

大学英语四级六级 模拟试题及解析

张晨风 等编著

旅游教育出版社

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前 言

本书严格依照国家教委《高校大学英语四级考试大纲》及《高校大学英语六级考试大纲》编写。模拟题的题型、难度与现行大学英语四级和六级考试一致。四级部分包括：听力理解、阅读、词汇与结构、填充练习及写作五部分。六级部分包括：听力理解、阅读、词汇与结构、改错及写作五部分。

为方便读者复习与自测，作者摒弃以往此类书籍只给答案，不加解释的作法，在给出答案的同时，针对读者的特点及易出现的错误，对A), B), C), D)四个答案进行详尽分析，使读者对为什么选择某一答案而非其它三个答案一目了然。使读者通过做大量练习及阅读分析解释，改正不足，迅速提高英语综合水平。

本书除了用于考生准备四、六级考试外，还可为社会上英语爱好者准备各种出国考试，职称考试及复习、自测使用。

本书编者的具体分工如下：

张晨风：四级、六级听力理解；六级词汇与结构、改错、写作部分。

谢福之：四级、六级阅读部分。

陈仪贤：四级、六级词汇与结构部分。

王淑敏：四级阅读部分。

张 丽：四级填充练习部分。

栾明香：四级写作部分。

在本书编写过程中，得到有关人员的全力支持，特表示感谢。
由于作者水平有限，书中难免出现各种错误，敬请读者指正。

首师大外国语学院英语系

一九九五年十月

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大学英语四级

模拟试题 1

Part 1. 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 center.

1. A) She is buying a clock.
B) She is asking the time.
C) She is borrowing time from the man.
D) She is asking the way.
2. A) She believes the paper is too difficult.
B) She doesn't have much time to finish her paper.
C) She has finished the paper but forgets to bring it.
D) She hates writing papers.
3. A) They can give her an answer at once.
B) He doesn't believe she is fully qualified.
C) He needs to have more references.

- D)He can't make up his mind right now.
4. A)During the interview. B)In his office.
C)In Boston. D)In his hometown.
5. A)Met an old friend. B)Had something to eat.
C)Grabbed by a robber. D)Late for the meeting.
6. A)It's too early for the man to tell her the information.
B)The man is too young to get married.
C)It is not early for the man to get married.
D)She thinks the day is still early .
7. A)In a bike repair shop. B)In a garage.
C)In a shop. D)In a supermarket.
8. A)She doesn't like to get up.
B)She doesn't get much money.
C)She doesn't have many things to do.
D)She really doesn't like to work.
9. A)She is dying.
B)She is eager to hear the story.
C)She thinks the man makes up a story.
D)She doesn't want to hear it.
10. A)The colors are different.
B)The man's bag is bigger.
C)The woman's bag has an ink stain.
D)The man's bag has an ink stain.

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 One

Questions 11 to 14 are based on the passage you have just heard .

- 11. A) Needle on a record player.
B) Dentist's drill.
C) A water pipe.
D) Some of the drills used in industry.
- 12. A) It is blown away by wind.
B) It is gathered and saved.
C) It is used in the drills.
D) It is used in making jewelry.
- 13. A) It is used to cut glasses.
B) It is used to cut metals.
C) It is used in eye operations.
D) It is used as magnifying glasses.
- 14. A) Because diamond is the only transparent material that
could withstand the higher heat and pressure.
B) Because it could be made very small.
C) Because people can see more clearly.
D) Because it is very hard and can last a long time.

Passage Two

Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

15. A) Materials. B) Money.
 C) Feelings of love. D) Social status.
16. A) At the age of 10. B) In primary school.
 C) In college. D) In high school.
17. A) 5%. B) 0.5%.
 C) 1.5%. D) 5.5%.

Passage Three

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

18. A) They should make big decisions for the children.
 B) Children should only make small decisions.
 C) Children should make their life decisions.
 D) They and their children should make life decisions together.
19. A) They follow their parents.
 B) They do just the opposite of what their parents wish them to do.
 C) They do in the same line as their parents wish them to do.
 D) They ask for their parents' advice.
20. A) Obedience.
 B) A very high self-esteem.
 C) Respect.
 D) Self-reliance and independence.

Part I . Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 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:

It is the policy of keeping Africans inferior, and separate from Europeans. They are to be kept separate by not being allowed to live as citizens with rights in European towns. They may go to European towns to work, but they may not have their families there; they must live in "Batustans", the native areas. They are not to mix with Europeans by sitting in the same cafes, waiting-rooms, compartments of trains, seats in parks. They are not to bathe from the same beaches, go to the same cinemas, play on the same gamefield or in the same teams.

Twelve per cent of the land is left for the Africans to live and farm on, and this is mostly dry, poor, mountainous land.

Yet the Africans are three-quarters of the people. They are forced to go and work for the Europeans, not only because their lands do not grow enough food to keep them but also because they must earn money to pay their taxes. Each adult African man has to pay £1 a year poll-tax (人头税), and ten shillings a year tax for his hut since they go into European areas to work, they are not allowed to do skilled work; they are hewers (砍伐者) of wood and drawers (拖曳者) of water, and their wage is about

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one-seventh of what a European would earn for the same kind of work.

If a European employs an African to do skilled work of the kind reserved for Europeans, such as carpentry, both the European and his African employee may be fined £100, and African who takes part in a strike may be fined £ 500 and/or sent to prison for three years.

21. Which of the following is NOT true, according to the passage?

- A) Africans are not allowed to do skilled work.
- B) A majority of Africans are forced to work for the Europeans.
- C) Europeans occupy 90 per cent of the land with one-fourth of the whole population.
- D) No Europeans will be fined £100, even if he employs an African to do carpentry.

22. The Africans cannot do the following except _____.

- A) working in the European areas
- B) sitting in the same cafes and waiting-rooms, etc
- C) bathing from the same beaches and going to the same cinema
- D) playing on the same gamefield or on the same teams

23. To be kept separate, Africans are not allowed _____.

- A) to live in European towns
- B) to farm on their lands
- C) to do skilled work
- D) to get the same pay as Europeans

24. Africans go to work in the European towns because _____.

- A) they want to work for the Europeans
- B) there are too many people working on the farms
- C) they have to earn enough money to pay taxes
- D) the Europeans need them to do skilled work

25. From the passage we can infer that _____.

- A) in order to keep Africans inferior, the policy is made to separate them from Europeans
- B) Africans have their right to live as citizens in European towns
- C) Africans are allowed to do the same kind of work as Europeans
- D) no African is punished if he takes part in a strike

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Most young people enjoy some form of physical activity. It may be walking, cycling, or swimming, or in winter, skating or skiing. It may be a game of some form — football, hockey, golf or tennis. It may be mountaineering.

Those who have a passion for climbing high and difficult mountains are often looked upon with astonishment. Why are men and women willing to suffer cold and hardship, and to take risks in high mountains? This astonishment is caused, probably, by the difference between mountaineering and other forms of activity to which men give their leisure.

Mountaineering is a sport and not a game. There are no man-made rules, as there are for such games as golf and foot-

ball. There are, of course, rules of a different kind which it would be dangerous to ignore, but it is this freedom from man-made rules that makes mountaineering attractive to many people. Those who climb mountains are free to use their own methods.

If we compare mountaineering and other more familiar sports, we might think that one big difference is that mountaineering is not a 'team game'. We should be mistaken in this. There are, it is true, no 'matches' between 'teams' of climbers, but when climbers are on a rock face linked by a rope on which their lives may depend, there is obviously teamwork.

The mountain climber knows that he may have to fight forces that are stronger and more powerful than man. He has to fight the forces of nature. His sport requires high mental and physical qualities.

A mountain climber continues to improve in skill year after year. A skier is probably past his best by the age of thirty. But it is not unusual for men of fifty or sixty to climb the highest mountains in the Alps (阿尔卑斯山). They may take more time than younger men, but they probably climb with more skill and less waste of effort, and they certainly experience equal enjoyment.

26. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- A) Football, hockey and golf.
- B) Cycling and swimming.
- C) Table tennis.
- D) Skiing and skating.

27. Which of the following best explains the meaning of the word "passion" (Para 2, Line 1)?
- A) strong emotion.
 - B) affection.
 - C) enthusiasm.
 - D) fascination.
28. Mountaineering is a sport because _____.
- A) it has man-made rules
 - B) it is free for the climbers to use their own methods
 - C) there are man-made rules which cannot be ignored
 - D) it attracts many people to go into it
29. Which of the following is true?
- A) Mountaineering is not a team game.
 - B) Mountaineering is a match between climbers.
 - C) Climbers should help each other when they are on a rock face.
 - D) When the climbers face danger and their lives may depend on a rope they should work like a team.
30. We can say that mountaineering is a life-long sport because _____.
- A) one cannot pass his best by the age of thirty
 - B) one can be a champion in his twenties
 - C) one can climb the highest mountains in the Alps in his fifties or sixties if one has the skill and experience
 - D) one has both mental and physical qualities to go mountaineering

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Electricity is a clean and versatile (通用有) form of energy that will continue to grow in importance for lighting, heating and cooling, and for powering our increasing automated and computerized society. Although overall energy use in the United States has leveled off demand for energy it is expected 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 (障碍) 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 (难以应付的) 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 (良好的) and offer a low regulatory risk, limited capital risk, and short lead times. 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. California'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 produce electricity for sale to local utilities.

31. Why are solar technologies attractive to utilities according to the author?
- A) Because a combination of federal and state policies gives nonutility third parties a strong financial incentive to invest in renewable-energy systems.
 - B) Because they are environmentally benign and offer a low regulatory risk, limited capital risk, and short lead time.
 - C) Because all coal and nuclear plants projected for a long period have been canceled.
 - D) Because every 15 minutes the sun delivers to the earth enough radiant energy to meet all of mankind's power needs for a full year.
32. The U. S. is taking to look at solar technologies because _____.
- A) demand for electricity is expected to grow
 - B) there is a shortage of electricity supplies

- C)a mix of energy sources can be used against shortages in any area
- D)a new technology can be applied to energy
33. In Para. 2, Line 3, the word "harnessing" means ____.
- A)using (radiant energy)to produce electricity
- B)gathering (radiant energy) to power station
- C)setting up a solar energy power station
- D)putting (radiant energy)to a power station
34. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A)Since solar-power system consists of arrays of discontinuous generating modules, its capacity can be increased in small amount with limited financial commitment.
- B)The use of solar technologies is complicated by two properties of sunlight.
- C)Solar technologies are attractive because they do not pollute environment.
- D)Solar technologies need to invest for several years and large amount of capital.
35. What would happen in the late 1980s and the 1990s in the State of California?
- A)It would start to use the solar power.
- B)It has a favorable regulatory and political environment.
- C)All coal and nuclear-power plants projected for that period have been canceled.
- D)It has renewable resources, such as sunshine, water and wind in using solar energy.