

CET BAND SIX SIMULATED TESTS

大学英语六级考试

# 全真模拟试题

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■ 标准试题



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# 大学英语六级考试 全真模拟试题

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# 前 言

近几年来随着我国对外语高标准要求和企事业用人高标准需求,越来越多的考生已向大学英语六级进军。为了满足广大考生愿望,我们根据教育部颁布的《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》和《大学英语六级考试大纲》编写了此书。旨在帮助广大考生顺利地通过六级考试。

在编写过程中,我们力求选材新颖,指导性强,题材广泛,深浅度、难易度和全真六级试题相当。从题型方面我们完全按照近几年全真试题题型进行精心设计和编排。试题重点突出,针对性强,覆盖面广,可供学生课堂测试和强化使用。本试题集共10套题,用活页装订。每套题均包括测试题、参考答案、试题精解和听力原文材料。另配4盒录音磁带,全部由外籍教师精心录音,可供学生练习使用。

由于时间紧迫,疏漏及失误在所难免,敬请广大读者批评指正。

作者  
2002.6

# COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

## —Band Six—

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### 注 意 事 项\*

- 一、 将自己的校名、姓名、学校代号、准考证号写在答题纸和试卷二上。将本试卷代号画在答题纸上。
- 二、 试卷一、答题纸和试卷二均不得带出考场。考试结束,监考人员收卷后考生才可离开。
- 三、 仔细读懂题目的说明。
- 四、 在 90 分钟内做完试卷一中 1~75 题。90 分钟后,监考人员收取答题纸和试卷,然后考生再做试卷二上的作文题。作文题答题时间为 30 分钟。全部考试时间为 120 分钟,不得拖延时间。
- 五、 多项选择题的答案一定要画在答题纸上,凡是写在试卷上的答案一律无效。试卷二上的题目答案直接写在试卷二上。
- 六、 多项选择题每题只能选一个答案;如多选,则该题无分。选定答案后,用 **HB** 浓度以上的铅笔在相应字母的中部画一条横线。正确方法是 **[A]****[B]****[C]****[D]**,使用其他符号答题者不给分。画线要有一定粗度,浓度要盖过字母底色。
- 七、 如果要改动答案,必须先用橡皮擦净原来选定的答案,然后再按上面的规定重新答题。

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\* 以下每套题中的注意事项与此形式上相同,略去。——编者

70. (C) 文中提到的三种广告技巧与吸引消费者有关,故本文主要阐述广告中的消费心理。

#### **Part IV**

71. the earth was round

72. autumn

73. The earth rotates on its axis.

74. On March 23 and Sept. 21

75. Because everything around the earth moves.

#### **Part V**

#### **Sample Writing**

##### **Television Programs and Their Effect on Children**

Television programs regularly entertain, educate, affect and even frighten the majority of our children. Most children are allowed to watch whatever program is on, with little thought on the effect that particular show will have on a child. Most programs can be classed as beneficial or harmful, according to what effect the program might have on a child.

The beneficial television programs are mainly those that educate the young. There are often specials on animal life. A few regular children's programs develop the child's interest in school-type learning by stressing numbers and the alphabet, and that encourages him or her to be creative. The beneficial commercials, such as those on anti-smoking, anti-litter, and health, should be included in this category.

On the opposite side are the shows which are generally harmful to children. Many commercials, especially those sponsoring the children's programs, are deliberately written to create a desire for an unnecessary product such as sugar coated cereals and candy. All adult programs that include violence or sex scenes can at best fill a child's mind with confusing or misleading ideas, and could possibly harden the child to violence.

Thoughtful parents will definitely not allow their children to view the bad programs. A child's viewing time should be limited to watching educationally beneficial programs.

expose 暴露,揭露;divert 转移,消遣;startle 惊动,使(人)吃惊

22. (A) engross 使全神贯注(通常用于被动语态)

oblige 责成,逼迫;enclose,用……围住;excel 胜于,优于,擅长,杰出

23. (A) incompetent 不胜任,不称职的

robust 有活动的,强健的;clever 聪明;costly 费钱的,贵的

24. (A) whereas 然而

25. (B) climax 高潮,顶点

classic 经典的,一流的;cluster 群,堆,串;peak 尖顶,山峰

26. (B) cherish 爱护,珍爱,喜爱

clasp 紧握,抓,拥抱;hug 拥抱;abandon 抛弃,遗弃

27. (A) probe 探查,探测,调查

proceed 继续前进,行进;proclaim 宣布,公布,声明,表明

28. (C) cross (be cross with a person 跟某人生气)

29. (C) define 下定义,清楚地显示出

illustrate 用图说明,(举例)说明;imitate 仿效,模仿;explore 探测,探险,勘探

30. (C) rumor 传闻,谣言

view 观点,意见,态度;reference 提到,涉及,暗示;verse 诗句,诗

31. (B) perceive 注意到,观察到,意识到,理解,认为

conceive 构思,想出(主意、计划);deceive 欺骗某人,使某人误解,信以为真;receive 收到,接待

32. (A) fatal 致命的

excessive 过度的,过分的;disastrous 灾难的,大不幸的;exaggerated 夸张的,夸大的

33. (A) repel 击退,赶走

confront 面对或正视令人不快的人或事;repent (尤用于宗教)对自己所为感到懊悔、痛心、悔悟;remit 赦免,宽恕

34. (C) irritate 使(某人)愤怒、烦恼或急躁

irrigate 灌溉,冲洗;infest 侵害,骚扰,侵扰;infect 传染,感染

35. (A) specimen 标本,样本,[口]怪人,怪事

timber 木材,木料;serpent 大蛇,奸人,阴险的人;trunk 树干

36. (C) magnify 放大

probe 调查,探测;abide 持续,保留,坚持,容忍;specify 详细说明,指定

37. (B) anonymous 不知姓名的,不公开的

spontaneous 自发的,主动;spacious 广阔,宽大;suspicious 疑心的,多疑的,可疑的

38. (A) concede 承认,让与,让步

converge 会聚,集中;conceive 构思,想出(计划);confer 商谈,商议

Prof. D: I see, you certainly aren't one of those students who are out for easy grades.

S: I should say not. I really want to learn something.

Prof. D: Well, I'll speak to Professor Berman about it. If he thinks you are ready, I'll let you enroll.

S: Oh, thank you, Professor Donald. That is really very nice of you.

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

14. Why does the woman talk to the professor?

15. The woman is at what stage in her studies?

16. What is the professor's first reply to her help?

17. What does the professor promise to do?

### **Passage Three**

One silly question I simply cannot tolerate is "How do you feel?" Usually the question is asked of a man in action—a man walking along the street, or busily working at his desk. So what do you expect him to say? He'll probably say, "Fine, I'm all right." But you have put a bug in his ear—maybe now he is not sure. If you are his good friend, you may have seen something on his face, or in his walk, that he overlooked that morning. It makes him worrying a little. He looks in a mirror to see if everything is all right, while you go merrily on your way asking someone else, "How do you feel?"

Every question has its time and place. It's perfectly acceptable, for instance, to ask "How do you feel?" if you are visiting a close friend in the hospital. But if the fellow is walking on both legs, hurrying to take a train or sitting at his desk working, it's no time to ask him that silly question.

When George Bernard Shaw, the famous British writer of plays was in his eighties, someone asked him, "How do you feel?" Shaw put him in his place. "When you reach my age," he said, "either you feel all right or you are dead."

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

18. What's the writer's opinion on greetings, such as "How do you feel?"

19. Which of the following is suitable to use "How do you feel?"

20. Which of the following can be used as a title for the passage?

### **Part I**

21. (B) emerged 出现, 显露



72. According to the passage, while Australia has Spring, China has

73. What caused us to have day and night?

74. When do we have the days and nights equal?

75. Why do we not feel that everything around the earth moves?

## Part V

## Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic *Television Programs and Their Effect on Children*. You should write at least 120 words, and base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:

### Television Programs and Their Effect on Children

1. 电视节目给儿童带来的好处。
2. 一些节目对儿童的负面影响。
3. 你的建议。

## Model Test One

### Part I

听力理解原文及答案

1. C 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. B 6. B 7. A 8. C 9. C 10. C 11. D 12. B 13. A  
14. C 15. A 16. D 17. D 18. D 19. A 20. C

### Section A

1. M: Did you play tennis?

W: If it hadn't rained, we would have played tennis.

Q: What does the woman mean?

## Part IV

## Short Answer Questions

(15 minutes)

**Directions:** *In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements.*

*Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words.*

The earth is round; fifteenth and sixteenth-century explorers like Columbus and Magellan proved it. But there were ancient Greeks who had known this two thousand years earlier. They saw ships descend over the horizon and observed the curved shadow of the earth on the moon during a lunar eclipse (月食). Then, in 200 B. C. the Greek astronomer Eratosthenes noted that at noon on the first day of summer, when the sun was at its highest, its rays shone to the bottom of a vertical well in Syene, Egypt. Yet, on the same day in Alexandria, five hundred miles to the north, it was reported that a vertical post cast a shadow. If the earth had been flat, the post could not have cast a shadow at noon.

The earth spins, or rotates on its axis, once every twenty-four hours, causing us to have day and night. At any given time, the side of the earth facing the sun will have daylight, and the side turned away from the sun will have night. Although the earth is spinning at a speed of over one thousand miles an hour, we do not feel the movement or the wind because everything around us, including the atmosphere, is moving at the same speed. The effect is similar to riding in an airplane. The air moves with you. If you light a match on an airplane, no wind will blow it out.

The earth also revolves around the sun once every year. This yearly revolution, plus the tilting (倾斜) of the earth on its axis, causes the seasons, when the sun's rays are nearly overhead (not when the earth is closest to the sun) and the days are long, great amounts of the sun's radiation are absorbed and the weather is hot. For example, from April through September, the North Pole tilts toward the sun and the northern hemisphere experiences summer while the southern hemisphere has winter. Then the North Pole tilts away from the sun and the seasons are reversed. On March 23 and September 21, the North Pole is not leaning toward or away from the sun. If you traveled around the earth on these two dates, you would find the days and nights equal ever place you went.

### Questions:

71. The curve shadow of the earth on the moon made ancient Greeks believe that

ings cost the litigants almost nothing. In California, for example, the parties must appear before the judge without the assistance of counsel. The proceedings are quite informal and there is no pleading — the litigants need to make only a one-sentence statement of their claim. By going to this type of court, the plaintiff (原告) gives up any right to a jury trial and the right to appeal the decision.

In coming years, we can expect to see more and more innovations in the continuing effort to remedy a situation which must be remedied if the citizens who have valid claims are going to be able to have their day in court.

61. What is the main topic of the passage?

- A) All states should follow California's example in using small-claims courts in order to free judges for other work. ✕
- B) The legislature needs to formulate fewer laws so that the judiciary can catch up on its older cases. ✓
- ✎ C) Nobody seems to care enough to attempt to find methods for making the judicial system more efficient. ✕
- D) While there are many problems with the court system, there are workable suggestions for improvement.

62. The word "litigants" means most nearly \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) jury members
- B) commentators ✓
- C) parties in a lawsuit ✕
- D) taxpayers

63. The pretrial conference, in theory, is supposed to do all of the following except \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) narrow the issues
- B) cause early settlements. ✕
- C) save judicial time
- D) increase settlement costs. ✓

64. Which of the following is true about small-claims courts?

- A) It is possible to have one's case heard by a jury if he or she is dissatisfied with the court's decision.
- B) The litigants must plead accurately and according to a strict form.
- C) The decision may not be appealed to a higher court. ✓
- D) The parties may not present their cases without an attorney's help.

65. What can we assume from the passage?

- A) Most people who feel they have been wronged have a ready remedy in courts of law.
- ✎ B) Many people would like to bring a case to court, but are unable to because of the cost and time required.
- C) The judicial system in the United States is highly acclaimed for its efficiency. ✕

the South Pole there is not a single tree, industry, or settlement.

56. The best title for this selection would be \_\_\_\_\_.

A) Iceland

B) Land of Opportunity

C) Utopia at Last

D) The Unknown Continent

57. At the time this article was written, our knowledge of Antarctica was \_\_\_\_\_.

A

A) very limited

B) vast

C) suppressed

D) nonexistent

58. Antarctica is bordered by the \_\_\_\_\_.

A) Pacific Ocean

B) Indian Ocean

C) Atlantic Ocean

D) all three

59. The Antarctic is made uninhabitable primarily by \_\_\_\_\_.

A) cold air

B) calm seas

C) ice

D) lack of knowledge about the continent

60. According to this article \_\_\_\_\_.

A) 2,000 people live on the Antarctic Continent

B) a million people live within 2,000 miles of the South Pole

C) weather conditions within a 2,000 miles radius of the South Pole make settlements impractical

D) only a handful of natives inhabit Antarctica

judicial

**Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.**

In recent years, there has been an increasing awareness of the inadequacies of the judicial system in the United States. Costs are staggering both for the taxpayers and the litigants — and the litigants, or parties, have to wait sometimes many years before having their day in court. Many suggestions have been made concerning methods of bettering the situation, but as in most branches of government, changes come slowly.

One suggestion that has been made in order to maximize the efficiency of the system is to allow districts that have an overabundance of pending cases to borrow judges from other districts that do not have such a backlog. Another suggestion is to use pretrial conferences, in which the judge meets in his chambers with the litigants and their attorneys (代理人) in order to narrow the issues, limit the witnesses, and provide for a more orderly trial. The theory behind pretrial conferences is that judges will spend less time on each case and parties will more readily settle before trial when they realize the adequacy of their claims and their opponents' evidence. Unfortunately, at least one study has shown that pretrial conferences actually use more judicial time than they save, rarely result in pretrial settlements, and actually result in higher damage settlements.

Many states have now established another method, small-claims courts, in which cases over small sums of money can be disposed of with considerable dispatch. Such proceed-

39. However \_\_\_\_\_, material will more or less change its dimensions under the action of a force.  
 A) sensitive      B) fragile      C) rigid      D) applicable
40. A good scientist is highly \_\_\_\_\_ since he often has to look for relations in data which are often complex and incomplete.  
 A) studious      B) imaginative      C) demanding      D) comprehensible
41. The team's efforts to score were \_\_\_\_\_ by the opposing goalkeeper.  
 A) frustrated      B) doubled      C) surpassed      D) furthered
42. The \_\_\_\_\_ blew with such force that trees were uprooted.  
 A) regiment      B) hurricane      C) rainbow      D) drought
43. It was difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ the criminal because of the vague details supplied by the witness.  
 A) apprehend      B) convey      C) manifest      D) revoke
44. The art students were \_\_\_\_\_ by the sheer beauty of the portrait which hung before them.  
 A) glorified      B) distressed      C) sustained      D) captivated
45. You will get to the church more quickly if you take this \_\_\_\_\_ across the fields.  
 A) track      B) passage      C) journey      D) lane
46. Because of the strong sun Mrs. Williams's new dining-room curtains \_\_\_\_\_ from dark blue to grey within a year.  
 A) fainted      B) faded      C) paled      D) grew
47. Will you open the door and the window to \_\_\_\_\_ the room?  
 A) accommodate      B) circulate      C) ventilate      D) incorporate
48. The \_\_\_\_\_ of most modern bridges is made of concrete or steel.  
 A) formation      B) shape      C) formula      D) framework
49. Because their birthdays occurred in the same month, they \_\_\_\_\_ a birthday party.  
 A) celebrated      B) joined      C) invited      D) shared
50. Married couples can get a divorce if they find they are not \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) compatible      B) comparable      C) comfortable      D) considerable

### Part III

### 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

- A) ☒ incompetent      B) robust      C) clever      D) costly
24. The population density per square mile in the United States is twenty-two people, \_\_\_\_\_ that in Canada is two people.  
A) ☒ whereas      B) when      C) however      D) nevertheless
25. Usually the \_\_\_\_\_ of a play comes in the last act.  
A) classic      B) ☒ climax      C) cluster      D) peak
26. The bride and the bridegroom promised to \_\_\_\_\_ each other through sickness and health.  
A) clasp      B) ☒ cherish      C) ☒ hug      D) abandon
27. A \_\_\_\_\_ of the surface of the moon has revealed a lot of chemical elements.  
A) ☒ probe      B) pride      C) ☒ proceed      D) proclaim
28. The young man looked at the woman with anger; he was very \_\_\_\_\_ with her at the matter.  
A) sad      B) unhappy      C) ☒ cross      D) pleased
29. Acting is \_\_\_\_\_ as the ability to react to imaginary stimuli.  
A) ☒ illustrated      B) imitated      C) ☒ defined      D) explored
30. There were many \_\_\_\_\_ going around about the mayor's private life but in a subsequent speech he denied them all.  
A) views      B) references      C) ☒ rumors      D) verses
31. The artist could \_\_\_\_\_ the fine shades of colour in the painting.  
A) conceive      B) ☒ perceive      C) deceive      D) receive
32. The boy cycling in the street was knocked down by a minibus and receive \_\_\_\_\_ injuries.  
A) ☒ fatal      B) excessive      C) disastrous      D) exaggerated
33. Our army succeeded in \_\_\_\_\_ the advancing enemy.  
A) ☒ repelling      B) confronting      C) repening      D) remitting
34. When she had a headache, even the slightest noise \_\_\_\_\_ her.  
A) irrigated      B) ☒ infested      C) ☒ irritated      D) infected
35. He collects \_\_\_\_\_ of all kinds of rocks and minerals.  
A) ☒ specimens      B) ☒ timbers      C) serpents      D) trunks
36. This microscope \_\_\_\_\_ by 1000 times the sample on the slides.  
A) probed      B) abided      C) ☒ magnified      D) specified
37. The foundation did not know whom to thank for the \_\_\_\_\_ gift.  
A) ☒ spontaneous      B) ☒ anonymous      C) spacious      D) suspicious
38. Helen was so persistent that her husband \_\_\_\_\_ at last.  
A) ☒ conceded      B) converged      C) conceived      D) conferred

# 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.*

1. A) They played only half a game because it rained.  
B) They took the train to Tunis because it rained.  
C) They didn't play tennis because it rained.  
D) Ten of them walked in rain.
2. A) Yes, because he got some while he was shopping.  
B) Yes, because he wants to help her.  
C) No, because he's already spent most of it.  
D) No, because he's already lent it to a friend.
3. A) At a service station.  
B) On a hill.  
C) In an emergency room.  
D) In a parking lot.
4. A) Tom applied for a job.  
B) Tom was preferred to others.  
C) Tom wanted other jobs.  
D) Tom was so unlucky.
5. A) Cream and sugar.  
B) Nothing.  
C) Cream only.  
D) Sugar only.
6. A) She prefers the stadium.  
B) She agrees with the man.  
C) The light isn't bright enough.  
D) The dining hall isn't large enough.
7. A) He didn't expect there would be so many books.  
B) Four books are a lot to borrow from the library.  
C) He isn't sure she counted all her books.  
D) She has reminded him that he also had some books to return.
8. A) All the students would like a formal ball.  
B) Raising the money will be hard.  
C) The festival will begin the year nicely.  
D) The club needs some sports as well.

9. A) He doesn't care for pie. B) He doesn't like tea.  
C) He isn't able to stay. D) He isn't able to pay.
10. A) He has arranged to take the exam next year.  
B) He is pleased, since the woman offered to help him.  
C) He has reason to be happy, despite the exam.  
D) He actually did very well on the exam.

## 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) The eyes are annoyed by blinding sunlight.  
B) The eyes are annoyed by blinding snow.  
C) Tears cover the eyeballs.  
D) There is nothing to focus on.
12. A) By searching for something to look at in snow-covered area.  
B) By providing the eyes with something to focus on.  
C) By concentration on the solid white area.  
D) By covering the eyeballs with liquid.
13. A) Snowblindness and how to overcome it.  
B) Nature's cure for snowblindness.  
C) Soldiers in the snow.  
D) Snow vision.

### Passage Two

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

14. A) She wants him to recommend books.  
B) She wants to apply to graduate school.  
C) She wants to take an advanced course.  
D) She wants him to give her a good grade.
15. A) She is a junior. B) She is a senior.



- C) She is a graduate student. D) She is a teaching assistant.
16. A) He does not intend to offer the course.  
 B) He does not think the course will interest her.  
 C) He never accepts undergraduates in his course.  
 D) He thinks the course will be difficult for her.
17. A) Pick out some books for her. B) Tutor her himself.  
 C) Let her enroll an easy course. D) Ask another professor for his opinion.

### Passage Three

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

18. A) They show one's consideration for others.  
 B) They are a good way to make friends.  
 C) They are proper to ask a man in action.  
 D) They generally make one feel uneasy.
19. A) You asked of a friend who is ill.  
 B) You asked of a person who is working at his desk.  
 C) You asked of a man who has lost a close friend.  
 D) You asked of a stranger who looks somewhat worried.
20. A) George Bernard Shaw's Reply  
 B) What Are Good Greetings?  
 C) A silly Question  
 D) Don't Trouble a Busy Man

## Part II Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

**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 that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

21. The abstract expressionist movement \_\_\_\_\_ in New York City in the 1940's.  
☒ A) exposed      ☒ B) emerged      C) diverted      D) startled
22. Larry was so \_\_\_\_\_ in his novel that he forgot about his dinner cooking in the oven.  
☒ A) engrossed      B) obliged      C) enclosed      D) excelled
23. Many weak and \_\_\_\_\_ rulers were overthrown by more powerful forces.