

CET 6

英语阶梯题库

# 大学英语六级考试 仿真试题

陈梦秋 主编

题型新而全  
信度强  
效度高

CET 6



YINGYU JIETI  
TIKU  
DAXUE YINGYU LIUJI  
KAOSHI FANGZHEN  
SHITI

配3盒录音带

安徽科学技术出版社

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# 大学英语六级考试仿真试题

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# 前 言

全国大学英语四、六级考试是国家统一组织的标准化考试，旨在考核学生运用英语的能力。为了实施大学英语素质教育，全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会对统考进行了改革，相继公布了今后考试中可能采用的新题型(Translation、Short Answer Questions、Spot Dictation、Compound Dictation)，并决定考试前不再公布该次考试采用何种题型。为了帮助广大考生熟悉大学英语六级考试新题型，我们根据自己多年从事大学英语教学工作的经验，编写了这本《大学英语六级考试仿真试题》。希望本书的使用者能在复习迎考中多些主动性，少些盲目性。

与其他仿真试题相比，本书的主要特色为：

**1. 题型新而全** 12套仿真试题包括了迄今为止全国四、六级考试委员会公布的全部题型，为广大考生提供了进行热身训练的最新材料。

**2. 内容全面** 以大学英语六级教学大纲为依据，充分覆盖了教学大纲中规定的词语用法和语法结构内容。

**3. 题量适中** 以12套仿真试题的形式编写，题目从形式到份量严格按正式考卷编排，广大考生做题时能产生亲临考场的感受。

**4. 难易适度** 编写本书的指导思想是“练习从难”，故试题的总体难度略高于六级考试水平。考生使用本书的过程不仅是知识回顾的过程，也是水平提高的过程。

本书由陈梦秋任主编，负责全书的策划、组织、统稿及听力试题的编写。其他部分编写分工如下：杨钢负责阅读理解、英译汉与写作（部分）；唐莹莹、翟群负责词汇、语法结构、改错、简答题与写作（部分）。此外，本书还配有录音带3盒，由美籍专家按大学英语六级考试规定语速录制。

编 者

# Contents

Simulated College English Test 1 .....	1
Simulated College English Test 2 .....	14
Simulated College English Test 3 .....	26
Simulated College English Test 4 .....	39
Simulated College English Test 5 .....	50
Simulated College English Test 6 .....	62
Simulated College English Test 7 .....	74
Simulated College English Test 8 .....	86
Simulated College English Test 9 .....	98
Simulated College English Test 10 .....	110
Simulated College English Test 11 .....	122
Simulated College English Test 12 .....	134
Keys and Reference Compositions .....	147
Tape Scripts for Listening Comprehension .....	159

# Simulated College English Test 1

(Band Six)

## 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 are 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) Under the tree.                     | B) Near the water. |
| C) On the sand.                           | D) In the sun.     |
| 2. A) \$1.                                | B) \$2.            |
| C) \$3.                                   | D) \$4.            |
| 3. A) He plays the piano very well.       |                    |
| B) He gives music lessons.                |                    |
| C) He is very proud of his piano playing. |                    |



- D) He has just begun taking music lessons.
4. A) Thursday morning. B) Thursday afternoon.  
C) Friday morning. D) Friday evening.
5. A) The committee members like football.  
B) They want to kick the trouble to another committee.  
C) They want to discuss the plan for a while.  
D) The plan is not practical.
6. A) His sister. B) His daughter.  
C) His wife. D) His mother.
7. A) He will not accept a late paper from her.  
B) He is interested only in her ideas.  
C) He wants her to correct the paper he has just given her.  
D) He will accept a late paper from her.
8. A) They were in a doctor's office.  
B) They worked in the same office.  
C) They were in a hospital.  
D) They were talking in the weight lifting room at the gym.
9. A) Saturday. B) Monday.  
C) Sunday. D) Wednesday.
10. A) Next door. B) She was friendly.  
C) Outside, cutting weeds. D) With her dog.

## 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) Jazz and Broadway musicals.  
B) Jazz and popular songs.  
C) "Sound of Music" and "My Fair Lady".  
D) Broadway musicals and theaters.
12. A) Songs Sung in theaters.  
B) Blues and ragtime.  
C) The religious and folk music of American blacks.  
D) Broadway musicals in New York City.
13. A) It is told in various languages.

- B) It is told by musicians and jazz lovers.
- C) By people who have not seen the musicals.
- D) Partly by dialogue and partly through songs.

### Passage Two

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 14. A) Health food. B) The processing of bread.
- C) Organic gardens. D) Poisons.
- 15. A) Refined foods. B) Natural foods.
- C) Organic foods. D) Unprocessed foods.
- 16. A) The ultimate content remains the same.
- B) Vitamin information is not available after processing.
- C) Vitamin are added to the food.
- D) The vitamin content is reduced.

### Passage Three

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 17. A) When the cloud is a bad conductor.
- B) When the cloud is a good conductor.
- C) When the cloud is over-charged.
- D) When the cloud is above hills and factories.
- 18. A) It is an electrical discharge.
- B) It is an electric current.
- C) It is an electrical storm.
- D) It is a conductor of electricity.
- 19. A) It flows round it.
- B) It produces heat.
- C) It over-charges the substances.
- D) It discharges into the nearest cloud.
- 20. A) To attract lightning.
- B) To take the lightning safely into the earth.
- C) To produce electricity.
- D) To discharge the electric current.

## 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 centre.*



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

There are various ways in which individual economic units can interact with one another. Three basic ways may be described as the market system, the administered system and the traditional system.

In a market system individual economic units are free to interact among each other in the marketplace. It is possible to buy commodities from other economic units or sell commodities to them. In a market, transactions (交易) may take place via barter (以物易物) or money exchange. In a barter economy, real goods such as automobiles, shoes, and pizzas are traded against each other. Obviously, finding somebody who wants to trade my old car in exchange for a sailboat may not always be an easy task. Hence, the introduction of money as a medium of exchange eases transactions considerably. In the modern market economy, goods and services are bought or sold for money.

An alternative to the market system is administrative control by some agency over all transactions. This agency will issue edicts (告示) or commands as to how much of each good and service should be produced, exchanged, and consumed by each economic unit. Central planning may be one way of administering such an economy. The central plan, drawn up by the government, shows the amounts of each commodity produced by the various firms and allocated to different households for consumption. This is an example of complete planning of production, consumption, and exchange for the whole economy.

In a traditional society, production and consumption patterns are governed by tradition; every person's place within the economic system is fixed by parentage, religion, and custom. Transactions take place on the basis of tradition, too. People belonging to a certain group or caste may have an obligation to care for other persons, provide them with food and shelter, care for their health, and provide for their education. Clearly, in a system where every decision is made on the basis of tradition alone, progress may be difficult to achieve. A stagnant (停滞的) society may result.

21. What is the main purpose of the passage?
- A) To outline contrasting types of economic systems.
  - B) To explain the science of economics.
  - C) To argue for the superiority of one economic system.
  - D) To compare barter and money-exchange markets.
22. In the second paragraph, the word "real" in "real goods" could best be replaced by which of the following?
- A) High quality.
  - B) Concrete.
  - C) Utter.
  - D) Authentic.
23. According to the passage, a barter economy can lead to \_\_\_\_.
- A) rapid speed of transactions
  - B) misunderstandings
  - C) inflation
  - D) difficulties for the traders
24. According to the passage, who has the greatest degree of control in an administered sys-

tem?

A) Individual households.

B) Small businesses.

C) Major corporations.

D) The government.

25. Which of the following is NOT mentioned by the author as a criterion for determining a person's place in a traditional society ?

A) Family.

B) Religious beliefs.

C) Age.

D) Custom.

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

The cause of the decline of North Africa is popularly attributed to climatic changes, the theory being that the area became hotter and drier and the people were forced to abandon a thriving civilization. However, some geologists, after carefully weighing the evidence, have challenged the conclusion that the climate has changed in any important way since Roman times. Although climatological factors may also have contributed, it was man who destroyed the balance of nature responsible for maintaining soil fertility and moisture.

Why is it that under certain circumstances, the plant cover is unable to regenerate itself, thus setting the stage for serious erosion? To answer this question, let us take an extreme example, the destruction of tropical rain forests. In general, the equatorial soil is poor: forests can exist in these regions only because they are part of a balanced cycle. All that the forest produces is returned to the forest. The organic matter that falls from the trees constitutes the humus (腐殖质) that the forest requires. When man cuts down all the trees to make room for crops, the soil is laid bare and, deprived of shade, heats up. An increase in soil temperature increases the rate of decomposition (分解) of organic matter. Organic nitrogen is converted into soluble (溶性) ammonia and nitrates, which the rains quickly leach (滤掉) away. It has been calculated that a rise in temperature from 77°C to 78.3°C may increase the loss of nitrogen by fifteen to twenty pounds per acre per year. With the fertility of the soil destroyed, an irreversible (不可改变的) change from forest to desert can be initiated.

26. It was once thought that changes of climate adversely affected North Africa. Geologists have now \_\_\_\_\_.

A) confirmed this

B) disproved this

C) favored this

D) supported this

27. The evidence mentioned in line 5 evidently refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

A) factors not mentioned in the passage

B) the soil

C) climate conditions and their influence on the land

D) the nature of the earth

28. What is the stated function of man in the "balanced cycle" mentioned in line 10?

A) He provides fertilizers.

B) He has an adverse effect.

C) He grows crops.

- D) He cuts down the trees.
29. The purpose of the calculation involving an increase in temperature from 77°C to 78.8°C was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to study the decomposition of nitrogen  
B) to show that cutting down trees produces better crops  
C) to consider the effect of heat on the soil  
D) to study the way in which rain causes erosion in the tropics
30. The change in the last line is called "irreversible" because, under the conditions mentioned, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) plants cannot reproduce effectively  
B) there is nothing that man can do to stop it  
C) plants find difficulty in growing  
D) desert conditions are created

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

Darwin's great work, *The Origin of Species*, is now generally accepted as one of the most important books ever written. But when it first came out in 1859, it was both derided (嘲笑) and bitterly condemned by scientists and laymen.

Much of opposition to *The Origin of Species* arose from Darwin's claim that all living creatures, including man, are somehow related. Many people were outraged by the suggestion that man shared a common ancestor with animals such as apes and monkeys. They attacked Darwin for saying that man had descended from the apes.

But Darwin never actually said this. He believed that modern men and modern apes have both descended from the same ancestor. But at some time in pre-history, millions of years ago, men and apes began to develop separately, and ever since have continued to take on different characteristics. Today, more than 90 years after Darwin's death, this is the opinion which scientists continue to hold.

In his works, Darwin described the progression of life from its earliest forms. First came the invertebrates—creatures without a backbone. Then invertebrates evolved into fish; fish into amphibians (两栖动物); amphibians into reptiles (爬行动物); and reptiles into birds and mammals.

Fossil remains found after his death show that Darwin was right. Perhaps the most amazing fact about his theory is that he managed to work it out with the aid of only a few fossil discoveries.

Fossil remains were not the only information which we now possess but which Darwin lacked. He did not know that apes have the same diseases as men; nor that they and men have the same kind of blood. Nor did he know about the modern uses of radiation which enable scientists to tell the age of fossil remains and so estimate the speed at which evolution has taken place.

31. The main claim made by Darwin in *The Origin of Species* is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) man is descended from the apes
  - B) apes and monkeys have a common ancestor
  - C) man and apes share a common ancestor
  - D) apes will one day become men
32. *The Origin of Species* was bitterly attacked when first published \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) but scientists today still believe that Darwin's theories are correct  
 B) but most people quickly accepted his ideas  
 C) and Darwin changed his own views soon after publication  
 D) but only by scientists
33. The word "laymen" most nearly means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) scientists  
 B) biologists  
 C) experts  
 D) ordinary people
34. According to Darwin's description of the progression of life \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) creatures without a backbone evolved from fish  
 B) fish evolved from vertebrates  
 C) amphibians evolved from fish  
 D) reptiles evolved from birds and mammals
35. Since Darwin's time there has been further evidence to support his theory. Which of these is NOT an example of this?  
 A) Similarities of bone structure.  
 B) The use of radiation to estimate the age of fossil remains.  
 C) Similarities in blood.  
 D) similarities in diseases.

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

Native Americans from the southeastern part of what is now the United States believed that the universe in which they lived was made up of three separate, but related, worlds: the Upper World, the Lower World, and This World. In the last there lived humans, most animals, and all plants.

This World, a round island resting on the surface of waters, was suspended from the sky by four cords attached to the island at the four cardinal points of the compass. Lines drawn to connect the opposite points of the compass, from north to south and from east to west, intersected This World to divide it into four wedge-shaped segments. Thus a symbolic representation of the human world was a cross within a circle, the cross representing the intersecting lines and the circle the shape of This World.

Each segment of This World was identified by its own color. According to Cherokee doctrine, east was associated with the color red because it was the direction of the Sun, the greatest deity of all. Red was also the color of fire, believed to be directly connected with the Sun, with blood, and therefore with life. Finally, red was the color of success. The west was the Moon segment; it provided no warmth and was not life-giving as the Sun was. So its

color was black. North was the direction of cold, and so its color was blue (sometimes purple), and it represented trouble and defeat. South was the direction of warmth; its color, white, was associated with peace and happiness.

The southeastern "Native Americans" universe was one in which opposites were constantly at war with each other, red against black, blue against white. This World hovered somewhere between the perfect order and predictability of the Upper World and the total disorder and instability of the Lower World. The goal was to find some kind of halfway path, or balance, between those other worlds.

36. The best title for this passage might be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) One Civilization's View of the Universe  
B) The Changing of the Climate in the Southeast  
C) The Painting of Territorial Maps by Southeastern Native Americans  
D) The War Between Two Native American Civilizations
37. In the last sentence in paragraph 1, the phrase "the last" refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the Lower World  
B) the Upper World  
C) This World  
D) the universe
38. It is implied in the first paragraph that This World was located \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) inside the Upper World  
B) inside the Lower World  
C) above the Upper World  
D) between the Upper World and Lower World
39. According to the passage, lines divided This World into how many segments?  
A) Two.  
B) Three.  
C) Four.  
D) Five.
40. The shape of This World is closest to that of which of the following?  
A) A circle.  
B) A triangle.  
C) A square.  
D) A cube.

### 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.*

41. Lucy was eating on diet, but she found cream cakes quite \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) irregular  
B) irresistible  
C) inevitable  
D) incredible
42. His son committed a crime and the father tried to \_\_\_\_\_ a policeman with money.

- A) bankrupt  
C) interrupt
- B) disrupt  
D) corrupt
43. I could not wish for a more \_\_\_\_\_ occasion on which to announce my plans for enlarging our establishment.  
A) undesirable  
C) magnificent
- B) propitious  
D) pronounced
44. Many a time has the student followed the teacher's recommendations that lessons and exercises \_\_\_\_\_ before examinations.  
A) have to be gone over  
C) be gone over
- B) will be gone over  
D) are gone over
45. The girl listened carefully \_\_\_\_\_ she might discover exactly what he needed.  
A) so as that  
C) in order that
- B) providing  
D) in case
46. The mother said she would \_\_\_\_\_ her daughter washing the dishes if she could finish her assignment before supper.  
A) let off  
C) let alone
- B) let out  
D) let down
47. Norman Bethune came \_\_\_\_\_ to China for helping China in her glorious struggle against Japanese imperialism.  
A) all the way  
C) in a way
- B) by the way  
D) by way of
48. In an effort to fight the rising cost of gasoline, many athletic students have \_\_\_\_\_ roller skating.  
A) taken part in  
C) taken pride in
- B) taken to  
D) taken in
49. This town is only \_\_\_\_\_ by river.  
A) attainable  
C) achievable
- B) available  
D) accessible
50. Peter didn't say anything like that at all. She is purposely \_\_\_\_\_ his ideas to prove her point.  
A) distorting  
C) contradicting
- B) distracting  
D) revising
51. I suffered severely from a lingering illness, so the doctor gave me something to \_\_\_\_\_ the pain.  
A) aggravate  
C) slaughter
- B) alleviate  
D) shatter
52. It is believed that some of the most interesting novels of our age are in many ways closer to poetry than they are to old-fashioned \_\_\_\_\_, and the examination of \_\_\_\_\_ and imaginary is by now a standard academic approach to fiction.  
A) prose / images
- B) manners / truth

C) romances / character

D) realism / symbolism

53. Flatboats \_\_\_\_\_ commodities and foods across the Great Lakes between the two countries.
- A) fret  
B) flee  
C) ferry  
D) fling
54. The driver stopped his car \_\_\_\_\_ when he saw a big cobra blocking his way.
- A) ambiguously  
B) excessively  
C) abruptly  
D) faultlessly
55. The next day Peter phoned back with the information. Only one company had supplied the cement—Pilger and Sons. They had delivered 200 tons. But the question still had to be answered: How much, \_\_\_\_\_, of that delivery was DG4 cement?
- A) if any  
B) if there was any DG4 cement  
C) if there was any  
D) if there had been any
56. Reading this English novel from time to time, I must look up words \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the meaning of which I do not know  
B) whose meanings we are not familiar  
C) we do not know their meanings  
D) whose meanings we do not know
57. A logarithm is \_\_\_\_\_ in algebra as an exponent.
- A) know what  
B) known what it is  
C) what is known  
D) what it is known
58. \_\_\_\_\_ that if he never prepares his lesson, he is not going to pass the examination.
- A) It sounds to reason  
B) It happens to be  
C) It stands for  
D) It is doubtful
59. \_\_\_\_\_ are said to be the world's best watch makers.
- A) Swisses  
B) The Swiss  
C) The Swisses  
D) Some Swiss
60. Most newspaper readers first look quickly at the headlines at the lead paragraphs to get a(an) \_\_\_\_\_ view of the news.
- A) isolated  
B) overall  
C) universal  
D) widespread
61. Last Sunday all the students of our class went on a day \_\_\_\_\_ to a beautiful national park.
- A) exhibition  
B) exploration  
C) excursion  
D) extension
62. Mike and I have \_\_\_\_\_ ideas on how to settle the problem.
- A) irregular  
B) diverse  
C) relative  
D) resistant
63. He changed his pounds for the \_\_\_\_\_ amount of dollars.
- A) equivalent  
B) alike



- C) likely D) uniform
64. The Spanish temperament is \_\_\_\_\_ from that of the Portuguese.  
A) delicate B) distinct  
C) distant D) definite
65. With \_\_\_\_\_ efforts we can finish the task on time.  
A) original B) peculiar  
C) persistent D) hard
66. The newly designed zoom has overcome distortion previously \_\_\_\_\_ in a zoom of this range.  
A) inherent B) coherent  
C) genetic D) generic
67. The sales of the books of the famous writer continue to \_\_\_\_\_ like a runaway balloon.  
A) leap B) advance  
C) approach D) soar
68. Whenever trying to \_\_\_\_\_ his ideas in front of the teacher, the student always becomes nervous.  
A) formulate B) inaugurate  
C) show D) swear
69. The old man stumbled to put the milk \_\_\_\_\_ back on the table.  
A) vase B) holder  
C) flask D) jug
70. It is said that the alphabet was \_\_\_\_\_ from Egyptian hieroglyphics.  
A) diverted B) derived  
C) transferred D) conveyed

## 试卷二

### 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.*

If Johnny can't write, one of the reasons may be a conditioning based on speed rather than respect for the creative process. Speed is neither a valid test of nor a proper preparation for competence in writing. It makes for murkiness (黑暗, 阴沉), glibness (圆滑, 流利), disorganization. It takes the beauty out of the language. It rules out respect for the reflective thought that should precede expression. It runs counter to the word-by-word and line-by-line reworking that enables a piece to be finely knit.

This is not to minimize the value of genuine facility. With years of practice, a man may be able to put down words swiftly and expertly. But it is the same kind of swiftness that enables a cellist, after having invested years of efforts, to negotiate an intricate passage from Haydn. Speed writing is for court reporters, not for anyone who wants to use language with precision and distinction.

Thomas Mann was not ashamed to admit that he would often take a full day to write 500 words, and another day to edit them, out of respect for the most difficult art in the world. Flaubert would ponder a paragraph for hours. Did it say what he wanted to say —not approximately but exactly? Did the words turn into one another with proper rhythm and grace? Were they artistically and securely fitted together? Were they briskly alive, or were they full of fuzz (绒毛) and ragged edges? Were they likely to make things happen inside the mind of the reader, igniting (点燃, 使兴奋) the imagination and touching off all sorts of new anticipations? These questions are relevant not only for the established novelist but for anyone who attaches value to words as a medium of expression and communication.

E. B. White, whose respect for the environment of good writing is exceeded by no word-artist of our time, would rather have his fingers cut off than to be guilty of handling words lightly. No sculptor (雕刻家) chipping away at a granite block in order to produce a delicate curve or feature has labored more painstakingly than White in fashioning a short paragraph. Obviously, we can expect our schools to make every Johnny into a White or a Flaubert or a Mann, but it is not unreasonable to expect more of them to provide the conditions that promote clear, careful, competent expression. Certainly the cumulative (累积的, 渐增的) effort of the school experience should not have to be undone in later years.

**Questions:**

71. What is competence in writing according to the passage?

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72. What's the main purpose of this passage?

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73. What should our schools not do according to the passage?

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74. What does the author mean in describing White as a "word-artist"?

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75. Why does the author value good literature?

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**Part V**

**Writing**

**(30 minutes)**

**Directions:** For this part you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **Video Pet Chicken Game**. Your composition should be based on the following outline and not less than 120 words.

1. 最近在孩子们中玩电子宠物鸡的越来越多。