman has ten minutes to get to the hotel.
- B. The woman will arrive at the hotel only ten minutes late.
- C. The man thinks he will be able to reach the hotel in ten minutes.
- D. The man thinks he will not be able to drive quickly to the hotel.
6. A. She doesn't like messy people.
- B. She sees no need to clean the dorm.
- C. She doesn't like messy dorm.
- D. She can think of no worse time for their friends to come.
7. A. To avoid tripping on the carpet.
- B. To keep her feet comfortable.
- C. To protect her carpet.
- D. To keep her shoes from wearing out.
8. A. Tom doesn't have much money.
- B. Tom will never apply for a scholarship.
- C. Tom is a spendthrift.
- D. Tom doesn't need a scholarship.
9. A. He should ask Joe to call the secretary.

- B. There's not enough time to phone Joe.
 - C. He shouldn't use the secretary's phone.
 - D. The secretary will leave before he does.
10. A. She has done enough work.
- B. She tried to scratch the surface.
 - C. What she did is far from enough.
 - D. Her project is the hardest of all.

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 center.

Passage 1

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

11. A. Building muscle forms.
- B. Making a plaster shell.
 - C. Taking measurements of the animal.
 - D. Pulling the skin over the shell.
12. A. Objects such as meteorites.
- B. Large animals.
 - C. Creature too small to be seen.
 - D. Creatures of the sea.
13. A. Constructing an Animal Subject.
- B. Problems of Exhibiting Natural History.
 - C. Natural History.
 - D. Building a Museum Exhibit.

Passage 2

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

- 14. A. Athletics.
B. Everyday activities.
C. Prize fights.
D. Circus scenes.
- 15. A. Vitality.
B. Bright colors.
C. Extreme realism.
D. Satirical techniques.
- 16. A. It was perfect.
B. The punch wouldn't work.
C. It lacked artistic merit.
D. Bellows didn't know very much about the art of boxing.

Passage 3

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

- 17. A. Because they cared little about philosophy.
B. Because they applied their knowledge.
C. Because they saw the necessity for developing theoretical sciences.
D. Because they studied the past and learned from it.
- 18. A. Because the Greeks had superior weapons.
B. Because the Romans were involved in frequent wars.
C. Because the Romans were not familiar with many types of weapons.
D. Because the Greeks proved themselves inspired inventors.
- 19. A. Romans' desire to expand their empire.
B. Rigidity of the Romans' numerical system.
C. Romans' lack of interest in abstract ideas.
D. Both A and B.
- 20. A. Discouraged the study of mathematics.

- B. Was too flexible.
- C. Differed radically from that of the Greeks.
- D. Was limited in scope.

Part II Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

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 centre.

Passage 1

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

When some nineteenth-century New Yorkers said “Harlem”, they meant almost all of Manhattan above Eighty-sixth Street. Toward the end of the century, however, a group of citizens in the upper Manhattan—wanted, perhaps, to shape a closer and more precise sense of community—designated a section that they wished to have known as Harlem. The chosen area was the Harlem to which Blacks were moving in the first decades of the new century as they left their old settlements on the middle and lower blocks of the West Side.

As the community became predominantly Black, the very word “Harlem” seemed to lose its old meaning. At times, it was easy to forget that “Harlem” was originally the Dutch name “Harlem”; that the community it described had been founded by people from Holland; and that for most of its three centuries—it was first settled in the 1600s—it had been occupied by the White New Yorkers. “Harlem” became synonymous with Black life and Black style in Manhattan. Blacks living there used the word as though they had coined it themselves—not

only to designate their area of residence but to express their sense of the various qualities of its life and atmosphere. As the years passed, "Harlem" assumed an even larger meaning. In the words of Adam Clayton Powell, Sr., the pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, Harlem "became the symbol of liberty and the Promised Land to Negroes everywhere".

By 1919 Harlem's population had grown by several thousand. It had received its share of wartime migration from the South, the Caribbean, and parts of colonial Africa. Some of the new arrivals merely lived in Harlem; it was New York that they had come to, looking for jobs and for all the other legendary opportunities of life city. To others who migrated to Harlem, New York was merely the city in which they found themselves; Harlem was exactly where they wished to be.

21. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - A. The origin of the word "Harlem".
 - B. Migration during the First World War.
 - C. The history of Black Harlem.
 - D. Manhattan's diverse neighborhoods.
22. In the second paragraph, the author says that Harlem Blacks used the word "Harlem" "as though they had coined it themselves" to mean that they _____.
 - A. had invested much money in the area
 - B. had learned some Dutch terms from the earlier immigrants
 - C. intended to establish more local financial institutions
 - D. felt completely at home there
23. Which of the following areas is NOT mentioned in the passage as a source of Black migration to Harlem?
 - A. The Caribbean.
 - B. Holland.

- C. Lower Manhattan.
 - D. The southern part of the United States.
24. The passage supports which of the following conclusions?
- A. Blacks had a strong sense of pride in Harlem.
 - B. The Dutch had no influence on Harlem's history.
 - C. Harlem was the first Black settlement in Manhattan.
 - D. Harlem did not become a part of New York until the twentieth century.
25. The paragraph following the passage most probably discusses _____.
- A. Harlem in more recent years
 - B. the Dutch influence on the lower Manhattan
 - C. the architectural styles of Manhattan
 - D. job opportunities in New York today

Passage 2

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Icebergs are among nature's most spectacular creations, and yet most people have never seen one. A vague air of mystery envelops them. They come into being—somewhere—in far-away, frigid waters, amid thunderous noise and splashing turbulence, which in most cases no one hears or sees. They exist only a short time and then slowly waste away just as unnoticed.

Objects of sheerest beauty, they have been called. Appearing in an endless variety of shapes, they may be dazzling white, or they may be glassy blue, green, or purple tinted faintly or in darker hues, they are graceful, stately, inspiring—in calm, sunlit seas.

But they are also called frightening and dangerous, and that they are—in the night, in the fog, and in storms. Even in clear weather one is wise to stay a safe distance away from them. Most of their bulk is hidden below the water, so their underwater parts may extend out far beyond the visible top. Also, they may roll over unexpectedly,

churning the waters around them.

Icebergs are parts of glaciers that break off, drift into the water, float about a while, and finally melt. Icebergs afloat today are made of snowflakes that have fallen over long ages of time. They embody snows that drifted down hundreds, or many thousands, or in some cases maybe a million years ago. The snows fell in polar regions and on cold mountains, where they melted only a little or not at all, and so collected to great depths over the years and centuries.

As each year's snow accumulation lay on the surface, evaporation and melting caused the snowflakes slowly to lose their feathery points and become tiny grains of ice, when new snow fell on the top of the old, it too turned to icy grains. So blankets of snow and ice grains mounted layer upon layer and were of such great thickness that the weight of the upper layers compressed the lower ones. With time and pressure from above, many small ice grains joined and changed to larger crystals, and eventually the deeper crystals merged into a solid mass of ice.

26. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
- A. The Melting of Icebergs.
 - B. The Nature and Origin of Icebergs.
 - C. The Size and Shape of Icebergs.
 - D. The Dangers of Icebergs.
27. The author states that icebergs are rarely seen because they are _____.
- A. surrounded by fog
 - B. hidden beneath the mountains
 - C. located in remote regions of the world
 - D. broken by waves soon after they are formed
28. According to the passage, icebergs are dangerous because they _____.

- A. usually melt quickly
 - B. can turn over very suddenly
 - C. may create immense snowdrifts
 - D. can cause unexpected avalanches
29. According to the passage, icebergs originate from a build-up of _____.
- A. turbulent water
 - B. feathers
 - C. underwater pressure
 - D. snowflakes
30. The attitude of the author toward icebergs is one of _____.
- A. disappointment
 - B. humor
 - C. disinterest
 - D. wonder

Passage 3

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

For more than three centuries readers in all countries have been delighted by the adventures of an absurd gentleman named Don Quixote and his squire Sancho Panza. The masterpiece of Miguel de Cervantes, a Spanish contemporary of Shakespeare, *Don Quixote* tells of a poor gentleman who tries to relive the heroic days of old by seeking adventure in the manner of the knight-errant of medieval romance.

Don Quixote's popularity is not caused merely by his being delightfully ridiculous, a comical nuisance, an absurd figure apt to get into trouble wherever he goes. Beneath his humorous surface Don Quixote is the embodiment, even though he is also the exaggeration, of a great idea—that life holds more than the humdrum routine of everyday affairs, that true greatness is to be found only in the spirit of service to an ideal.

That for Don Quixote the ideal is an illusion does not detract from

its fascination, though it does make him a pathetic figure. To attempt the impossible for the sake of honor, to add to the store of human greatness by risking everything without the hope of material gain, to endure dangers and hardships because endurance itself is noble—this is the quixotic ideal; this is the secret of Don Quixote's universal appeal.

We must laugh at his absurdity, but we are moved by it as well; if there is any chivalry or generosity in us, we cannot help being on his side, however innocent his victims. We know he cannot win, but his misguided valor excites our pity with our laughter.

31. Don Quixote dreamed of _____.
A. becoming famous
B. reliving the heroic adventures of old
C. finding great wealth and fortune
D. having romantic adventures in medieval times
32. The character of Don Quixote personifies the idea that _____.
A. greatness is found through dedication to an ideal
B. adventure is the only escape from routine
C. greatness cannot be found in daily routine
D. everyday life has a comical side
33. Don Quixote's dedication to his ideal causes him to disregard _____.
A. all thoughts of material gains
B. any risk of self or possessions
C. any degree of hardships and dangers
D. all of the above
34. According to the author, the universality of Don Quixote's appeal lies in the _____.
A. excitement of his adventures
B. ideal that he represents

- C. comical difficulties that he encounters
 - D. misguided valor of his efforts
35. The quixotic ideal can best be characterized as involving _____.
- A. an illusion
 - B. reliving of the past
 - C. the pursuit of danger
 - D. both A and C

Passage 4

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

A work of literature is a highly complex individual creation, modified by the culture of which it is a part, and by the history of that culture. The simplest lyric is so woven into the human condition through direct reference, through allusion, and through the acceptance or revision of traditional attitudes that no critical act can ever tear it completely loose, add it up, and dispose of it as finished business. The interpretation of literature, even current literature, is a dialectic process that advances by the taking of emphatic positions, which, in turn, prepare for still further countering.

Nor is the process purely Hegelian; a mistaken turn may cause one to lose ground; and, besides, what critics are trying to illuminate may once, like Hamlet, have been clearer than it will ever be again. This is why you are never through with literature. Something is always being discovered that was never known, or was only half-known, or misinterpreted, or simply forgotten. And yet there is always available, in varying degrees of clarity, a great body of literature which has proven itself to sensitive readers.

A student who gets some inkling of this will understand why many of the questions he has been asking are wrong or premature. He may begin to see that with literature as with his own personality. He is in the presence of the mysterious, and that the clarification of the for-