

# ENGLISH

最新



## COLLEGE

名师预测试题

# 大学英语六级

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# 最新大学英语六级 名师预测试题

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## 前 言

本书是根据最新《大学英语教学大纲》、《大学英语考试大纲》为参加全国大学英语六级统考的考生编写的模拟试题集。本书针对性强,信息量大,覆盖面广,是帮助广大考生备战六级考试的得力工具。

从内容上,本书选材中力求贴近考试要求。从原版报纸、杂志中精心挑选有关社会文化、经济、科技等方面的材料编写习题,以使考生无论从题材,还是从体裁方面都得到全真的模拟训练。试题解析部分,不仅为给读者提供问题答案,并有针对性地提供了有关阅读、写作、简答、翻译、完型填空等方面的解题技巧指导。

从形式上,全书共包括 10 套模拟试题,根据六级的实考模式,紧密联系当前的考试动态,精心安排各种题型及其比例,题型、题量与实际考试相仿,具有代表性、实战性,基本上能够反映考生的总体语言水平。本书特请中国政法大学外语系主任龙梦晖教授审定,李崑岩、苏桂梅两位老师对本书的编著做了大量的工作。在此对参与本书的编著并提供各种帮助的老师 and 朋友们表示衷心感谢。

中国政法大学外语系 刘鹏飞 于北京

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# Simulated College English Test 1

## 试卷一

### 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:

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 centre.

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

1. A) He received a good evaluation.  
 B) He had a fight with his boss.  
 C) He's looking forward to meeting with his supervisor.  
 D) He's always in a good mood.
2. A) They will have to schedule another dinner.  
 B) It is too hot to wait any longer.

- C) They are going to be late again.

D) The train will be overheated when it arrives.

3. A) The pool will be open all week.

B) The weather will cool down soon.

C) The woman should go swimming.

D) He prefers to stay inside in hot weather.

4. A) Go to the library.

B) Check his calendar.

C) Attend the performance

D) Get some exercise.

5. A) It looks quite new.

B) It needs to be painted.

C) It is not big as it looks.

D) It needs to be repaired

6. A) He makes a lot of money.

B) He has just been left some money.

C) He doesn't believe 2,000 Yuan is enough.

D) He can't afford to spend that much.

7. A) The woman has to make many phone calls every day.

B) The woman does not need a secretary.

C) The woman can't be the man's secretary right away.

D) The woman is looking for a job.

8. A) Not to go shopping downtown.

**B) Look for a new wallet.**

C) Not to take the bus.

D) Guard her money.

9. A) He doesn't like canned food.

B) He wants to have some tea.

C) He forgot there is Coke.

D) He is not thirsty.

10. A) Generous.

**B) Forgetful.**

**C) Reliable.**

#### D) Patient.

## 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.

### Passage One

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

- 11. A) Automobile safety.  
B) Increasing fuel efficiency.  
C) California's pollution laws.  
D) Electric – powered cars.
- 12. A) They are cheaper.  
B) They do not pollute as much.  
C) They are simpler to drive.  
D) They are faster.
- 13. A) It is not comfortable.  
B) It is difficult to steer.  
C) It cannot go long distances without recharging.  
D) Its engine easily overheats.

### Passage Two

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

- 14. A) Taking over all the work done by workers formerly  
B) Joining the workers in all types of work  
C) Controlling machines so that the latter work properly  
D) Putting together the parts of cars
- 15. A) Robots enjoy doing boring and hard work.  
B) It's cheaper to employ human workers than use robots.  
C) Many robots are doing man's work in developed countries.  
D) Robots are not reliable.
- 16. A) Go into service industries.  
B) Go to high school.  
C) Have a lot of amusement.  
D) Find more interesting jobs
- 17. A) The new technology will not make the government lose money.  
B) Not very much money will be spent  
C) It is the new technology that has taken away their jobs.  
D) It is reasonable for them to have an income.

### Passage Three

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

18. A) Germany. B) The United States.  
C) Britain. D) Japan.
19. A) A period when visitors come to the plants.  
B) Hours when all workers must be at work.  
C) The time when employers go round in the workshop.  
D) The time when rush hours are over.
20. A) Balance between working and private time.  
B) Avoiding busy traffic.  
C) Good relationship between employers and employees.  
D) Finishing a certain task before leaving.

### Part II

### Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

**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.*

### Passage One

**Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.**

It is the immediate effect of air pollution on urban atmospheres that is most noticeable and causes the strongest public reaction. The city of Los Angeles has been noted for both the extent of its air pollution and the actions undertaken for control. Los Angeles lies in a coastal plain, surrounded by mountains that restrict the inward sweep of air and that separate a desert from the coastal climate. Fog moving in from the ocean is normal to the city. Temperature inversions characterized by the establishment of a layer of warm air on top of a layer of cooler air prevent the air near the ground from rising and thus effectively trap pollutants that have accumulated in the lower layer of air. In the 1940s, the air in Los Angeles became noticeably polluted, interfering with visibility and causing human discomfort. Attempts to con-

trol pollution, initiated during the 1950s, resulted in the successful elimination of such sources of pollution as industrial effluents and the outdoor burning of trash and debris.

Nevertheless, pollution continued to increase as a result of the increased number of motor vehicles. Exhaust fumes from the engines of automobiles contain a number of polluting substances, including carbon monoxide and a variety of complex hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides, and other compounds. When acted upon by sunlight, these substances undergo a change in composition producing the brown, photochemical smog for which Los Angeles is well known. Efforts to reduce pollution from automobile engines and to develop pollution-free engines may eventually eliminate the more serious air pollution problems. In the meantime, however, air pollution has driven many forms of agriculture from the Los Angeles basin, has had a serious effect upon the pine forests in nearby mountains, and has caused respiratory distress, particularly in children, elderly people, and those suffering from respiratory diseases.

The task of cleaning up air pollution, though difficult, is not believed to be insurmountable. Use of fuels that are low in pollutants, such as low-sulfur forms of petroleum; more complete burning of fossil fuels, at best to carbon dioxide and water; the scrubbing of industrial smokestacks or precipitation of pollutants from them, often in combination with a recycling of the pollutants; and the shift to less polluting forms of power generation, such as solar energy in place of fossil fuels—all are methods that can be used for controlling pollution. The example of London, as well as of other cities, has shown that major improvements in air quality can be achieved in 10 years or less.

21. According to the passage, the main reason for Los Angeles suffering from pollution is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) industrial effluents were produced from factories
  - B) poisonous smoke was emitted from vehicles
  - C) strong winds carried effluents from other areas
  - D) unique terrain interfered with the air currents
22. Because of the pollution in Los Angeles, people lived there may feel \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) dazzling and vomiting
  - B) noisy and ear – drumming
  - C) upset and obscure in vision
  - D) hot and tanned
23. Which statement is not right according to the passage?
- A) Industrial effluents had been eliminated during 1950s.
  - B) In the 1940s, vehicle fumes pollution was very serious in Los Angeles.
  - C) Some of the pollution in Los Angeles has been controlled at last.
  - D) Some damages from pollution may last for a long time.
24. The truth about pollution in Los Angeles is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) vehicles could produce photochemical smog
  - B) no effort was made to control vehicle pollution
  - C) air pollution hindered the development of agriculture
  - D) the grownups might not feel discomfort toward air pollution
25. Which one below may not be efficient for cleaning up pollution?
- A) To burn coals as fuels.
  - B) To recollect pollutants for further process
  - C) To utilize energy less of pollutants
  - D) To use more fuels burnt into harmless elements.

### Passage Two

**Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.**

New approaches include testing (in some Japanese markets) Net connection devices from TV set – top boxes, installed to receive cable channels. This is a big jump from the company's home ground (本行), which is supplying software to run on personal computers. Separately, the company is working with PC manufacturers to discover just how cheap and simple a PC can be made and sold to the mass market. Nearly 200 million computers already run Microsoft software; the company believes this is just scratching the surface.

Herbold's views of the near future include these: PCs are too expensive and too hard to use "there are lots of ways to screw the PC up" – and simpler ones are on the way; CD – ROMs and on – line subscription ser-

vices are about to join the dodo (成为历史); Microsoft's own MSN online Net service is only the intermediate version 3 of a product that will probably go through as many more versions in the next couple of years, winding up as a free service rather than one paid for by subscribers, as at present.

Microsoft's own disenchantment with its first applications of MSN acknowledges that company's recent plans for world domination were less than inspired. There are others: when company chairman Bill Gates last spoke to the Sydney press two years ago, he said his company was focusing on developing software titles on CD-ROM, principally for home users. The Net has shot that process in the foot. "We do not intend to be making new CD-ROMs three years from now," Herbold told the same journalists on January 9. "Our earlier activities have made us expert on how to put content together, and in future we plan to offer that content on the Internet".

How Microsoft and other manufacturers will charge users for such services, Herbold did not address in detail. One possibility is that within the next two years, we will no longer shop for software. Instead, we will dial up Microsoft and other suppliers by modem, pay by credit or debit card (or with banking software already supplied by Microsoft and a few competitors), and receive the product over the phone.

26. If net connection is available, Microsoft could \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) sell its software in a higher price
- B) promote to sell their products in a brand-new form
- C) produce more hardwares as other PC manufacturers
- D) control the internet access

27. The phrase "scratching the surface" in the first paragraph may mean to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) make the problem solved
- B) turn on a new leaf
- C) have a long distance to run for
- D) run from the very beginning

28. Microsoft will provide their products and service \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) on Net
- B) on CD-ROMs

A) Customers can still purchase Microsoft products in a shop in future.

B) If customers want to shop Microsoft products, they have to pay by credit card.

C) Customers can get Microsoft products by phoning to the company.

D) Microsoft products can be gained on internet by paying credit card.

30. With the development of the internet, customers can purchase the software while \_\_\_\_\_.

A) the price is lower

B) the price is higher

C) the price is the same

D) the price is obscure

**Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.**

Over the past couple of centuries, human beings have developed an intimate relationship with the newspaper. It has become as natural as breathing or enjoying the sun. And it is not just the British who love newspapers. On suburban trains in Calcutta, for instance, just one person in the whole compartment will buy a newspaper and read aloud the best bits to his fellow passengers, much to everybody's enjoyment. In China, papers are routinely pasted on walls.

The nature of what is news may change. What essentially makes news is what affects our lives – and the big political stories, the coverage of the wars, earthquakes and other disasters, will continue much the same. I think there will be more coverage of scientific research, though. It's already happening in areas that may directly affect our lives, like genetic engineering. In the future, I think there will be more coverage of scientific explanations of why we feel as we do – whether it's love or depression – as we develop a better understanding of how the brain operates and what our emotions really are. Horoscopes (占星) and agony aunts may still be around, though.

It's quite possible that in the next century newspapers will be trans-

mitted electronically from the national equivalents of Fleet Street and printed out in our own homes. In fact, I'm pretty sure that is how it will happen in future. You will probably be able to select from a menu, making up your own bespoke newspaper by picking out the things you want to read – say, sport and celebrity gossip – and skipping the areas you normally avoid. You might even have an “intelligent” screening device to do the job for you.

I think people have got it wrong when they talk about competition between the different media. They actually have a symbiotic relationship, feeding off each other. It was once predicted that television would kill off newspapers, but that hasn't happened. What is read on the printed page is more enduring than pictures on a flickering screen or sound lost in the ether (太空). And for the internet, it's never really satisfying to read something just on a screen. The first law of human behaviour dictates that you should be able to rustle the pages and annoy other people.

31. According to the author, people like reading newspaper because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Newspaper can make people relax whenever they are tired
- B) Train passengers often enjoy reading newspaper
- C) Newspaper has become an important part in our daily life
- D) A new kind of newspaper has been invented

32. Which statement is true according to the passage?

- A) The basic definition of news may not change.
- B) Newspaper mainly reports something important in politics.
- C) News about psychology will be decreased.
- D) If you believe in fortune you can't rely on newspaper for any information.

33. What does the phrase “a symbiotic relationship” mean in the fourth paragraph?

- A) Living together.
- B) Repelling each other.
- C) Being prior to another.
- D) Falling behind the other one.

34. The author believes that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) newspaper will disappear because it's out of fashion
  - B) screen – reading will not exist long since it's flickering
  - C) reading on internet is the most enjoyable way
  - D) high technology would not take place the traditional way of reading newspaper
35. Which is the best title for this passage?
- A) The future of newspaper.
  - B) The development of screen – reading.
  - C) The difference between two ways of reading.
  - D) The contents of newspaper.

### Passage Four

**Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.**

“The evidence is that five fruits and vegetables daily decreased risk of cancer in the gastrointestinal tract (胃肠道), intestinal tract and the respiratory tract,” Mark Levine, who authored a report, told Reuters. “Is it because of the Vitamin C, or Vitamin C plus other components, or components in the fruits and vegetables independent of the Vitamin C? ... This we don't know,” he said.

The reduced cancer risk was one of the criteria behind the researchers' proposal to double or triple the recommended daily ingestion of Vitamin C to 100 – 200 milligrams (mg) per day from 60. Since the last government review of the subject in 1989, a lot of research has become available to serve as a basis for a higher recommended dosage of Vitamin C, Levine said.

In the report, Levine and his colleagues said diets with 200 mg of Vitamin C from fruits and vegetables have been associated with lower cancer risk, especially cancers of the oral cavity, esophagus (食道), stomach, colon and lungs. However, taking Vitamin C as a supplement in pill form did not decrease the incidence of colorectal adenoma and stomach cancer in experimental trials, the report said.

Vitamin C, or ascorbic acid, is not produced naturally by the body but is one of the 13 essential chemicals the body needs to function properly. The report's authors debunked a popular belief that large doses of vita-

min C – 1,000 mg or more – can prevent or cure the common cold. “The patients who derived benefit, a slight reduction in cold incidence, were a small subset who were probably Vitamin C deficient,” the report said. “Vitamin C doses of one gram or more could have adverse consequences in some people and physicians should counsel patients to avoid these doses,” the report said, citing cases of diarrhea or abdominal bloating (膨胀).

36. Which one about the function of Vitamin C is true according to the passage?
- A) Researchers have acknowledged the functional usage of Vitamin C
  - B) Researchers still need further study about Vitamin C
  - C) Researchers are sure that the intake of the Vitamin C and other things together is the best way.
  - D) Researchers are not sure whether Vitamin C is helpful for curing disease.
37. According to the passage, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the intake of Vitamin C at present has met the health needs
  - B) people should have Vitamin C as much as possible
  - C) people should reduce the amount of Vitamin C from now on
  - D) several times more of Vitamin C intake is the most reasonable
38. If you have a standard level of Vitamin C dosage, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) it would be impossible for you to suffer from cancers
  - B) it would be helpful for you to cure all cancers
  - C) Some cancers risk may be lowered
  - D) it's no use at all to cure cancers
39. If people have taken Vitamin C of 1000mg, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) cold symptom could be lessened for some of them
  - B) it would be not necessary to eat fruits or vegetables anymore
  - C) it would be no harm for their health
  - D) they would feel stomachache often
40. It can be inferred that the author may prefer having \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) more Vitamin C dosage
  - B) less Vitamin C dosage
  - C) more fruits and vegetables