

大学英语六级考试 (CET-6)试点考试样卷

全国大学英语四、六级考试改革项目组
全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会



上海外语教育出版社
SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

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进一步推进大学英语教学改革的又一项重要举措

——《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案（试行）》简介

2005年2月

为适应我国高等教育新的发展形势，深化教学改革，提高教学质量，满足新时期国家对人才培养的需要，2004年初教育部高教司组织制定并在全国部分高校开始试点《大学英语课程教学要求（试行）》（以下简称《教学要求》）。《教学要求》规定，大学英语课程的教学目标是：培养学生的英语综合应用能力，特别是听说能力，使他们在今后工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行口头和书面的信息交流。自《教学要求》在全国部分院校开始试点以来，广大教师积极参加和关心这次改革，在教学模式、教学手段和教材使用等各方面做了许多有益的尝试。参加试点的学生也普遍反映新的教学理念和方法大大提高了他们学习英语的兴趣，实现了个性化学习，提高了学习的效率。

为此，作为对我国在校大学生英语能力是否达到《教学要求》的主要鉴定手段的大学英语四、六级考试也必须相应改革，以适应新的形势，使考试更好地为贯彻《教学要求》服务。在教育部高教司的主持和领导下，大学英语四、六级考试改革项目组和考试委员会经过反复研讨和论证，并广泛听取了大学英语第一线教师和学生的意见，制定了《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案（试行）》。

大学英语四、六级考试是一种为教学服务的标准化考试。因此，考试改革的方向是在保持考试的科学性、客观性和公正性的同时，使考试最大限度地对大学英语教学产生正面的导向作用，即通过四、六级考试的改革，引导师生正确处理教学与考试的关系，更合理地使用四、六级考试，使考试更好地为教学服务。大学英语四、六级考试改革的目标是更准确地测量我国在校大学生的英语综合应用能力，尤其是英语听说能力，以体现社会改革开放对我国大学生英语综合应用能力的要求。由于大学英语四、六级考试是一个超大规模的标准化考试，因此考试的改革需前瞻性与可行性相结合，分步实施，既有近期改革目标，又有中长期规划。

近期内，四、六级考试将采取的重要举措之一是改革计分体制和成绩报道方式。自2005年6月考试起，四、六级考试成绩将采用满分为710分的计分体制，不设及格线；成绩报道方式由考试合格证书改为成绩报告单，即考后向每位考生发放成绩报告单，报道内容包括：总分、单项分等。为使学校理解考试分数的含义并根据各校的实际使用情况合理使用考试测量的结果，四、六级考试委员会将向学校提供四、六级考试分数的解释。

在考试内容和形式上, 四、六级考试将加大听力理解部分的题量和比例, 增加快速阅读理解测试, 增加非选择性试题的比例。试点阶段的四、六级考试由四部分构成: 听力理解、阅读理解、综合测试和写作测试。听力理解部分的比例提高到 35%, 其中听力对话占 15%, 听力短文占 20%。听力对话部分包括短对话和长对话的听力理解; 听力短文部分包括短文听写和选择题型的短文理解; 听力题材选用对话、讲座、广播电视节目等更具真实性的材料。阅读理解部分比例调整为 35%, 其中仔细阅读部分 (careful reading) 占 25%, 快速阅读部分 (fast reading) 占 10%。仔细阅读部分除测试篇章阅读理解外, 还包括对篇章语境中的词汇理解的测试; 快速阅读部分测试各种快速阅读技能。综合测试比例为 15%, 由两部分构成。第一部分为完型填空或改错, 占 10%; 第二部分为短句问答或翻译, 占 5%。写作能力测试部分比例为 15%, 体裁包括议论文、说明文、应用文等。试点阶段四、六级考试各部分测试内容、题型和所占比例如下表所示:

试卷构成	测试内容		测试题型	比例
第一部分: 听力理解	听力对话	短对话	多项选择	35%
		长对话	多项选择	
	听力短文	短文理解	多项选择	
		短文听写	复合式听写	
第二部分: 阅读理解	仔细阅读理解	篇章阅读理解	多项选择	35%
		篇章词汇理解	选词填空	
	快速阅读理解		是非判断 + 句子填空或其他	
第三部分: 综合测试	完型填空 或 改错		多项选择	15%
			错误辨认并改正	
	篇章问答 或 句子翻译		简短回答	
			中译英	
第四部分: 写作	写作		短文写作	15%

根据目前的改革进程, 近期内大学英语四、六级考试口语考试仍将与笔试分开实施, 继续采用已经实施了五年的面试型的四、六级口语考试 (CET-SET)。同时, 考委会将积极研究开发计算机化口语测试, 以进一步扩大口语考试规模, 推动大学英语口语教学。

在考务管理方面, 2005 年 6 月起教育部考试中心将启用新的四、六级考试

(试点) 报名和考务管理系统, 严格认定考生报名资格, 加强对考场组织和考风考纪的管理, 切实做好考试保密工作。具体方案将由教育部考试中心在近期内另行公告。

由于四、六级考试是一个每年涉及上千万考生的超大规模标准化考试, 因此考试内容和形式的改革须经过一定规模的试点, 对新试卷的有效性和可行性作出科学的论证, 并了解师生的反馈。为此, 自 2006 年 1 月开始, 从参加大学英语教学改革试点学生中试行改革后的四级考试, 自 2006 年 6 月开始以同等方式试行新的六级考试。初步定于 2007 年 1 月全面实施改革后的四级考试, 2007 年 6 月全面实施改革后的六级考试。考委会将按照《教学要求》制定新的四、六级考试大纲和样题, 并及时向教师和学生公布。

任何一项大规模标准化考试的发展都是一个不断改进和完善的过程。四、六级考试十七年的发展历程也证明了这一点。国家改革开放对我国大学生的英语交际能力不断提出更高的要求, 因此, 四、六级考试中长期改革任务仍十分艰巨。考试委员会将不断研究开发适合四、六级考试的新题型, 研究改革后的四、六级考试对教学的后效; 同时, 充分利用高科技手段, 完善考务管理系统, 实现四、六级考试网上阅卷 (CET-Online Marking), 研究计算机化的四、六级考试 (CET-CBT), 争取在一定考生范围内或在某种能力测试中实现四、六级机考。

大学英语四、六级考试还将进一步完善其考试系列, 更好地适应不同层次学校的需要, 更有利于分层管理、分类指导。为此, 四、六级考委会将根据对目前国内、国际语言测试理论和实践的研究和分析, 制订以中国英语学习者为对象, 能与国际接轨的英语语言能力等级量表, 以更准确地描述我国大学生的英语能力。同时, 研究开发入学水平考试 (CET-Placement Test), 用于测量大学生入学时的英语水平, 为学校制定切实可行的教学目标提供依据, 并采用“平均级点分”等统计手段, 更准确地反映教学的进步幅度, 以调动广大师生的教学积极性。此外, 考委会还将研究开发高端考试 (CET-Advanced Level), 用于测试学生是否达到《教学要求》中“更高要求”所规定的英语综合应用能力, 即能以英语为工具, 直接参与国际学术会议、国际学术交流等。

考试的改革是一项复杂的系统工程, 四、六级考试委员会将加强宣传, 使教师和学生真正了解改革的目的和举措, 并通过教师培训等手段使改革思想融入教学。考试委员会将关注改革措施的后效, 跟踪考试改革对教学所产生的影响, 及时调整改革措施, 使四、六级考试更好地服务于教学。

关于试点阶段的大学英语六级考试说明

根据《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》, 全国大学英语四、六级考试改革项目组和考试委员会设计了六级考试新题型试测卷, 并于2005年12月进行了较大规模的试测。数据分析结果表明, 新设计的试题题型和难易度总体上符合要求, 但试卷结构需做微调。现就试点阶段的六级考试说明如下。

一、试卷构成和成绩报道

就所测试的语言能力而言, 试点阶段的六级考试由以下四个部分构成:

1) 听力理解; 2) 阅读理解; 3) 改错或完型填空; 4) 写作和翻译。

- 听力理解部分分值比例为35%; 其中听力对话15%, 听力短文20%。听力对话部分包括短对话和长对话的听力理解; 听力短文部分包括选择题型的短文理解和复合式听写。
- 阅读理解部分分值比例为35%; 其中仔细阅读部分(Reading in Depth) 25%, 快速阅读部分(Skiming and Scanning) 10%。仔细阅读部分分为:
a) 选择题型的篇章阅读理解; b) 短句问答(Short Answer Questions) 或篇章层次的词汇理解(Banked Cloze)。快速阅读理解部分测试的是浏览阅读和查读能力。
- 改错或完型填空部分分值比例为10%。改错部分的要求是辨认错误并改正, 完型填空部分采用多项选择题型。
- 写作和翻译部分分值比例为20%; 其中写作部分(Writing) 15%, 翻译部分(Translation) 5%。写作的体裁包括议论文、说明文、应用文等; 翻译部分测试的是句子、短语或常用表达层次上的中译英能力。

试点阶段的六级考试各部分测试内容、题型和所占分值比例如表1所示:

表 1: 试点阶段的六级考试各部分测试内容、题型和所占分值比例

试卷构成	测试内容		测试题型	比例
听力理解	听力对话	短对话	多项选择	35%
		长对话	多项选择	
	听力短文	短文理解	多项选择	
		短文听写	复合式听写	
阅读理解	仔细阅读理解	篇章阅读理解	多项选择	35%
		短句问答 或篇章词汇理解	短句回答 或选词填空	
	快速阅读理解		是非判断 + 句子填空或其他	
改错 或完型填空	改错 或完型填空		错误辨认并改正 或多项选择	10%
写作和翻译	写作		短文写作	20%
	翻译		中译英	

试点阶段六级考试单项分的报道共分为四个部分：听力（35%）、阅读（35%）、改错或完型填空（10%）、作文和翻译（20%）。各单项报道分的满分分别为：听力 249 分，阅读 249 分，改错或完型填空 70 分，作文 142 分。各单项分相加之和等于总分（710 分）。

二、关于样卷的说明

四、六级考试改革项目组和考试委员会在试测的基础上设计了本样卷，即改革后六级考试的范型卷。实际考试中，可根据表 1 所描述的框架结构，采用与样卷不完全相同的题型。

根据考生答题的顺序，样卷共分为六个部分：写作测试、快速阅读理解、听力理解、仔细阅读理解、改错和翻译。样卷结构、各部分答题时间和所用答题卡见表 2。

表 2: 样卷结构、各部分答题时间和所用答题卡

样卷结构	试题内容	答题时间	答题卡
Part I	Writing	30 minutes	Answer Sheet 1
Part II	Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)	15 minutes	
Part III	Listening Comprehension	35 minutes	Answer Sheet 2
Part IV	Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)	25 minutes	
Part V	Error Correction	15 minutes	
Part VI	Translation	5 minutes	

样卷答题时间共 125 分钟。考试开始后, 考生首先在答题卡 1 上完成写作部分。30 分钟后, 考生按要求启封试题册, 并在接着的 15 分钟内完成快速阅读理解部分的试题。然后, 监考员收回答题卡 1。考生在答题卡 2 上完成其余部分的试题。

在答题过程中, 考生必须在答题卡上作答, 在试题册上作答无效。所有选择性试题务必用 2B 浓度的铅笔划线作答; 所有非选择性试题 (即写作、填空等) 务必用黑色字迹签字笔作答。

大学英语六级考试试点考试样卷(试题册)

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

注意：此部分试题在答题卡 1 上。

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

Directions: *In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1.*

For questions 1–4, mark

Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 5–10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Rainforests

Tropical rainforests are the most diverse *ecosystem* (生态系统) on Earth, and also the oldest. Today, tropical rainforests cover only 6 percent of the Earth's ground surface, but they are home to over half of the planet's plant and animal species.

What Is a Rainforest?

Generally speaking, a rainforest is an environment that receives high rainfall and is dominated by tall trees. A wide range of ecosystems fall into this category, of course. But most of the time when people talk about rainforests, they mean the tropical rainforests located near the equator.

These forests receive between 160 and 400 inches of rain per year. The total annual rainfall is spread pretty evenly throughout the year, and the temperature rarely dips below 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

This steady climate is due to the position of rainforests on the globe. Because of the orientation of the Earth's axis, the Northern and Southern hemispheres each spend part of

the year tilted away from the sun. Since rainforests are at the middle of the globe, located near the equator, they are not especially affected by this change. They receive nearly the same amount of sunlight, and therefore heat, all year. Consequently, the weather in these regions remains fairly constant.

The consistently wet, warm weather and ample sunlight give plant life everything it needs to thrive. Trees have the resources to grow to tremendous heights, and they live for hundreds, even thousands, of years. These giants, which reach 60 to 150 ft in the air, form the basic structure of the rainforest. Their top branches spread wide in order to capture maximum sunlight. This creates a thick *canopy* (树冠) level at the top of the forest, with thinner greenery levels underneath. Some large trees grow so tall that they even tower over the canopy layer.

As you go lower, down into the rainforest, you find less and less greenery. The forest floor is made up of moss, fungi, and decaying plant matter that has fallen from the upper layers. The reason for this decrease in greenery is very simple: The overabundance of plants gathering sunlight at the top of the forest blocks most sunlight from reaching the bottom of the forest, making it difficult for robust plants to thrive.

The Forest for the Trees

The ample sunlight and extremely wet climate of many tropical areas encourage the growth of towering trees with wide canopies. This thick top layer of the rainforest dictates the lives of all other plants in the forest. New tree seedlings rarely survive to make it to the top unless some older trees die, creating a "hole" in the canopy. When this happens, all of the seedlings on the ground level compete intensely to reach the sunlight.

Many plant species reach the top of the forest by climbing the tall trees. It is much easier to ascend this way, because the plant doesn't have to form its own supporting structure.

Some plant species, called epiphytes, grow directly on the surface of the giant trees. These plants, which include a variety of orchids and ferns, make up much of the understory, the layer of the rainforest right below the canopy. Epiphytes are close enough to the top to receive adequate light, and the runoff from the canopy layer provides all the water and *nutrients* (养分) they need, which is important since they don't have access to the nutrients in the ground.

Stranglers and Buttresses

Some epiphytes eventually develop into stranglers. They grow long, thick roots that

extend down the tree trunk into the ground. As they continue to grow, the roots form a sort of web structure all around the tree. At the same time, the strangler plant's branches extend upward, spreading out into the canopy. Eventually, the strangler may block so much light from above, and absorb such a high percentage of nutrients from the ground below, that the host tree dies.

Competition over nutrients is almost as intense as competition for light. The excessive rainfall rapidly dissolves nutrients in the soil, making it relatively infertile except at the top layers. For this reason, rainforest tree roots grow outward to cover a wider area, rather than downward to lower levels. This makes rainforest trees somewhat unstable, since they don't have very strong anchors in the ground. Some trees compensate for this by growing natural buttresses. These buttresses are basically tree trunks that extend out from the side of the tree and down to the ground, giving the tree additional support.

Rainforest trees are dependent on bacteria that are continually producing nutrients in the ground. Rainforest bacteria and trees have a very close, *symbiotic* (共生的) relationship. The trees provide the bacteria with food, in the form of fallen leaves and other material, and the bacteria break this material down into the nutrients that the trees need to survive.

One of the most remarkable things about rainforest plant life is its diversity. The temperate rainforests of the Pacific Northwest are mainly composed of a dozen or so tree species. A tropical rainforest, on the other hand, might have 300 distinct tree species.

All Creatures, Great and Small

Rainforests are home to the majority of animal species in the world. And a great number of species who now live in other environments, including humans, originally inhabited the rainforests. Researchers estimate that in a large rainforest area, there may be more than 10 million different animal species.

Most of these species have adapted for life in the upper levels of the rainforest, where food is most plentiful. Insects, which can easily climb or fly from tree to tree, make up the largest group (ants are the most abundant animal in the rainforest). Insect species have a highly symbiotic relationship with the plant life in a rainforest. The insects move from plant to plant, enjoying the wealth of food provided there. As they travel, the insects may pick up the plants' seeds, dropping them some distance away. This helps to disperse the population of the plant species over a larger area.

The numerous birds of the rainforest also play a major part in seed dispersal. When

they eat fruit from a plant, the seeds pass through their digestive system. By the time they *excrete* (排泄) the seeds, the birds may have flown many miles away from the fruit-bearing tree.

There are also a large number of reptiles and mammals in the rainforest. Since the weather is so hot and humid during the day, most rainforest mammals are active only at night, dusk or dawn. The many rainforest bat species are especially well adapted for this lifestyle. Using their sonar, bats navigate easily through the mass of trees in the rainforest, feeding on insects and fruit.

While most rainforest species spend their lives in the trees, there is also a lot of life on the forest floor. Great apes, wild pigs, big cats and even elephants can all be found in rainforests. There are a number of people who live in the rainforests, as well. These tribes — which, up until recently, numbered in the thousands — are being forced out of the rainforests at an alarming rate because of deforestation.

Deforestation

In the past hundred years, humans have begun destroying rainforests at an alarming rate. Today, roughly 1.5 acres of rainforest are destroyed every second. People are cutting down the rainforests in pursuit of three major resources:

- Land for crops
- Lumber for paper and other wood products
- Land for livestock pastures

In the current economy, people obviously have a need for all of these resources. But almost all experts agree that, over time, we will suffer much more from the destruction of the rainforests than we will benefit.

The world's rainforests are an extremely valuable natural resource, to be sure, but not for their lumber or their land. They are the main cradle of life on Earth, and they hold millions of unique life forms that we have yet to discover. Destroying the rainforests is comparable to destroying an unknown planet — we have no idea what we're losing. If deforestation continues at its current rate, the world's tropical rainforests will be wiped out within 40 years.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

1. Virtually all plant and animal species on Earth can be found in tropical rainforests.

2. There is not much change in the weather in the tropical rainforests all the year round.
3. The largest number of rainforests in the world are located on the African continent.
4. Below the canopy level of a tropical rainforest grows an overabundance of plants.
5. New tree seedlings will not survive to reach the canopy level unless _____.
6. Epiphytes, which form much of the understory of the rainforest, get all their water and nutrients from _____.
7. Stranglers are so called because they _____ by blocking the sunlight and competing for the nutrients.
8. Since rainforest bacteria and trees depend on each other for life, the relationship they form is termed _____.
9. Plant species are dispersed over a large area with the help of _____.
10. As we are still ignorant of millions of unique life forms in the rainforest, deforestation can be compared to the destruction of _____.

Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions 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 Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

11. A) She isn't going to change her major.
 B) She plans to major in tax law.
 C) She studies in the same school as her brother.
 D) She isn't going to work in her brother's firm.

12. A) She will do her best if the job is worth doing.
B) She prefers a life of continued exploration.
C) She will stick to the job if the pay is good.
D) She doesn't think much of job-hopping.
13. A) Stop thinking about the matter. C) Be more friendly to his schoolmate.
B) Talk the drug user out of the habit. D) Keep his distance from drug addicts.
14. A) The son. C) The mother.
B) The father. D) Aunt Louise.
15. A) Stay away for a couple of weeks. C) Look after the Johnsons' house.
B) Check the locks every two weeks. D) Move to another place.
16. A) He didn't want to warm up for the game.
B) He didn't want to be held up in traffic.
C) He wanted to make sure they got tickets.
D) He wanted to catch as many game birds as possible.
17. A) It will reduce government revenues.
B) It will stimulate business activities.
C) It will mainly benefit the wealthy.
D) It will cut the stockholders' dividends.
18. A) The man should phone the hotel for directions.
B) The man can ask the department store for help.
C) She doesn't have the hotel's phone number.
D) The hotel is just around the corner.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) To interview a few job applicants.
B) To fill a vacancy in the company.
C) To advertise for a junior sales manager.
D) To apply for a job in a major newspaper.

20. A) A hardworking ambitious young man.
 B) A young man good at managing his time.
 C) A college graduate with practical working experience.
 D) A young man with his own idea of what is important.
21. A) Not clearly specified. C) Reasonable enough.
 B) Not likely to be met. D) Apparently sexist.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

22. A) The latest developments of an armed rebellion in Karnak.
 B) The fall of Karnak's capital city into the hands of the rebel forces.
 C) The epidemic that has just broken out in the country of Karnak.
 D) The peace talks between the rebels and the government in Karnak.
23. A) The epidemic has been brought under control.
 B) There are signs of progress in the peace process.
 C) Great improvements are being made in its capital.
 D) There's little hope of bringing the conflict to an end.
24. A) Late in the morning. C) Sometime before dawn.
 B) Early in the afternoon. D) Shortly after sunrise.
25. A) Inadequate medical care. C) Lack of food, water and shelter.
 B) Continuing social unrest. D) Rapid spreading of the epidemic.

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 **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。