

大学英语统考必备

# 大学英语 六级考试模拟试题集

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武汉测绘科技大学出版社

# 大学英语六级考试模拟试题集

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## 前 言

为了帮助广大非英语专业的本科生、研究生提高对大学英语六級考试的应试能力,提高语言技能,湖北省高等学校大学英语研究会组织了武汉大学、武汉工业大学、中南财经大学和华中农业大学等院校具有丰富教学和测试经验的教师参加了本书的编写工作。

本书以《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语六級考试大纲》为依据,综合性地体现了六級教学中的重点、难点,并在某些题目形式上做了些创新性的尝试,这无疑会对考生适应新的考试题型设计起到开拓思路的作用。本书所用语言材料皆选自九十年代的国外书刊,内容题材广泛,词汇覆盖面大,难易程度适宜,具有较强的针对性。特别是写作命题新颖,形式活泼(如:翻译型、缩写型作文)。

本书配有听力测试录音磁带,由外籍专家精心录制而成,声音清晰,语速适中。另附有参考答案、写作参考范文和录音文字材料。

华中师范大学英语系李华矩教授在百忙之中对全书进行了极其精心的审阅,并提出了许多宝贵的修改意见。武汉测绘科技大学出版社在出版本书的过程中给予了大力支持与帮助,在此对他们的辛勤劳动和热情支持表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平所限,难免出现错误与疏漏之处,恳请同行与读者批评指正。

编者

1996年3月

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## **Section I COLLEGE ENGLISH TESTS (SIX BAND)**

### **Test 1**

#### **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. 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 suggested answers 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:

M: Is it possible for you to work late, Miss Grey?

W: Work late? I suppose so, if you really think it's necessary.

Q: Where do you think this conversation most probably takes place?

You will read: A. At the office.

B. In the waiting room.

C. At the airport.

D. In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they have to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, "A. At the office." is the best answer. You should choose answer A on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

1. A. The woman always talks to other men.  
B. The woman wouldn't find the restaurant.  
C. The woman started a conversation with a stranger.  
D. The woman finished talking to the men.
2. A. The woman wants to see London, Rome, and Athens only.  
B. The woman prefers to see only one city.  
C. The woman wants to see everything in Europe.  
D. The woman prefers to see every city.
3. A. The romance was coming along.  
B. He hadn't asked the rock singer.  
C. He hadn't heard about it.  
D. The story wasn't true.
4. A. He turned off the tape recorder.  
B. He listened to it.  
C. It was difficult to hear.

- D. It was good to hear.
5. A. He thinks it is better not to tell her the truth.  
B. It is serious.  
C. He really doesn't know if it is serious or not.  
D. He doesn't want to tell the woman about her illness.
6. A. When they have been good friends for two years.  
B. When Bill asked Nancy to marry him.  
C. When Nancy disagreed with the marriage.  
D. When they are going to cancel something.
7. A. He winked or smiled to show that he was interested in her.  
B. He passed Margaret in the corridor.  
C. He saw that she was interested in him.  
D. He talked with her in the street.
8. A. The man was very handsome.  
B. The man loved her very much.  
C. She fell in love with the man.  
D. She was crushed by what happened at the party.
9. A. It was quite peaceful.  
B. They were busy all the time with the Italian men.  
C. It wasn't very good.  
D. They were fined from time to time by the Italian men.
10. A. She has tiny fingers.  
B. She falls in love with a lot of guys.  
C. She is a careful woman.

D. She is manipulative.

**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 center.

**Passage 1**

11. A. 34 hundred.                      B. 34 thousand.  
    C. 34 million.                      D. 34 billion.
12. A. They can eat them in the restaurant.  
    B. They can take them out and eat them at home.  
    C. They can carry them to their tables themselves.  
    D. All of the above.
13. A. Because the service is fast and the food is inexpensive.  
    B. Because the food is what people like most.  
    C. Because the quality is more important.  
    D. Because people are familiar with them.

**Passage 2**

14. A. In the residential areas.  
    B. In downtown.

- C. Around downtown.
- D. Not mentioned.
- 15. A. Because cities are growing larger and larger.
- B. Because people don't want to go shopping in downtown.
- C. Because it is inconvenient for people to drive downtown.
- D. Both A and C.
- 16. A. Gardening equipment. B. Food and drink.
- C. Household utensils. D. Office equipment.

**Passage III**

- 17. A. An English colony.
- B. An English explorer.
- C. An English businessman
- D. An English fisherman.
- 18. A. He was going to start a colony.
- B. He wanted to catch fish.
- C. He decided to name places on the island.
- D. He expected to sell supplies to the fishing boat.
- 19. A. In factories.
- B. In small coastal villages.
- C. In colonies.
- D. In rich fishing areas.
- 20. A. They still fish.
- B. They build ships on the island.
- C. They work in the paper factories.

D. They sell paper to the people on the island.

## **Part I Reading Comprehension**

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.

### **Passage One**

A field test is a method of direct observation by which you can check the accuracy of your instructions. To perform a field test, ask someone who is unfamiliar with the process you are explaining to follow your instructions while you watch. If you have written the instructions correctly, the reader should be able to perform the entire activity without asking any questions. When you field-test instructions, keep a record of all the places where the reader hesitates or asks you a question.

One group of instructors recently had to write a set of instructions on how to use a computer card catalog in a library. They planned the appropriate sequence, subdivided

the process into steps, and designed uncrowded pages so that users could overcome their anxiety about using the computer catalog. When they finished the instructions, they field-tested the results. The test revealed a major fault in the instructions almost immediately. The first person to use the instructions spelled an author's name wrong. The instructions gave no information on how to undo a spelling mistake. Once they were aware of this, the writers corrected the problem. This example illustrates how easy it is to overlook a small point that can have a major impact on the effectiveness of instructions.

21. A field test is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to test someone who is unfamiliar with the process  
B. to see how your instructions are followed  
C. to know the accuracy of instructions  
D. to tell someone how to follow an instruction
22. What will the instructor probably do when a reader hesitates or asks him a question?  
A. He will answer the question during the field test.  
B. He will answer the question afterwards.  
C. He will keep a record of all the places of the question.  
D. He will correct some inaccurate places in the instruction.
23. The information on how to undo a spelling mistake

means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. how to avoid a spelling mistake
  - B. how to rectify a spelling mistake
  - C. how to detect a spelling mistake
  - D. how to communicate a spelling mistake
24. If the instructor overlooks a small point, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. it will cause a strong effect on the effectiveness of instructions
  - B. it will disturb the reader
  - C. the reader may make a major mistake
  - D. the reader may doubt the effectiveness of instructions
25. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A. How to make an instruction.
  - B. How to read an instruction.
  - C. To explain the term "field test".
  - D. To tell the importance of "field test".

## Passage Two

Electricity is a clean and versatile form of energy that will continue to grow in importance for lighting, heating and cooling, and for powering our increasingly automated and computerised society. Although overall energy use in the United States has leveled off, demand for electricity is expect-

ed to grow at an average annual rate of 2.5% over the long term. Because energy policy planners generally agree that a mix of energy sources is required as a hedge against shortages in any one area, electric utilities around the United States are taking a second look at renewable generating technologies, particularly those based on the Sun.

Every 15 minutes, the Sun delivers to the earth enough radiant energy to meet all of mankind's power needs for a full year. But harnessing this energy is complicated by two properties of sunlight: its diffuseness and its variability with time of day, season and weather conditions. These factors pose formidable technical challenges for the efficient conversion of solar radiation into bulk, utility grade electric power. Nevertheless, solar technologies are attractive to utilities because they are environmentally benign and offer a low regulatory risk, limited capital risk. Since solar power systems typically consist of arrays of discrete generating modules, utilities can increase capacity in small increments with limited financial commitment, instead of investing several years and large amounts of capital to build a major fossil-fuel or nuclear plant.

The world leader in the use of solar power is the state of California, which expects to obtain most of its additional generating capacity in the late 1980s and the 1990s from a variety of renewable sources; all coal and nuclear-power plants projected for that period have been canceled. Califor-

nia's leadership in solar power is due to its wealth of renewable resources, such as sunshine, water, and wind, a favorable regulatory and political environment, and a combination of federal and state policies that give nonutility third parties a strong financial incentive to invest in renewable-energy systems that electricity for sale to local utilities.

26. Which of the following doesn't need electricity according to the passage?
- A. School lighting.
  - B. Cinema cooling.
  - C. Computer handling.
  - D. House cleaning.
27. A mix of energy sources is required because \_\_\_\_.
- A. it won't cause much air pollution
  - B. it will be less expensive
  - C. it will solve the shortages of resources
  - D. it will solve the problem of increasing demand for energy
28. Why, according to the author, are solar technologies attractive to utilities?
- A. Because they like to meet these formidable technical challenges.
  - B. Because there is no risk in the investment of research.
  - C. Because it is not difficult for them to utilize solar en-

ergy.

- D. Because it is economically and environmentally clean.
29. What special qualities does the sunlight have?
- A. It offers our yearly needs of energy every 15 minutes.
  - B. It shines only when there is no cloud in the sky.
  - C. It can be changed by the time, season and weather conditions.
  - D. It is changeable with the changes of time, season and weather condition.
30. What is the best title for this article?
- A. Solar Power Goes On Line.
  - B. Solar Power Replaces Nuclear Power.
  - C. California, The World Leader In Using Solar Power.
  - D. High Technology Goes Into Your Life.

### Passage Three

In the United States men and women socialize relatively freely and develop a variety of relationships. Single people of opposite sexes may be close friends and share personal problems with each other without being romantically involved. There are no fixed rules for romantic or intimate relationships but there are restraints. Men and women inter-

act in varying degrees of intensity. Dating may be serious or casual. A couple may terminate a relationship after three dates or may date steadily and exclusively for a long period of time. They may date with or without the intention of getting married. Alternatively, people may choose to have multiple dating partners so as not to become too seriously involved with one person. The commitment and obligation of people who are dating depend principally on the couple's attitude.

Married men and women sometimes consider each other best friends as well as spouses. They also socialize with members of the opposite sex either as couples or independently. A working wife may have a close male friend at her job. This does not mean that there are no constraints on the married men or women. The limitations of these relationships are not always visible but they do exist. Most, but not all, married American couples practice monogamous (一夫一妻制的) relationships.

31. "In the United States men and women socialize relatively freely." This means \_\_\_\_.
- A. everyone can become a socialist
  - B. people are free to join some social groups
  - C. people can develop male-female relationships more freely in the USA
  - D. people can freely express opinions about society