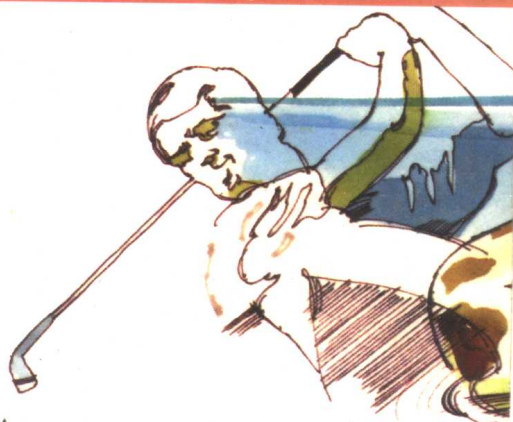


赵速梅 主编

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模拟试题集注

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前言

大学英语四、六级考试进入了一个新的时期。自 1995 年 7 月起,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会公布了第一批可能采用的两种新题型:**英译汉**和**听写填空**,1996 年 7 月,考试委员会又公布了第二批可能采用的新题型:**简短回答题**和**复合式听写**,截止到 1997 年 12 月 27 日,四、六级考试题型已采用了“**英译汉**”、“**复合式听写**”以及“**简短回答题**”等新的题型。

采用新题型进行考试,其目的是促使各高校英语教学的重点和精力都放在正常的课堂教学上,切实提高学生的实际英语运用能力。考试委员会的通知中说:“为了避免应试教学,在某次考试中采用哪种试题形式临考前才予通知”。

为了帮助广大学生熟悉考试新题型,提高考试的效度,使考试对教学有较好的反拨作用,我们精心编写了这本四、六级新题型模拟试题集注。

本书分为四级篇(Band Four)和六级篇(Band Six),其中的四级篇和六级篇中各有 8 套模拟试题。在每套题目的编写中,我们保留以往四、六级考试的原题型:一、听力理解,二、阅读理解,三、词汇与结构,四、完形填空(四级),改错(六级),五、作文,并在此基础上把所有新改题型全部归纳进这五项内容之中。

例如:在第一大项**听力理解**中,收录了 **Section A 听写填空**和 **Section B 复合式听写**这两项新改题型,而删除了以往考试中的 10 个短句和 3 篇短文(或对话),因为此类题目在以往所出版的书籍中都有反映;在第二大项**阅读理解**中,除了对 4 篇文章的理解题之外,在每篇文章中选择 1 至 2 个句子作为

英译汉;在第四大项中,除了保留原有的内容外,增加了**简短回答题**(四、六级模拟试题中均有)。

本书的特点是既保留了全国大学英语四、六级统考中原有的内容,又将四、六级考试委员会公布的考试新题型全部归纳进这五项内容之中,并且在每套题目的后面配有难题注解、注释和说明,全部试题附有答案,“英译汉”部分有译文,写作部分附有范文,听力部分附有文字材料。本书既可作为正常教学和强化教材使用,也可作为学生自学、自测的资料。

本书由赵速梅主编。具体分工如下:四级篇中的 Test one 由赵速梅编写,Test Two—Test Four 由刘丽编写,Test Five—Test Eight 由李建英编写;六级篇中的 Test One—Test Four 由韩江洪编写;Test Five—Test Eight 由陈路林编写;赵速梅审定了全部书稿。

由于我们的水平有限,在编写过程中难免有错误和不足之处。但是如果这本书能对各高校的广大学生熟悉新题型和掌握新题型有所帮助,我们的目的也就达到了。

赵 速 梅

1998年3月7日

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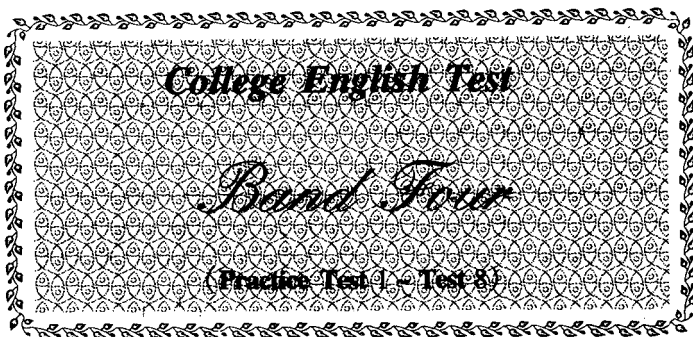
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Test One

Practice Test

Part I Listening Comprehension(20 minutes)

Section A: Spot Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage of about 120 words three times. The passage is printed on your Answer Sheet with about 50 words missing. First, you will hear the whole passage from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it. Then, in the second reading, you will hear a signal indicating the beginning of a pause after each sentence, sometimes two sentences or just part of a sentence. During the pause, you must write down the missing words you have just heard in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet. There is also a different

signal indicating the end of the pause. When you hear this signal, you must get ready for what comes next from the recording. You can check what you have written when the passage is read to you once again without the pause.

The life-saving value of safety belts has been firmly established by many studies. ① resulting from even minor accidents are caused by people ② the interior of the vehicle. ③ that 40 percent of those killed in auto accidents would have been saved ④.

Safety belts ⑤ on all automobiles sold ⑥. Since long before that, ⑦ have been advocating that motor vehicle drivers and passengers make it a habit to use safety belts whether ⑧. ⑨ worth of public service advertising has been donated ⑩ — to remind motorists and passengers to “buckle-up.”

Section B: Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. During the first reading, you should listen carefully for a general idea of the whole passage. Then listen to the passage again. When the first part of the passage is being read, you should fill in the missing word during the pause at each blank. After listening to the second part of the passage you are required to write down the main points according to what you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read the third time you can check what you have written.

The Relationship between a Teacher and a Student

The _____ between a teacher and a student can be _____ good or bad, helpful or _____. Either way, the relationship can _____ the student for the rest of his life. A good teacher-student relationship will make the teacher's job _____. A bad relationship can _____ the student from _____ and make teaching an _____ task.

In order to have a good teacher-student relationship, respect between teacher and student is very important. _____

_____.

The teacher should motivate the student, too, so that he wants to learn.

_____.

As for the student, _____

_____.

In conclusion, a good teacher-student relationship can be beneficial mutually. The student gains eagerly and enjoyably knowledge, and the teacher gains from his job satisfaction.

Part II 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 corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

In today's world, insurance plays a vital role in the economic and social welfare of the entire population. The wish to guard against dangers to life and property is basic to human nature. By using various kinds of insurance, society has been able to reduce the effects of such hazards.

Nowhere is insurance more important than in the management of a business. In many instances, losses in a small firm can mean the difference between growth and failure, vitality and stagnation. Very few small businesses have even a portion of the financial resources available to larger enterprise. 1. Frequently, they must operate on a very slight margin if they hope to stay in business. And

thus, they are particularly susceptible to unexpected losses.

Without enough insurance, what happens to such a firm when the owner dies or is suddenly incapacitated? When a fire breaks out and destroys the firm's building or stock? When an employee is found to have stolen company funds? When a customer is awarded a liability judgement for an accident? Too often, the business is forced to the wall, its future operations drastically curbed; sometimes, it is damaged beyond repair, its ability to continue completely crushed.

Almost always, a small businessman would find it impossible to handle the full burden of his potential risk. The amount of money he would have to set aside to cover possible losses would leave him nothing, or almost nothing, to run his business with. 2. If loss were to occur which he could remedy by using his reserve fund, what assurance would he have that another loss — the same kind or different — might not occur next week, next month?

But then he would have no reserve fund — and little likelihood of staying in business at all.

11. This passage deals mainly with _____.
 - A) the relation between insurance and society
 - B) accidents and losses
 - C) business failures
 - D) the importance of insurance to business
12. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?
 - A) Small businesses have a large portion of the financial resources available to larger enterprise.
 - B) Small businesses are vulnerable to unexpected losses.
 - C) Small businesses are easily to get large profits to stay in business.
 - D) Large enterprises have made constant progress and prosperity.
13. In paragraph 3, "forced to the wall" means _____.
 - A) driven to despair
 - B) doing well
 - C) staying in a strong position
 - D) climbing up
14. The author thinks that _____.
 - A) accidents always happen
 - B) a businessman should take risks
 - C) businesses should have adequate insurance
 - D) insurance is a social welfare project

15. Adequate insurance will do all of the following except that it will _____.

- A) free some business funds
- B) add to benefits for employees
- C) relieve some management problems
- D) provide for unexpected incidents

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

The first trade unions were associations of wage-earners for the purpose of improving the conditions of their working lives. The first British trade unions were formed more than a century and a half ago, and the conditions of the workers have improved greatly since then.

In order to provide a home, food and clothing for himself and his family, every worker needs a job at a reasonable wage. He joins a trade union because the trade union helps him. An important duty of the trade unions is to help their members when they are unable to work because of illness, or accidents at work, and when they become too old to continue working. 3. In the early days of the trade union movement, before the State provided health and unemployment insurance and old age pensions, this kind of help was much more important than it is today.

Every member of a trade union pays a small sum of money each week, called his subscription. This covers the cost of organizing the union, and provides the fund to help the members. From this fund members also receive help if they go on strike against their employers, or are locked out by them.

16. What is the main topic of the passage?

- A) British trade union
- B) The trade union member
- C) The duty of the trade union
- D) Establishment of the trade union

17. Since the establishment of the trade union _____.

- A) workers have had high wages
- B) workers' conditions have been improved
- C) workers have had good health
- D) workers have gone on strike against their employers

18. It can be learned from the passage that _____.
A) trade unions will only help those who are sick or have accidents at work
B) trade unions have made everyone have a job with a reasonable wage
C) the help that trade unions offer is more important now than in the past
D) the state did not provide workers with health and unemployment insurance many years ago
19. The word "subscription" (para. 3) stands for _____.
A) honorary membership
B) the rank and file membership
C) membership dues
D) a membership committee
20. The trade union will cover its cost with the money _____.
A) from the state government B) from employers
C) from its members D) from a special fund

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

For centuries men dreamed of achieving vertical flight. In 400 A. D. Chinese children played with a fan-like toy that spun upwards and fell back to earth as rotation ceased. Leonardo da Vinci conceived the first mechanical apparatus, called a "Helix", which could carry a man straight up, but this was only a design and was never tested.

The ancient-dream was finally realized in 1940 when a Russian engineer piloted a strange looking craft of steel tubing with a rotating fan on top. It rose awkwardly and vertically into the air from a standing start, hovered a few feet above the ground, went sideways and backwards, and then settled back to earth. That vehicle was called a helicopter.

Imaginations were fired. Men dreamed of going to work in their own personal helicopter. People anticipated that vertical flight transports would carry millions of passengers as do the airliners of today. Such fantastic expectations were not fulfilled.

4. The helicopter has now become an extremely useful machine. It excels in military missions, carrying troops, guns and strategic instruments where other aircraft cannot go. Corporations use them as airborne offices, many metropolitan areas use them in police work, construction and logging companies employ them in various advantageous ways, engineers use them for site selection and

surveying, and oil companies use them as the best way to make off-shore and remote work stations accessible to crews and supplies. Any urgent mission to a hard-to-get-to place is a likely task for a helicopter. Among their other multitude of uses: deliver people across town, fly to and from airports, assist in rescue work, and aid in the search for missing or wanted persons.

21. People expect that _____.
- A) the airliners of today would eventually be replaced by helicopters
 - B) helicopters would someday be able to transport large number of people from place to place as airliners are now doing
 - C) their imaginations fired by the Russian engineer's invention would become a reality in the future
 - D) their fantastic expectations about helicopters could be fulfilled by airliners of today
22. Helicopters work with the aid of _____.
- A) a combination of rotating devices in front and on top
 - B) a rotating device topside
 - C) one rotating fan in the centre of the aircraft and others at each end
 - D) a rotating fan underneath for lifting
23. What is said about the development of the helicopter?
- A) Helicopters have only been worked on by man since 1940.
 - B) Chinese children were the first to achieve flights in helicopters.
 - C) Helicopters were considered more dangerous than the early airplanes.
 - D) Some people thought they would become widely used by average individuals.
24. How has the use of helicopters developed?
- A) They have been widely used for various purposes.
 - B) They are taking the place of high-flying jets.
 - C) They are used for rescue work.
 - D) They are now used exclusively for commercial projects.
25. Under what conditions are helicopters found to be absolutely essential?
- A) For overseas passenger transportation.
 - B) For extremely high altitude flights.
 - C) For high-speed transportation.
 - D) For urgent mission to place inaccessible to other kinds of craft.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Americans are people obsessed (着迷于) with child-rearing. In their books, magazines, talk shows, parent training courses, White House conferences, and chats over the back fence, they endlessly debate the best ways to raise children. Moreover, Americans do more than debate their theories; they translate them into action. They erect playgrounds for the youngsters' pleasure, equip large schools for their education, and train skilled specialists for their welfare. Whole industries in America are devoted to making children happy, healthy and wise.

But this interest in childhood is relatively new. In fact, until very recently people considered childhood just a brief, unimportant prelude (前奏曲) to adulthood and the real business of living. By and large they either ignored children, beat them, or petted them carelessly, much as we would amuse ourselves with little cats and dogs. When they gave serious thought to children at all, people either conceived of them as miniature adults or as peculiar, unformed animals.

Down through the ages the experiences of childhood have been as varied as its duration. Actions that would have provoked a beating in one era bring about extra loving care in another. Babies who have been nurtured (养育) exclusively by their mothers in one epoch are left with day-care workers in another. In some places children have been trained to stand on small unsteady boats, get over dangerous mountain passes, and carry heavy bundles on their heads. In other places they have been taught complicated piano lessons and long multiplication tables.

5. But diverse as it has been, childhood has one common experience at its core and that is the social aspect of nurture. All children need adults to bring them up. Because human young take so long to become independent, we think that civilization may have grown up around the need to feed and protect them. Certainly, from the earliest days of man, adults have made provision for the children in their midst.

26. The present-day American obsession with child-rearing has _____.
A) resulted in ineffectual action B) initiated pointless discussions
C) had wide-ranging results D) produced endless theories
27. Children in the past were ill-treated or petted because they were _____.

- A) ignorant of adult life
B) seen as uninteresting
C) considered of no importance
D) conceived of as having animal natures
28. How have childhood experiences varied?
A) Children have been alternately beaten and loved through the ages.
B) There have been differences in child-rearing in different epochs.
C) Parents have increasingly taken control of their children's nurturing.
D) In some places physical training has given way to encouraging creativity.
29. According to the author, children _____.
A) need intensive adult nurturing
B) are the drive of civilization
C) remain physically dependent until adulthood
D) have common social experiences
30. What is the author's attitude to developments in the perception of childhood?
A) Cynical (冷嘲热讽的) B) Indifferent
C) Positive D) Neutral

Translation from English into Chinese (15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, there are five items which you should translate into Chinese, each item consisting of one or two sentences. These sentences are all taken from the reading passages you have just read in the Third Part of the Test Paper. You are allowed 15 minutes to do the translation. You can refer back to the passages so as to identify their meanings in the context.

1. (Para. 2, Passage 1)

Frequently, they must operate on a very slight margin if they hope to stay in business. And thus, they are particularly susceptible to unexpected losses.

2. (Para. 4, Passage 1)

If loss were to occur which he could remedy by using his reserve fund, what

assurance would he have that another loss — the same kind or different — might not occur next week, next month?

3. (Para. 2, Passage 2)

In the early days of the trade union movement, before the State provided health and unemployment insurance and old age pensions, this kind of help was much more important than it is today.

4. (Para. 4, Passage 3)

The helicopter has now become an extremely useful machine. It excels in military missions, carrying troops, guns and strategic instruments where other aircraft cannot go.

5. (Para. 4, Passage 4)

But diverse as it has been, childhood has one common experience at its core and that is the social aspect of nurture.

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

31. Now that you _____, what are you going to do?

- A) have returned B) are returning
C) return D) returned
32. Factories are supplied with _____ machines.
A) a great deal of B) vast amounts of
C) a large amount of D) plenty of
33. The management _____ to improve the working conditions of the factory.
A) set up B) set off C) set about D) set out
34. At this time last year, I was _____ at my dissertation on the history of development of national economy.
A) driving B) forging C) laboring D) thriving
35. The director was _____ about Mary's acting ability and he hesitated about assigning the leading role to her.
A) nervous B) anxious C) doubtful D) suspicious
36. The police stopped him because he _____ the traffic regulation.
A) damaged B) destroyed C) violated D) corrupted
37. I appreciated _____ the opportunity to study abroad two years ago.
A) having given B) having been given
C) to have been given D) to have given
38. Even if they are on sale, these refrigerators are equal in price to _____, if not more expensive than, at the other store.
A) the ones B) the others C) that D) anyone
39. Alone in deserted house, he was so busy with his research work that he felt _____ lonely.
A) nothing but B) anything but
C) all but D) everything but
40. Jefferson was a person who would _____ what he thought right, no matter what the cost to himself.
A) look up to B) live up to
C) stand up for D) stand up to
41. Everything needs _____. To me the motto is: Never give up.
A) constancy B) consistency
C) insistence D) persistence
42. Our modern civilization must not be thought of as _____ in a short period of time.
A) being created B) to have been created