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在线课堂 e讲e练

决胜六级

最新六级考试

全真模拟试题详解

主编 赵善民 审订 王迈迈 Jason A. Cravy(美)

2002年最新修订本



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主 编	赵善民	审 订	王迈迈	Jason A. Cravens (美)
编 著	赵善民	吴之夫	何杰英	赵善民
	翟 瑾	陈贵兰		
修 订	赵善民	陈维良		



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前 言

《决胜六级》丛书(2002年最新修订本)是为即将参加六级考试的同学们准备的。我们希望,本套丛书能够尽量满足各种层次,尤其是基础差一些的同学们的需要,帮助他们尽量节省宝贵的时间,尽快熟悉六级考试的形式和内容,争取一举通过六级考试。

本书具有以下四大特点:

一、“全”。模拟形式全。根据国家教委公布的《大学英语考试大纲》、《样题》和大学英语六级考试题型,本书设计了六级考试可能使用到的各种模拟题型,全面反映了《教学大纲》和《考纲》的宗旨和要求。听力部分增加了 Compound Dictation。为了提高考生的动手能力,还设计了英汉互译的题型。写作部分给出了有关目前社会热点问题的作文题和参考样文。

二、“真”。本书以选择“真题”为出发点,力求使每道试题的容量和难易度都和实际考试题一致,而且,材料大多选自最新英、美书刊,语言规范,表达生动准确,集文学、历史、文化、风土人情、传记、科技为一体,兼顾趣味性与科学性,把大学英语六级考试五大部分的特点展现在考生面前,使他们能把握住特点,轻松逾越考试大关。

三、“细”。本书对考题进行了精心细致的研究与分析,并给出尽可能详尽、准确的解答,使考生对考题不仅知其然,而且知其所以然;不仅学到了知识,而且学会了分析问题、解决问题的方法。

四、“准”。本书的指导方向准。无论从选材、题型的编排,还是从问题的解答上看,本书都是以培养和提高考生的语言综合运用能力、实

践能力为出发点的。我们相信,只要考生能按照《大纲》和《考纲》的要求,认真模拟训练本书的试题,一定会取得成功!

由于水平有限,书中失误疏漏之处在所难免,恳请同仁及广大读者批评指正。

武汉现代外国语言文学研究所

2002年2月

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第一部分 全真模拟试题

Model Test One

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 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: W: I certainly hope the library will be open this Saturday.

M: The sign says library hours. Week days 8 am. to 9 pm. On Saturdays 9 to 5, closed Sunday.

Q: When will the library be open on Saturday?

You will read:

A) 8 am. to 9 am.

B) 5 am. to 9 pm.

C) 9 am. to 5 pm.

D) closed.

From the conversation we know that the two are talking about library hours. On week days the library is open from 8 am. to 9 pm. On Saturdays it is open from 9 am. to 5 pm. Therefore C) "9 to 5" is the correct answer. You should choose [C] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

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

1. A. The clerk doesn't like to be bothered.

B. The machine was just repaired.

- C. The man shouldn't make any more copies.
 D. She can teach the man to use the machine.
2. A. Listening to music. B. Talking about a friend.
 C. Discussing a sports record. D. Planning a concert.
3. A. She's annoyed he didn't find the magazine.
 B. She will look for the magazine another day.
 C. She appreciates his looking for the magazine.
 D. She's grateful that he got her the magazine.
4. A. They should get a new radio.
 B. The radio batteries have been replaced.
 C. The radio is somewhere else.
 D. They don't really need to hear the radio.
5. A. The woman wasn't with the others.
 B. The class usually begins at three.
 C. Professor Smith didn't have class today.
 D. The woman's class was allowed to leave ahead of time.
6. A. 6:15 B. 6:45 C. 5:45 D. 5:15
 7. A. 808 - 2233 B. 808 - 3322 C. 888 - 2233 D. 888 - 3322
8. A. At the beach B. In the mountains
 C. In the city D. In the country
9. A. \$ 6 B. \$ 2 C. \$ 4 D. \$ 10
10. A. a manager B. a customer C. a visitor D. a waitress

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. The five senses. B. The spinal cord.
 C. The nerve cells. D. The brain.
12. A. The speaker's recent research B. Part of a text book.
 C. A large chart. D. Some microscope slides.
13. A. In order to attach themselves to muscles.
 B. In order to carry messages.
 C. In order to reproduce themselves.
 D. In order to stretch and grow.

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

14. A. A physical education teacher. B. A new student.
 C. A professional photographer. D. A university administrator.
15. A. To introduce themselves to all of the judges.
 B. To get departmental approval for their course.
 C. To find the best seats for the meet.
 D. To meet their future professors.
16. A. The north end of the gym. B. The south end of the gym.
 C. In an office room. D. Out of the gym.

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

17. A. 100 B. 1,200 C. 35 D. None
18. A. Great floods roared through.
 B. Thunderstorms struck many places.
 C. Heavy rain destroyed people's house.
 D. An earthquake destroyed a town.
19. A. In the villages. B. In the school.
 C. At home. D. In a river.
20. A. rebuilt. B. guarded against floods.
 C. swept away. D. partly damaged.

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 center.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Heroin addictions today is found chiefly among young men of minority groups in ghetto (犹太人区) areas. Of the more than 60,000 known addicts, more than half live in New York State. Most of them live in New York City. Recent figures show that more than half of the addicts are under 30 years of age.

Narcotic addiction in the United States is not limited to heroin users. Some middle-aged and older people who take narcotic drugs regularly to relieve pain can also become addicted. So do some people who can get drugs easily, such as doctors, nurses, and pharmacists. Studies show that this type of addict has personality and emotional problems very similar to those of other regular narcotic users.

Many addicts admit that getting a continued supply is the main object of their lives. An addict's concentration on getting drugs often prevents continuing an education or working at a job. His health is often poor. He may be sick one day from the effects of withdrawal and sick the next from an overdose. Statistics show that an addict's life span may be shortened by 15 to 20 years. The addict is usually in trouble with the family and almost always in trouble with the law.

Some studies suggest that many of the known narcotic addicts had some trouble with the law before they became addicted. Once addicted, they may become even more involved with crime because it costs so much to support the heroin habit.

Most authorities agree that the addict's involvement with crime is not a direct effect of the drug itself. Turning to crime is usually the only way to get that much money. The addicts' crimes are nearly always thefts or other crimes against property.

Federal penalties for illegal narcotics usage were established under the Harrison Act of 1914. The Act provides that illegal possession of narcotics is punishable by fines and/or imprisonment. Sentences can range from 2 to 10 years for the first offense, 5 to 20 years for the second, and 10 to 20 years for further offenses.

Illegal sale of narcotics can mean a fine of \$ 20,000 and a sentence from 20 to 40 years for later offenses. A person who sells narcotics to someone under 18 is refused parole and probation, even for the first offense. If the drug is heroin, he can be sentenced to life imprisonment or to death.

21. What is the topic of this passage?
- How to cure a drug addict.
 - Heroin and narcotic.
 - The harm of the drugs and the anti-drug measures taken by the government.
 - The American laws.
22. An addict cannot continue his education or work at a job, because of.
- his concentration on getting drugs
 - his personality
 - his emotional problems
 - his shortage of money
23. According to the author, how can the addicts get the money for drugs?
- Borrow from their families.
 - By hard working.
 - In an illegal way.
 - The author doesn't mention it.
24. According to the author, who can get narcotic easily?

- A. Government men. B. Medical workers.
 C. The minorities. D. The Jews.
25. A person who sell heroin to a kid can be.
 A. fined \$ 20,000. B. sentenced to 5 to 20 years in prison.
 C. sentenced to 20 to 40 years in prison.
 D. sentenced to death.

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

There are various ways in which individual economic units can interact with one another. Three basic ways may be described as the market system, the administered system and the traditional system.

In a market system individual economic units are free to interact among each other in the market place. It is possible to buy commodities from other economic units or sell commodities to them. In a market, transactions may take place via barter or money exchange. In a barter economy, real goods such as automobiles, shoes, and pizzas are traded against each other. Obviously, finding somebody who wants to trade my old car in exchange for a sailboat may not always be an easy task. Hence, the introduction of money as a medium of exchange eases transactions considerably. In the modern market economy, goods and services are bought or sold for money.

An alternative to the market system is administrative control by some agency over all transactions. This agency will issue edicts or commands as to how much of each good and service should be produced, exchanged, and consumed by each economic unit. Central planning may be one way of administering such an economy. The central plan, drawn up by the government, shows the amounts of each commodity produced by the various firms and allocated to different households for consumption. This is an example of complete planning of production, consumption, and exchange for the whole economy.

In a traditional society, production and consumption patterns are governed by tradition; parentage, religion, and custom fix every person's place within the economic system. Transactions take place on the basis of tradition, too. People belonging to a certain group or caste may have an obligation to care for other persons, provide them with food and shelter, care for their health, and provide for their education. Clearly, in a system where every decision is made on the basis of tradition alone, progress may be difficult to achieve. A stagnant society may result.

26. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A. To outline contrasting types of economic systems.
 B. To explain the science of economics.
 C. To argue for the superiority of one economic system.
 D. To compare barter and money-exchange markets.
27. In the second paragraph, the word "real" in "real goods" could best be replaced by which of the following?
 A. high quality. B. concrete. C. utter. D. authentic.
28. According to the passage, a barter economy can lead to _____.
 A. rapid speed of transactions B. misunderstandings
 C. inflation D. difficulties for the traders
29. According to the passage, who has the greatest degree of control in an administered system?
 A. Individual B. Small businesses
 C. Major corporations D. The government
30. Which of the following is NOT mentioned by the author as a criterion for determining a person's place in a traditional society?
 A. Family background. B. Age.
 C. Religious belief. D. Custom.

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Tornadoes, whirlwinds, and watersprouts are rotating funnel cloud air masses of small diameter. They are differentiated by the intensity of their rotation and by the surfaces that they traverse. Though tornadoes and whirlwinds both travel over land masses, whirlwinds are atmospheric systems smaller than tornadoes. Water sprouts are tornadoes that form or pass over a water surface. A tornado is a powerful vortex or "twister" whose rotational speeds are estimated to be near 300 miles per hour. The first visible indication of tornado development is usually a funnel cloud. As this funnel dips earthward, it becomes darker because of the debris that is forced into its intensifying vortex. Some tornadoes give no visible warning until their destruction strikes the unsuspecting victim. Tornadoes often occur in groups, and several twisters sometimes descend from the same cloud base. The forward speed of a tornado is normally 30 to 40 miles per hour. In the short time that it takes to pass, a tornado can cause fantastic destruction. There have been cases reported in which blades of straw were embedded in fence posts.

31. How are tornadoes distinguished from whirlwinds?
 A. Whirlwinds rotate in a different direction than tornadoes do.
 B. Tornadoes travel over land and whirlwinds over water.

- C. Tornadoes are larger than whirlwinds.
 D. Only tornadoes are funnel-shaped.
32. Why do tornadoes appear to be dark?
 A. They occur only at night. B. They are funnel-shaped.
 C. They pick up debris from the ground.
 D. They are water-laden.
33. According to the passage, which of the following behaviors is frequently characteristic of funnel clouds?
 A. Descending from different cloud bases.
 B. Occurring in isolated areas.
 C. Lasting a long time.
 D. Occurring in groups.
34. According to the passage, some tornadoes take people unaware because they
 A. produce a sound similar to thunder.
 B. cannot be seen until it is too late.
 C. look so much like other clouds.
 D. carry so many large pieces of debris.
35. The author refers to straw embedded in fence posts in order to show
 A. where tornadoes occur.
 B. who makes reports about tornadoes.
 C. when tornadoes take form.
 D. how tornadoes affect physical objects.

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Every day, thousands of managers, bankers, sales executives, lawyers, accountants, and other professionals are driven to anger and despair by the hard realities of the changing world of work. The once-solid foundation for millions of middle-class families—the corporate career—is in shambles. The Organization Man of the 1950s and 1960s is being replaced by the migrant manager and freelance professional of the 1990s.

The pain of change is all around us. Corporations are rushing to cut costs and downsize before yearend. They want to take their lumps in 1991, in preparation for a stronger recovery in 1992. That means an unusual powerful wave of layoffs will sweep through the U. S. during the last quarter of 1991. Already, the drumbeat of bad news is growing louder.

White-collar workers will join the growing ranks of once-secure employees who are finding themselves on the outside—alone, afraid, and angry. Who

doesn't have a brother or a sister, a parent or a friend who has lost a job recently? The economic recovery will ease the pain, but it won't stop it. Forces of fierce global competition and industrial consolidation are compelling corporations to cut entire layers of middle managers and whole categories of professional staff. Few companies can hide from the intense pressure of international competition anymore.

36. The changing world of work is making American managers and professionals.
 A. helpless B. desperate C. angry D. both B and C
37. The corporate career is the foundation for.
 A. bankers B. lawyers and accountants
 C. all top managers D. millions of middle-class families
38. In order to get a stronger recovery, corporations are.
 A. reducing their sizes B. cutting costs
 C. laying off employees D. all above
39. White-collar workers will be.
 A. on the inside B. on the outside
 C. afraid and angry D. both B and C
40. American corporations are
 A. free from international competition.
 B. immune to industrial consolidation.
 C. under the intense pressure of international competition.
 D. stopping the pain of industrial consolidation.

Part III Vocabulary

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and 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 center.

41. Could you _____ me by passing me the book?
 A. hand B. oblige C. render D. give
42. Mr. Green has recently been _____ of the company.
 A. appointed to president. B. appointed president
 C. appointed a president D. appointed the president
43. Everyone knows that the earth is spherical, _____?
 A. doesn't he B. doesn't she C. doesn't it D. don't they
44. The police chief announced that the case would soon be inquired _____.
 A. about B. of C. after D. into
45. You can borrow my book provided that you _____ it to me tomorrow.

Model Test One

- A. return B. returned C. will return D. would return
46. The husband survived his wife _____ .
A. for many years B. by many years
C. during many years D. in many years
47. He was soaked to the skin, for there was no shelter _____ the rain anywhere.
A. under B. in C. off D. from
48. Either you or he _____ the lie.
A. is telling B. are telling C. tell D. shall tell
49. The old man was seriously ill for a time, but with careful nursing he managed to _____ .
A. pull off B. pull through C. get off D. get through
50. The look in her eyes gave no clues _____ how she felt.
A. toward B. to C. about D. with
51. The kid is reaching _____ a bottle from the shelf when I came in.
A. to B. at C. for D. in
52. To the waitress' relief, the plate was left _____ after being dropped onto the floor.
A. unchanged B. intact C. unharmed D. complete
53. Our plan should be _____ in accordance with the changing situation.
A. whirled B. stroked C. modified D. distracted
54. They have to _____ production for lack of raw materials.
A. cut across B. cut in C. cut off D. cut back
55. Mr. Ralph has just received an invitation from that university to join _____ as a full professor.
A. association B. committee C. community D. faculty
56. It will be hard for anyone to replace Mr. Ned, who is the _____ of the company.
A. mental B. comprehension C. brain D. attendance
57. The fire _____ a lot of smoke but little damage was caused.
A. sent up B. gave away C. let out D. emitted
58. Stunned by what had happened, the old man stood rooted _____.
A. on the spot B. to the spot C. on the ground D. to the round
59. The bad weather will _____ our plans by three weeks.
A. destory B. pull back C. spoil D. set back
60. The two statements are not consistent _____ each other. One of them must be false.
A. in B. for C. with D. to
61. You can't believe him. What he does often _____ his words.

- A. disagrees with B. disagrees to
C. agrees with D. agrees to
62. At the sight of the police officer, the thief _____ .
A. got to his feet B. took to his heels
C. rose to his feet D. dragged his heels
63. Unlike science, progress in technology must be measured in terms of the human factor. Technology must be our slave and _____ .
A. not the reverse B. not the version
C. not the same D. not the prejudice
64. Serious as the damage _____ the boat was, he succeeded in sailing round Cape Horn.
A. in B. on C. to D. of
65. It was said that some slaves were buried _____ in the funeral.
A. live B. alive C. living D. lively
66. The boy was injured when a firework _____ in his face.
A. went out B. went off C. went round D. went up
67. Careful questioning of the suspect will eventually _____ the truth.
A. bring up B. bring down C. bring forward D. bring out
68. Mother of young children hate _____ in staying home and doing housework all day.
A. caged B. being caged C. to caged D. go be caged
69. I think this kind of cloth can _____ silk.
A. pass over B. pass out C. pass by D. pass for
70. The security of the passengers is supposed to _____ by the captain.
A. see to B. seeing to C. be seen to D. seen to

Part IV Error correction

Directions : This part consists of a short passage. In the passage there are altogether 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line. You may have to change a word, add a word or delete a word. If you change a word, cross it out and write the correct word in the correspondig blank. If you add a word, put an insertion mark (^) in the right place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and put a slash (/) in the blank.

The world is running out of oil, and energy experts believe that there could be serious shortages in ten years' time. Not only is each individual using more oil than ever before, as the standard of living in industrial countries arises, but the population explosion means that each year many more people will

71. _____