

模拟试题
MODEL TESTS

An EASY APPROACH
TO COLLEGE ENGLISH BAND
FOUR • SIX (NEW TYPE)

大学英语四、六级 (新题型) 过关捷径

杨清明 主编
李石基 肖立明 主审
湖南科学技术出版社

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(模 拟 试 题)

主编：杨清明

主审：李石基 肖立明

编著：徐俊林

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杨清明 主编

责任编辑:沙一飞

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内 容 简 介

国家教委、全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会决定从 1996 年 1 月起,四、六级考试陆续采用几种新题型:听写、翻译、简短问题回答。

基于这一举措,本书按最新颁布的新题型编排,精编了八套大学英语四、六级过关仿真题。试题新题型突出,难易适度,针对性强。每套题均有自测答案;听力部分配有录音带。

本书可供各高等院校过四、六级的大学生们和广大的英语爱好者使用。

前 言

大学英语四、六级考试是衡量高等学校英语教学水平和大学本科生、研究生英语基础知识及实际应用能力的重要标志,因此提高大学英语四、六级考试成绩,促使更多的学生在四、六级考试中顺利过关,一直是英语教学中的重要课题。本书的编著者均是长期活跃在教学一线的骨干教师,一直从事四、六级考试的应试指导工作,在多年的教学实践中总结出了一条在培养扎实的语言基本能力的基础上,突出应试技巧训练的成功新路。在接到1995年7月15日《关于全国大学英语四级考试采用新题型的通知》之后,又对沿用多年,日臻完善的教案适时进行了修改,在今年首次采用新题型的考试中收到了理想的效果,获得了考生的一致好评。

此书共分六个专题,即“听力”、“作文”、“模拟试题”、“综合能力”、“阅读与翻译”、“词汇与结构”。它避免了只罗列习题,忽视语言基本能力和技巧训练的弊端,指出了英语学习者在学习应遵循的原则和应避免的急功近利的行为,并强调基本能力的掌握和技巧训练。此外,为适应新的四、六级考试的要求,提供了许多有针对性的练习。本书每个专题均紧扣大纲要求,自成体系,又相互配合,形成整体。因此,可帮助四、六级考生全面学习和掌握大纲中所要求的每项语言技能,并通过众多的练习来提高英语实际运用能力。

本书编写具体分工如下:

“听 力”：陈 洁(长沙工业高等专科学校)

“阅读与翻译”：胡东平、易来宾(湖南农业大学)

“词汇与结构”：易来宾、胡东平(湖南农业大学)

“作 文”：杨清明等(长沙铁道学院)

“综合能力”：冯 彤(长沙铁道学院)

 颜靖平(长沙铁道学院)

 杨清明(长沙铁道学院)

 陈 洁(长沙工业高等专科学校)

 周文璐(长沙铁道学院)

“模拟试题”：徐俊林(湖南商学院)

在编写本书的过程中,得到了长沙铁道学院李石基教授和中南工业大学肖立明教授的鼎力支持,在此表示感谢。由于时间仓促,编者在编写中难免有误,望广大读者见谅。

(本书“听力”及“模拟试题”部分有磁带配售,请与销售店联系购买事宜)。

杨清明

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Model Test One

Part 1 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. 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) At the office.

B) In the waiting room.

C) At the airport.

D) In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were

talking about some work they have to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose answer (A) on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

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

1. A) To make up a story.
B) To write a composition.
C) To prepare some medicine.
D) To describe a picture.
2. A) There'll be heavy rain in places.
B) There'll be heavy rain by midnight.
C) There'll be an easterly wind.
D) There'll be fog in all areas.
3. A) She's broken it.
B) She's lent it to someone.
C) She's forgotten where she put it.
D) She's returned it.
4. A) She was angry. B) She was surprised.
C) She was curious. D) She was pleased.
5. A) He's got a large family to support.
B) He's getting a divorce.
C) He doesn't want to part with his friends.
D) He doesn't want to be near his family.
6. A) Younger generations are relatively more adaptable than

older generations.

B) Planes are not something new and strange to people of her age.

C) She is lucky to be born in a time of planes.

D) She is fond of traveling by air.

7. A) Go home.

B) Work in a factory.

C) Go abroad on a vacation.

D) Work with teenagers.

8. A) Not until last year.

B) Not until last Saturday.

C) A couple of days ago.

D) A couple of years ago.

9. A) It doesn't matter which color the man may choose.

B) It's the man's own business.

C) It's a difficult for the woman to make, too.

D) She doesn't like either color.

10. A) They are too shy to apologize.

B) They are rather smooth.

C) They are badly behaved and inconsiderate.

D) They are aggressive and ambitious.

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)Pea plants. B)Animals.
C)People. D)Flies.
12. A)Factors. B)Fat persons.
C)Characteristics. D)Matters.
13. A)Every person is a unique combination of genes.
B)Some eat less, some eat more.
C)Nutritious food makes people fat.
D)Different countries have different customs.

Passage 2

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

14. A) At the subway entrance. B) In the booth.
C) In the slot in the turnstile. D) On the car.
15. A) Running. B) Smoking.
C) Standing beyond the white line.
D) Chatting on the car.
16. A) Read the advertising signs in the cars.
B) Ask the cashier.
C) Inquire the station master.
D) Look at the map on the wall.
17. A) Some passengers.
B) The advertising signs in the cars.

C)The porter.

D)The newspapers and magazines in the cars.

Passage 3

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

18. A)Europeans smoked tobacco over a fire.

B)American Indians used tobacco as medicine.

C)Everyone in Europe smoked tobacco.

D)Europeans began to learn about tobacco.

19. A)The tobacco plant is very unhealthy.

B)Tobacco can be smoked through a tube.

C)Nicot gave sick men tobacco to eat.

D)Columbus learned about tobacco from Nicot.

20. A)Because he thought it could ease pain.

B)Because tobacco was popular.

C)Because tobacco contained nicotine.

D)Because he had a bad pain in his leg.

Section C

Spot Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a short passage. It will be spoken three times. The first time, it will be spoken at a normal speed. The second time, there is a pause after each blank for you to fill out what is omitted. The third time, it will be spoken at a normal speed

again.

Money is considered by some people as the most important thing in life. They think that (21) in our daily life has to be bought with money and that (22), they can make themselves very comfortable by having a fine house to live in, (23), delicious food to eat, etc.

But money cannot buy everything. (24). No matter what we do, or how much money we are willing to pay, we cannot make the day last longer than 24 hours. (25) who possesses everything except good health. By the time he is suffering from a fatal illness, (26) is longer life. Though money can help him get (27) doctors and medical care, money can never buy him a longer life.

Money, (28), is the source of some evil. Some people are (29) money, break the law and do all kinds of evil things. Therefore, (30). Since money can never buy everything we desire, it is not at all powerful.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

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) 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.

Today's trumpet is one of the world's oldest instruments. It is the result of many centuries of development. Although it looks nothing like its ancestors, there are many similarities. All trumpets are hollow tubes. They are all blown. And they all use the player's lips to produce the basic sound.

The trumpet developed as players and makers worked to improve its design, size, shape, material, and method of construction. They wanted to create an instrument that would produce a beautiful and attractive tone, enable the performer to play all the notes of the scale, extend the range higher and lower, make it possible to play more difficult music, and, in general, be easier to play well. The remarkable way in which the modern trumpet achieves these goals is a measure of the success of all those who struggled to perfect this glorious instrument.

The trumpet is actually the leading member of an entire

family of related instruments. There are trumpets of several different sizes, and in several different keys. There are cornets, bugles, flugelhorns, and a number of others that are all similar to the trumpet in the way they are made and played.

The trumpet family is much more than a group of related instruments that can stir one with their sound, or narrow tubes of metal capable of producing a variety of musical sounds. It is a link to many different periods of history and to people of many cultures. From the use of trumpets in ancient religious ceremonies to the part they play in modern rock bands, the trumpet family of instruments has much to tell about civilization and its development.

31. What is the best title for the passage?

- A) Science and the Trumpet
- B) Recordings of the Trumpet
- C) The Trumpet and its Ancestry
- D) How the Trumpet is Made

32. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following is needed to make the trumpet work?

- A) Air pressure
- B) Keen eyesight
- C) Daily cleaning
- D) Long fingers

33. Which of the following can be inferred about the first trumpet players?

- A) They could not play all the notes of the scale.
- B) They were not able to pick up the trumpet.
- C) They could not play simple tunes.

- D) They had difficulty improving upon the trumpet.
34. In line 17, the word "one" could best be replaced by
- A) the listener B) a family
C) the composer D) an instrument
35. The author believes that the trumpet is particularly important because it
- A) can be used in rock bands. B) has historical significance
C) is a religious instrument D) has a narrow range

Washington Irving was America's first man of letters to be known internationally. His works were received enthusiastically both in England and in the United States. He was, in fact, one of the most successful writers of his time in either country, delighting large general public and at the same time winning the admiration of fellow writers like Scott in Britain and Poe and Hawthorne in the United States. The respect in which he was held was partly owing to the man himself, with his warm friendliness, his good sense, his urbanity, his gay spirits, his artistic integrity, his love of both the Old World and the New. Thackeray described Irving as "a gentleman, who, though himself born in no very high sphere, was most finished, polished, witty; socially the equal of the most refined Europeans." In England he was granted an honorary degree from Oxford—an unusual honor for a citizen of a young, uncultured nation—and he received the medal of the Royal Society of Literature; America made him ambassador to Spain.

Irving's background provides little to explain his literary

achievements. A gifted but delicate child, he had little schooling. He studied law, but without zeal, and never did practice seriously. He was immune to his strict Presbyterian home environment, frequenting both gatherings and the theater.

36. What is implied by the comment about Scott, Poe, and Hawthorne

A) Irving enjoyed great popular admiration.

B) Scott, Poe, and Hawthorne were primarily responsible for Irving's success.

C) Irving's work was not only popular, but also of high literary quality.

D) More Americans than Britons admired Irving.

37. Thackeray considered Irving

A) the most refined European of his time

B) one of the most refined Europeans

C) refined, like most Europeans

D) not inferior to Europeans of the highest refinement

38. Why did Thackeray think that Irving's social grace was unusual?

A) Irving's parents were not aristocratic.

B) Irving exhibited warm friendliness.

C) Irving had gay spirits.

D) Irving's degree was honorary, rather than earned.

39. Which of the following best describes the effect of Irving's personal qualities on his literary success?

A) His personal qualities were entirely responsible for his lit-