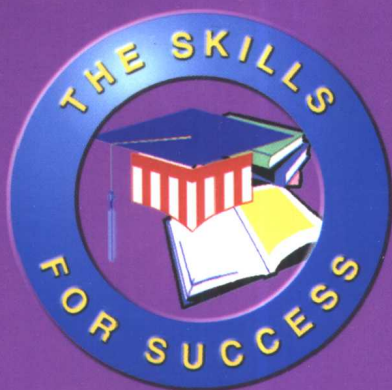


大学英语过级必备

六级考试 全真模拟

主编 郑天义 彭秋兰



中国对外翻译出版公司

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前 言

《大学英语过级必备》丛书是专门为广大四六级考生编写的系列复习应考丛书。丛书紧紧围绕四、六级考试的要求,以教育部最新颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》为指导,以近年(1996年1月—2000年6月)四、六级考试试题为依据,由多所著名高校从事大学英语教学及科研工作的教师精心编写。本丛书特别强调紧扣大学英语四六级新大纲、新题型,紧紧追踪大学英语教学的新变化,并突出了以下几个特点:

掌握重点 快速突破

以切实有效地提高考生的应试能力为出发点,在编写上做到全面系统、重点突出,讲解各种题型的解题思路,帮助考生掌握解题技巧。在分析历年试题的基础上结合编者多年的教学辅导经验,总结四六级考试命题趋势。使同学们通过临考前短暂的复习和训练,迅速而牢固地掌握那些必考的知识点,从而实现快速突破。

真题训练 把握规律

精选近年四六级考试真题,供广大考生进行考前训练。真题训练有利于考生把握考试规律,适应考试方式,减轻对四六级考试的陌生感。由于真题都是经过命题专家精心设计的,其难度和导向都符合大纲要求及考试原则,考生大量地进行真题训练,能高效地准备四六级考试,达到事半功倍的效果。

模拟测试 实战检测

模拟测试部分,是在分析命题趋势的基础上,根据最新大纲精神精心设计的,在内容、题型、难度上力求最大限度贴近四六级考试要求,以便考生在考前检测自己的水平,增强应试信心。每套模拟题不仅在编选上贴近四六级考试,而且在讲解上细致独到,以帮助考生真正掌握四六级考试考点,从而在尽可能短的时间

间内尽快地提高应试能力。

本丛书共设以下分册：

四级新大纲词汇手册(速记·真题·辨析)

四级词汇语法快速突破

四级阅读快速突破

四级听力快速突破(磁带 2 盒)

四级考试真题详解(磁带 2 盒)

四级考试全真模拟(磁带 2 盒)

四六级写作快速突破

六级新大纲词汇手册(速记·真题·辨析)

六级词汇语法快速突破

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六级考试真题详解(磁带 2 盒)

六级考试全真模拟(磁带 2 盒)

本丛书从全新的视角帮助考生顺利通过大学英语四、六级考试,达到“更快、更好”地学习英语的目的,相信将会为广大考生获得满意的考试成绩助一臂之力。

本书由郑天义主编,赵建国副主编,北京大学苏颖、张凤琴、陈菁,北京外国语大学张洪亮,清华大学彭秋兰,北京理工大学李冬梅、王淑美,中国人民大学周新生等编著。

由于水平所限且时间仓促,书中难免有不足和不当之处,恳请各位同行及读者予以批评指正。

编 者

2001.2 于北大燕园

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1. A) Clean up her room.
B) Get her report back.

- C) Not wait for him.
D) Not bother to get the umbrella.
2. A) She disliked working.
B) She was no good at doing business.
C) She didn't like accountancy.
D) She didn't like working in a large company.
3. A) He often complains.
B) He is a short man.
C) He is worried about something.
D) He is always happy.
4. A) A publisher. B) A writer.
C) An automobile engineer. D) A bookbinder.
5. A) 39 B) 80
C) 60 D) 40
6. A) The secretary is very efficient.
B) The secretary is a man.
C) The secretary has not been working there very long.
D) The secretary is married.
7. A) To prepare breakfast. B) To fix the button.
C) To wait for the bus. D) To eat breakfast.
8. A) He might get lost in a large crowd.
B) He won't want to speak at the meeting.
C) He doesn't like to go any place.
D) He has to go to another meeting first.
9. A) She didn't like what the man said.
B) She was very happy to accept his offer.
C) She asked the man to carry the box.
D) She said that she could carry it herself.
10. A) More to the side.
B) Put the box behind the radiator.

- C) Take the table out of the room.
- D) Buy a smaller box.

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) She couldn't get admitted to a medical school.
B) She decided to further her education in Paris.
C) A serious eye infection stopped her quest.
D) It was difficult for her to start a practice in the United States.
- 12. A) she became the first female physician.
B) she was the first woman surgeon.
C) she and several other women founded the first hospital for women and children.
D) she established the first medical school for women.
- 13. A) She was a woman.
B) She wrote too many letters.
C) She couldn't graduate from a medical school.
D) She couldn't establish her hospital.

Passage Two

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

- 14. A) Sewage and industrial waste end up in the oceans.
B) The discharge of oil into the sea close to the coast.
C) People discharge oil at sea when cleaning their oil tanks.
D) The oil leaks out after collisions.

15. A) 200, 000 tons. B) 2 million tons.
C) 20 million tons. D) 2, 000 tons.
16. A) How to find the way to exam polluted sea fish?
B) Sea fish will be polluted when you eat it next time.
C) All the sea fish will be polluted soon.
D) How can the sea fish be free from oil pollution?

Passage Three

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

17. A) There are too many toys in it.
B) There are too many children in it.
C) It was unheard of.
D) It was a funny idea.
18. A) To get as many toys as possible.
B) To get as many children as possible.
C) To provide children with a variety of toys.
D) To promote toy production.
19. A) The local toy manufacturers.
B) The local toy shops.
C) Rich merchants.
D) Foreign producers.
20. A) Luxurious toys. B) Cheap toys.
C) Beautiful toys. D) Interesting toys.

Part II 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.

21. He will soon be forced to _____ his more experienced opponent.
A) yield for B) yield up to

- C) give over to D) yield to
22. The information is not given in Chapter One or Chapter Five, it must be in one of the _____ chapters.
A) intervening B) interfering
C) integral D) interacting
23. If each manager makes his usual speech, the meeting will be _____
_____ for forty-five minutes.
A) expanded B) prolonged
C) delayed D) exceeded
24. The performance of this reasonably priced record player is _____
in quality to that of some more expensive hi-fi sets.
A) comparable B) comparative
C) compatible D) competitive
25. My students found the book _____; it provided them with an
abundance of information on the subject.
A) enlightening B) confusing
C) distracting D) amusing
26. People become less _____ to new ideas as they grow older.
A) available B) irrespective
C) receptive D) permissible
27. Because the government was weak, the army became the _____
ruler of the country.
A) visible B) visual
C) virtual D) valid
28. The president appears to have been _____ when he promised to
try to balance the national budget.
A) in earnest B) in person
C) in private D) in reality
29. Susan's kitchen is very small, but her bedroom is _____.
A) extensive B) expansive

the emotional.

- A) reasonable B) rational
C) unreasonable D) irrational

39. Some people enjoy talking about their fears while others _____ being asked to discuss their personal feelings.

- A) refute B) retort
C) reproach D) resent

40. As foreign minister in the 1960's he _____ closer ties with China.

- A) initiated B) injected
C) inherited D) irritated

41. Because of the fuel shortage in the world, it is necessary for everyone to _____ gasoline.

- A) reserve B) conserve
C) deserve D) observe

42. The _____ of the light depends on the wattage of the bulb.

- A) intensity B) density
C) necessity D) superiority

43. From this material we can _____ hundreds of what you may call direct products.

- A) derive B) discern
C) diminish D) displace

44. He devised a _____ to establish the detailed information about the persons he hired.

- A) questionnaire B) question
C) problem D) quiz

45. Our company is engaged in the _____ of airplane parts.

- A) extraction B) fabrication
C) fluctuation D) formulation

46. The new designs of the Christmas stamps are always waited for with

keen _____.

- A) irritation B) prediction
C) reception D) anticipation

47. Your grandfather is rather tired so do not _____ your visit.

- A) prolong B) long
C) shorten D) break

48. I don't know if the story is true, but I will try to _____ it.

- A) verify B) identify
C) reinforce D) conform

49. Ignorant people were _____ of Columbus's theory that the earth was round.

- A) skeptical B) doubt
C) suspected D) questionable

50. This year, we have had an _____ amount of rain.

- A) abnormal B) irregular
C) abnormally D) irregularly

Part II 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.*

Passage One

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

When fossil fuels such as coal, gasoline, and fuel oils are burned, they emit oxides of sulfur, carbon, and nitrogen into the air. These oxides combine with moisture in the air to form sulfuric acid, carbonic acid, and nitric acid. When it rains or snows, these acids are brought to Earth in what is called acid rain.

During the course of the 20th century, the acidity of the air and acid rain have come to be recognized as a leading threat to the stability and quality of the Earth's environment. Most of this acidity is produced in the industrialized nations of the Northern Hemisphere—the United States, Canada, Japan, and most of the countries of Eastern and Western Europe.

The effects of acid rain can be devastating to many forms of life, including human life. Its effects can be most vividly seen, however, in lakes, rivers, and streams and on vegetation. Acidity in water kills virtually all life forms. By the early 1990s tens of thousands of lakes had been destroyed by acid rain. The problem has been most severe in Norway, Sweden, and Canada.

The threat posed by acid rain is not limited by geographic boundaries, for prevailing winds carry the pollutants around the globe. For example, much research supports the conclusion that pollution from coal-powered electric generating stations in the midwestern United States is the ultimate cause of the severe acid-rain problem in eastern Canada and the northeastern United States. Nor are the destructive effects of acid rain limited to the natural environment. Structures made of stone, metal, and cement have also been damaged or destroyed. Some of the world's great monuments, including the cathedrals of Europe and the Coliseum in Rome, have shown signs of deterioration caused by acid rain.

Scientists use what is called the pH factor to measure the acidity or alkalinity of liquid solutions. On a scale from 0 to 14, the number 0 represents the highest level of acid and 14 the most basic or alkaline. A solution of distilled water containing neither acids nor alkalis, or bases, is designated 7, or neutral. If the pH level of rain falls below 5.5, the rain is considered acidic. Rainfalls in the eastern United States and in Western Europe often range from 4.5 to 4.0.

Although the cost of such antipollution equipment as burners, fil-

ters, and chemical and washing devices is great, the cost in damage to the environment and human life is estimated to be much greater because the damage may be irreversible. Although preventative measures are being taken, up to 500, 000 lakes in North America and more than 4 billion cubic feet (118 million cubic meters) of timber in Europe may be destroyed before the end of the 20th century.

51. In this passage, the writer focuses his discussion on _____.
A) how to measure acid rain
B) how to define acid rain
C) the serious effects of acid rain
D) the measures man has taken to control acid rain
52. From the 4th paragraph, we can safely conclude that the severe acid-rain problem in eastern Canada is _____.
A) the result of the pollutants carried by the wind from coal-powered electric generating station in the mid-western United States
B) the result of a revenge taken by the American government on Canada due to a coal mine dispute
C) the result of air pollution caused by Canadian industries
D) the result of the excessive mining of a coal mine in eastern Canada
53. According to the passage, the pH level of rain falls in Norway must be _____.
A) between 4.5-4.0
B) around 7
C) between 7-14
D) below 5.5
54. What's the writer's attitude to the problem of acid rain?
A) Indifferent.
B) Concerned.
C) Satisfied.
D) Optimistic.
55. In the last paragraph, the writer suggests that _____.
A) we can do nothing about the problem of acid rain because the cost of antipollution is too great