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双博士精品系列

全真模拟试卷

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST Band 6

李培 英语系 北京大学
胡东 六级考试命题研究组
编写 总策划

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COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST Band 6

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大学英语六级考试

全真模拟试卷

丛书主编 北京大学英语系 李培
编写 六级考试命题研究组
本书主编 董芳 尉立萍
编委 卢俊青 娜日苏
何英 伊琳娜
总策划 胡东华

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前言

全国统一大学英语四、六级考试是一种科学而权威的英语水平测试。

根据《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语考试大纲》而命制的四、六级全真模拟试卷具有很高的权威性和典型性,使用本套试卷进行考前模拟练习,对考生参加四、六级考试、提高四、六级分数都会有质的帮助。

本书为六级全真模拟试卷。全书共分两个部分:

第一部分为十套模拟试题;

第二部分为模拟试题的答案及解析,考生可以知其然和所以然,解析中包含完整的听力原文。

本书听力部分特聘英语专家录制,配有2盒90分钟的超长磁带。除十套模拟试题的听力部分之外,还有最近两次六级考试真题的听力部分录音,真题可以从双博士网站下载。

“大学英语四、六级考试押题讲座” 授课计划

<http://www.bbdd.cc>

一、内容:大学英语四、六级考试考前两个月押题讲座

二、讲座总策划:胡东华

三、主讲:“双博士品牌”大学英语课题组

四、网站:中国教育考试网双博士网站:<http://www.bbdd.cc>

五、时间:2003年4月~2003年5月 2003年11月~2003年12月

六、大学英语四、六级考试考前两个月押题讲座课程表

时 间 科 目	4月或11月 第1周	4月或11月 第2周	4月或11月 第3周	4月或11月 第4周	5月或12月 第1周	5月或12月 第2周	5月或12月 第3周	5月或12月 第4周
	四级 听力理解	四级 阅读理解 (一)	四级 阅读理解 (二)	四级 词语用法 语法结构	六级 完形填空 简答题	六级 翻译	六级 写作	六级 模拟題
六级	听力理解	阅读理解 (一)	阅读理解 (二)	词语用法 语法结构	完形填空 简答题	改错	写作	模拟題
分值	20分	40分		15分	10分		15分	总分100分

以上讲座均结合本教材进行。

七、信息发布:网站将随时发布大学英语教学和四、六级考试方面的最新消息。

八、其他服务:本网站每月将不定期举办词汇讲座及提供课外时文选读。

双博士品牌 真情大奉献

郑州某大学学生的来信

双博士:

您好!

收到您的回信十分高兴,您能如此重视一名普通读者的意见,在百忙之中给予回复,并提供赠书,令我这管理学专业的学生看到了贵公司完善的管理机制,也看到了“双博士”品牌光辉的前景。

我曾购买了“双博士”的《大学英语精读课文辅导》(3)、(4)册,并且我认为质量很好,因为我在准备2001年6月份的全国四级考试前没买太多的辅导资料,仅是每天背《辅导》上的知识点,另外又做(看)了双博士的模拟题、真题解析及词汇,而我却考出了94.5分的骄人成绩,真应感谢双博士为我们带来了如此上乘的资料。我信赖双博士,也相信考研中借助双博士的力量,会取得更好的成绩。所以我在您寄来的书目中挑了一下,如果可以的话,我想得到代号为“RB12”的《考研应试教程(英语分册)》,或者是代号为“B18A”的《研究生入学考试英语词汇备考手册》。两本书中的任何一本,我都相信会给我带来好运!

另外,……

最后,预祝双博士前途无量,事业有成!

李 XX

2001年11月22日

天津某高校学生的来信

双博士:

你们好!

期待中,我们收到了所需要的书目,同时也收到了对我们学生工作热情的支持与无偿的帮助,这更加证明“双博士”是我们真诚的朋友,你们已经用你们的信誉与忠诚占领了一个将永远信任你们的市场!我在此代表我校所有爱好英语的同学,向你们道一声:谢谢!

我们都知道,英语学习中,口语是非常重要的,而《美英流行口语》正是我们所需要的,是一场及时雨。五一、五四前后,我校将举办一次口语演讲比赛,我们将把这几本书作为奖品赠送给口语出色的同学,相信他们会很意外,也很高兴的。双博士为我们着想,我们也希望能以微小之力量,给她的工作以支持和回报。其实,我想,只要他们真正为爱好英语的同学做了事,使他们从中受益,英语有了提高,就是对“双博士”最好的回报了,对不对?

还有,我校对购买“双博士”图书比较困难,到书店买,常被抢购一空,由老师订购又“姗姗来迟”,所以,我想与你们联系,能否帮同学们统一订购?如可以,请将你们的订购时间、办法等以传真方式告诉我。

好了,再次感谢我们的朋友——双博士!

祝:

一马当先!

马到成功!

英语俱乐部部长:于 XX
2002年1月

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主 编 李 培

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大学英语六级考试

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

—Band Six—

01

试 卷 一

注意事项

- 一、将自己的校名、姓名、学校代号、准考证号写在答题纸和试卷二上。将本试卷代号划在答题纸上。
- 二、试卷一、答题纸和试卷二均不得带出考场。考试结束，监考人员收卷后考生才可离开。
- 三、仔细阅读题目的说明。
- 四、在90分钟内做完试卷一上的Part I至Part III及试卷二上的Part IV。90分钟后，监考人员收取答题纸和试卷一，然后考生再做试卷二上的作文题。作文题答题时间为30分钟，全部考试时间为120分钟，不得拖延时间。
- 五、多项选择题的答案一定要划在答题纸上，凡是写在试卷一上的答案一律无效。试卷二上的题目答案直接写在试卷二上。
- 六、多项选择题每题只能选一个答案；如多选，则该题无分，选定答案后，用HB浓度以上的铅笔在相应字母的中部划一条横线。正确方法是：[A] [B] [C] [D]
使用其他符号答题者不给分。划线要有一定粗度，浓度要盖过红色。
- 七、如果要改动答案，必须先用餐巾擦净原来选定的答案，然后再按上面的规定重新答题。
- 八、在考试过程中要注意对自己的答案保密，若被他人抄袭，一经发现，后果自负。

Model Test 1

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 center.

Example: You will hear:

Man: Is it possible for you to work late, Ms Green?

Woman: Work late? I suppose so, if you really think it necessary.

Question: 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 had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best choice. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

Sample Answer [A] [B] [C] [D]

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---------|---------|
| 1. A. 7:30 | B. 7:45 | C. 7:00 | D. 8:00 |
| 2. A. Away for the summer. | B. Skiing | | |
| | C. To the beach for the day. | | |
| 3. A. Daughter and father. | B. Client and lawyer. | | |
| | C. Patient and doctor. | | |
| | D. Athlete and coach. | | |
| 4. A. Mow the lawn. | B. Wash the car. | | |
| | C. Exercise in the sun. | | |
| | D. None of these. | | |
| 5. A. She thinks Mary is a thief. | B. She thinks Mary is stupid. | | |
| | C. She thinks Mary is honest, but capable of making a mistake. | | |
| | D. She is suspicious of Mary. | | |
| 6. A. Strangers. | B. She is interviewing for a job. | | |
| | C. Old friends who haven't seen each other for a while. | | |
| | D. She has been flying for two years. | | |
| 7. A. In an elevator. | B. At the dentist's. | | |
| | C. In a laundromat. | | |
| | D. At a discotheque. | | |
| 8. A. He was five feet tall. | B. He had only one foot. | | |
| | C. He didn't do his school work very well. | | |
| | D. He was in poor health. | | |
| 9. A. The sun. | B. Right and wrong. | | |
| | C. Their children. | | |
| | D. The weather. | | |

10. A. He is making a withdrawal from a bank.
B. He is robbing the woman.
C. He is a doctor about to administer a needle to a patient.
D. He is admitting her to a hospital.

Section B Compound Dictation

注意:听力理解的B节(Section B)为复合听写(Compound Dictation),题目在试卷二上,现在请取出试卷二。

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions. 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

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

The prescription(规定) for combating human-made global warming is to reduce the use of fossil fuels. Burning fossil fuels pumps the main greenhouse gas, carbon dioxide, into the atmosphere. But here's the essential point to keep in mind: Reducing the use of fossil fuels is a good thing to do regardless of whether global warming is occurring. It would be a good thing to do even if the globe were cooling.

The use of one major fossil fuel - petroleum - pollutes the air over our cities. Worse, it puts America at the mercy of OPEC and accounts for most of our trade deficit. It entangles(纠缠) our nation in the affairs of the Middle East. It's no exaggeration to say 9/11 might never have happened without western reliance on petroleum. Another major fossil fuel - coal - is an even worse polluter. The cleanest coal-fired plants still add carbon dioxide to the atmosphere, and the ash of burned coal contains virtually every known toxic element. For our national security and our health, one of our highest national priorities should be to end our dependence on fossil fuels, introducing in a new age of clean, renewable energy. It's not as far-fetched as it might seem. Recent advances in a wide range of alternative-energy technologies appear to have put us within a few decades of being able to control petroleum to use in making plastics. Exciting things are happening in technologies such as wind power, hydrogen, photovoltaics(光电), fuel cells, biofuels.

The Bush administration has given the trend a nudge by shifting the emphasis in automobile research toward development of fuel-cell-powered vehicles. Successful fuel cells would make the petroleum-dependent internal-combustion engine obsolete(陈旧的). That was a good move, but more ought to be done. Freeing this nation of its dependence on petroleum should rate a scientific effort comparable to the Manhattan Project during World War II. Just as it was a matter of national survival to be the first to produce an atom bomb, so may it be a matter of national preeminence(卓越) to score the breakthroughs that introduce in a new energy age. The nation that is first to free itself from petroleum will lead the world into the next era. And if that stops global warming, all the better.

11. What is the worst thing of using petroleum in the author's opinion?

- A. Pumping the natural gas into the air and arousing global warming.
B. Totally depending on OPEC and spending too much money on it.
C. Sending carbon dioxide into the atmosphere and polluting the air.
D. Sending carbon dioxide into the atmosphere and causing global cooling.

12. According to the author, the disaster of 9/11 was caused by _____.

- A. some terrorists in the Middle East
B. America's dependence on OPEC
C. American internal affairs problem
D. Americans exaggerating of the event

13. Which of the following is probably not a clean and renewable source of energy?

- A. wind power B. photovoltaics C. charcoal D. hydrogen
14. It seems that _____ may become the fuel of the future vehicle.
- A. oil B. coal C. wind power D. fuel cells
15. This article is probably written to _____.
- A. all the Americans B. all the westerners
C. people all over the world D. people of the Middle East

Passage Two

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

Plant, any member of the plant kingdom, comprising about 260,000 known species of mosses(苔, 藓), liverworts(地钱, 苔类植物), ferns, herbaceous(草本的) and woody plants, bushes, vines, trees, and various other forms that mantle the Earth and are also found in its waters. Plants range in size and complexity from small, nonvascular mosses, which depend on direct contact with surface water, to giant sequoia trees, the largest living organisms, which can draw water and minerals through their vascular systems to elevations of more than 100 m (330 ft).

Only a tiny percentage of plant species are directly used by humans for food, shelter, fiber, and drugs. At the head of the list are rice, wheat, corn, legumes, cotton, conifers, and tobacco, on which whole economies and nations depend. Of even greater importance to humans are the indirect benefits reaped from the entire plant kingdom and its more than 1 billion years of carrying out photosynthesis. Plants have laid down the fossil fuels that provide power for industrial society, and throughout their long history plants have supplied sufficient oxygen to the atmosphere to support the evolution of higher animals. Today the world's bio-mass is composed overwhelmingly of plants, which not only underpin almost all food webs, but also modify climates and create and hold down soil, making what would otherwise be stony, sandy masses habitable for life.

16. "its waters" in the first sentence of paragraph one most probably means _____.
- A. waters of the trees B. waters of woody plants
C. lakes, rivers and seas of the Earth D. lakes and streams of the mantle
17. An orange tree possibly carries water through its _____ to all of its body.
- A. leaves B. stems C. branches D. vessels
18. According to the passage which of the following is incorrect?
- A. Plants do another very important job for mankind, that is "photosynthesis".
B. Photosynthesis serves mankind indirectly.
C. Photosynthesis serves mankind directly and immediately.
D. The entire plant kingdom plays an important role in man's life.
19. Plants do all these things for us EXCEPT _____.
- A. supply an adequate oxygen B. help to create a habitable climate
C. hold the soil together D. bring light and warmth
20. The passage here serves as _____.
- A. an introduction of a long article concerning plants
B. a conclusion of a long article concerning plants
C. a developing paragraph of a long article on plants
D. none of the above

Passage Three

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Ward writing systems are characterized by many signs called logograms(语标符号) which represent complete words. Such signs frequently represent a series of related words, and in many cases, one sign represents several separate and distinct words. In purely logographic writing, such distinctions usually remain unresolved and the writing is ambiguous. Certain types of signs, however, can be used to resolve the ambiguity and assure correct reading of the logogram. These signs are used as semantic and pho-

netic indicators and are often called determinatives(限定词) and phonetic complements.

Determinatives are signs used to indicate the class or category to which the word represented by the logogram belongs. Determinatives are logograms themselves and are not read but serve only to indicate the semantic group, such as gods, countries, birds, fish, verbs of motion, verbs of building, objects made of wood, objects made of stone, and so on, to which the logogram belongs. Phonetic complements are signs used in but more specific in that they show part or all of the pronunciation of the word that the logogram represents. In modern alphabetic writing in English, for example, the logogram "2" is read "two." When the ordinal number is referred to, however, the phonetic complement "nd" is attached and the logogram, plus complement "2nd," is read "second." In other words, the sign functions not to call to mind an idea and the word associated with it, but to recall a sound which is part of the word that the logogram being read represents. Originally, phonetic indicators were chosen from the logograms that have a meaning corresponding to the desired sound. This device is known as phonetic transfer or, more commonly, rebus writing. Like determinatives, phonetic indicators are not to be read but serve only to facilitate the reading of the basic logogram.

Thus far, elements of language are expressed only by logograms. Such representation is adequate for most nouns and simple verbs, but not adequate for most adjectives and adverbs, and especially for pronouns and proper nouns such as personal names. It cannot express all the nuances of case endings and verbal inflection. A full system of writing, as defined above, must be capable of expressing all these if they exist in the language. Without this capability, a purely logographic writing system cannot be classified as a full system even if it makes use of semantic and phonetic indicators.

21. One possibility about logogram is that its meaning _____.
- A. sometimes is vague B. is very precise
C. is seen in the complete word D. is in certain type of signs
22. Determinatives are used to _____.
- A. solve the problem of the uncertainty of the logograms
B. show whether they are determinatives or not
C. indicate signs complements
D. represent phonetic complements
23. One difference between determinative and phonetic complement is that _____.
- A. determinative is complete in pronouncing the thing it represents
B. phonetic complement is complete in pronouncing the thing it represents
C. determinative mainly indicates the group of things it represents
D. phonetic complement mainly indicates the group of things it represents
24. When "2" is read "two" or read "second" is a _____.
- A. determinative B. phonetic complement
C. indicator D. sign
25. Logograms can represent _____.
- A. most nouns B. most verbs
C. most adverbs D. most adjectives

Passage Four

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Most tools seem complex but are actually fairly simple. Matches are just the opposite. The common match was invented in 1805, nearly 200 years after the first telescope. There are actually two types of matches, the "Safety Match" and the "Strike-Anywhere Match."

For simplicity's sake we will refer to the latter as the "Dangerous Match." The Dangerous Match can be lit with your finger-nail or your beard if your beard is tough enough. The tip is coated in a chemical called phosphorus. White phosphorus is so flammable, it bursts into flame upon contact with the air. There is more than a pound of the stuff in a human body, in blood, muscles, bones, and teeth. For now, simply know that the modern Dangerous Match uses red phosphorus, calmer than its white cousin. Rub the match on sandpaper or any rough surface and the friction heats the match to the burning point. The flame then

fires down into the match's "under," easy - to - burn chemicals like sulfur, potassium chlorate (氯酸钾), and charcoal, melded together with glue and wax.

The Safety Match is a radical departure. The thinking behind the Safety Match is that although the phosphorus and the "under" are wild and unpredictable when struck together, they are harmless and ordinary when by itself. So the phosphorus is not even on the match; it's on the box, or the "pack," that black scratchy strip. To light the Safety Match one simply has to press it against the strip, "close cover before striking," and yank (用力猛拉), unless the match in question is the last in the pack, in which case it will not light no matter how many billion times you try. So a simple match is chemically complex, and its combinations are not so simple.

26. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. What a match is made of, chemically.
- B. How chemistry can change a dangerous match to a safety match.
- C. The invention of match.
- D. Why matches can be dangerous.

27. According to the passage, which was not a reason for the strike - anywhere match so dangerous?

- A. Because it contains white phosphorus.
- B. Because the match contains phosphorus on the tip.
- C. Because the match can burst into flame easily.
- D. Because the red phosphorus is not on the match but on the box.

28. About a pound of phosphorus can be found in these parts of a human body EXCEPT _____.

- A. fingernails B. teeth C. bones D. blood

29. According to the passage, modern safety match is so safe mainly because _____.

- A. there is less phosphorus in the match
- B. there is no white phosphorus in the match
- C. the sticky substance prevents flames
- D. the phosphorus is on a separate place from the match

30. The passage is probably going to discuss about _____ next.

- A. how to make the actual match
- B. the details in making match
- C. the chemical combination of match
- D. more properties of phosphorus

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. Working only 8 hours a day is _____ to finish such a big project.
A. inadequate B. incapable C. incompatible D. invalid
32. Her face doesn't _____ much over the years.
A. shrink B. obscure C. alter D. constrain
33. We tried our best to _____ the loss in the disaster.
A. decrease B. subtract C. minimize D. degrade
34. There seems to be no end of _____ between the parties.
A. collision B. combat C. contradiction D. conflict
35. While we were visiting our navy, the soldiers took us twice _____ in the open sea.
A. gliding B. cruising C. piloting D. patrolling

36. The crowd cheered out _____ when their beloved citizen appeared in his wheelchair.
A. homogeneously B. simultaneously C. spontaneously D. harmoniously
37. Since there is no _____, why don't we work on it now?
A. option B. duty C. obligation D. penalty
38. In his lifetime he made a lot of mistakes but never committed a _____.
A. blunder B. revenge C. reproach D. scandal
39. Everybody must _____ to law whatever his position is.
A. obey B. conform C. concede D. observe
40. All this information can be _____ in a simple diagram.
A. guaranteed B. notified C. conveyed D. identified
41. A great scientist once said that success was "two percent of _____, ninety - eight percent of perspiration".
A. inspiration B. intuition C. imagination D. incentive
42. This book gives you _____ of the customs and habits of the Aboriginal (土著居民).
A. insights B. presentations C. revelations D. specifications
43. If everybody pays his income tax, our inland _____ will be increased enormously.
A. efficiency B. revenue C. privilege D. validity
44. If you keep on learning like this, you will soon become _____ at many complex skills.
A. persistent B. proficient C. consistent D. sufficient
45. This is only a _____ policy, it will be revised constantly as time goes.
A. trivial B. fatal C. tentative D. feeble
46. The material is very heavy, we have to hire a vehicle to _____ into the yard.
A. toss B. tow C. hoist D. hurl
47. This picture has its _____ value, because it is the original of Picasso.
A. extinct B. permanent C. surplus D. intrinsic
48. The project is not _____ with the company's long - term aims.
A. conventional B. compact C. compatible D. concise
49. He'd like to buy a house on the top of the hill as he likes the _____ of the sea.
A. perspective B. view C. landscape D. scene
50. It is _____ that this plan does not work at all.
A. authentic B. evident C. ultimate D. immediate
51. This idea is _____, it can not stand any test.
A. vulnerable B. subjective C. subordinate D. liable
52. Language learning is a slow _____ process.
A. destructive B. cumulative C. turbulent D. prevalent
53. He is a _____ person. He rarely accepts anybody's opinion without questioning it.
A. obedient B. skeptical C. faithful D. subsidiary
54. Many words are still _____ to me. I have to look them up in the dictionary.
A. gloomy B. shadowy C. miserable D. obscure
55. You'd better _____ some money each week in order to save enough for summer trip.
A. ward off B. set aside C. shrug off D. give away
56. _____ they have already solved the problem by themselves by now.
A. Increasingly B. Invariably C. Presumably D. Dominantly
57. This word is _____ from Latin word.
A. deprived B. derived C. dispatched D. discharged
58. Scientists first _____ the idea of the atomic bomb in the 1930s.
A. conserved B. conceived C. converted D. contrived

59. You can hardly _____ the city from the top of the mountain because of the heavy smog hovering over it.

- A. dazzle B. discern C. distort D. distract

60. We are now quite different from _____ human beings.

- A. prime B. primitive C. primary D. preliminary

Part IV Cloze (15 minutes)

Bird, animal with feathers and wings. Birds are the only animals with _____ 61 _____, although some other animals, such as insects and bats, also have wings. Nearly all birds can fly, and even flightless birds, such as ostriches (鸵鸟), and penguins (企鹅), _____ 62 _____ from flying ancestors.

Birds are members of a group of animals called vertebrates (脊椎动物), which possess a spinal column or _____ 63 _____.

Other vertebrates are fish, amphibians (两栖动物), reptiles, and mammals. Many characteristics and _____ 64 _____ of birds are distinct from all other animals, but there are some similarities. Like mammals, birds have four - chambered hearts and are warm - blooded—having a relatively constant body _____ 65 _____ that enables them to live in a wide variety of environments. Like reptiles, birds develop from embryos in eggs _____ 66 _____ of the mother's body.

Birds are found worldwide in many habitats. They can fly over some of the highest mountains on earth as well as both of the earth's poles, dive through water to _____ 67 _____ of more than 250 m (850 ft), and occupy habitats with the most extreme _____ 68 _____ on the planet, including arctic tundra and the Sahara Desert. Certain kinds of seabirds are commonly seen over the open ocean thousands of kilometers from the nearest _____ 69 _____, but all birds must come _____ 70 _____ to raise their young.

As _____ 71 _____ developed animals, birds are sensitive and responsive, colorful and graceful, with habits that excite interest and inquiry. People have long been fascinated _____ 72 _____ birds, in part because birds are found in great abundance and variety in the same habitats _____ 73 _____ which humans thrive. And like people, most species of birds are active during _____ 74 _____ hours. Humans find inspiration in birds' capacity for flight and in their musical calls. Humans also find birds _____ 75 _____—their flesh and eggs for food, their feathers for warmth, and their companionship. Perhaps a key basis for our rapport (和谐) with birds is the similarity of our sensory worlds: _____ 76 _____ birds and humans rely more heavily _____ 77 _____ hearing and color vision than on smell. Birds are useful indicators of the quality of the environment, because the health of bird populations _____ 78 _____ the health of our environment. The _____ 79 _____ decline in bird populations and the accelerating extinction rates of birds in the world's forests, grasslands, wetlands, and islands _____ 80 _____ therefore reasons for great concern.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 61. A. tails | B. claw | C. heads | D. feathers |
| 62. A. evolved | B. result | C. apart | D. were different |
| 63. A. two wing | B. a nest | C. backbone | D. a nose |
| 64. A. behaviors | B. customs | C. methods | D. ways |
| 65. A. weight | B. temperature | C. size | D. height |
| 66. A. inside | B. under | C. at | D. outside |
| 67. A. deep | B. deepen | C. deepening | D. depth |
| 68. A. climate | B. whether | C. weather | D. climb |
| 69. A. ground | B. field | C. earth | D. land |
| 70. A. coast | B. shore | C. ashore | D. seashide |
| 71. A. highly | B. high | C. higher | D. height |
| 72. A. at | B. on | C. by | D. with |
| 73. A. in | B. on | C. by | D. with |
| 74. A. daylight | B. night | C. many | D. morning |
| 75. A. too many | B. useful | C. beautiful | D. small |
| 76. A. Some | B. A few | C. All | D. Both |
| 77. A. in | B. on | C. by | D. with |
| 78. A. mirrors | B. has | C. wants | D. likes |

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|----------|-----------|
| 79. A. slow | B. average | C. rapid | D. stable |
| 80. A. are | B. is | C. was | D. were |

试 卷 二

注意:本页试卷答完后,必须卷面朝下放置,不得把答题内容暴露在外,否则以作弊论处。

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section B Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. Then listen to the passage again. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered S8 to S10 you are required to fill in the missing information. You can use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Proper name: Amelia Earhart

The year was 1932. Amelia Earhart was flying alone from North America to England in a 1 _____ single - engined airplane. At midnight, several hours after she had left Newfoundland, she ran into 2 _____ weather. To make things worse, her altimeter failed and she didn't know how 3 _____ she was flying. At night, and in a storm, a pilot is in great difficulty 4 _____ an altimeter. At times, her plane nearly plunged into 5 _____.

Just before daylight, there was further trouble. Amelia 6 _____ flames coming from the engine. Would she be able to reach 7 _____? There was nothing to do except to keep going and to hope. In the end, Amelia Earhart did reach Ireland, and for the courage she had shown, she was warmly welcomed in England and Europe. 8 _____, she was honored by President Hoover at a special dinner in the White House. 9 _____.

What was so important about her flight? Amelia Earhart was the first woman to fly the Atlantic Ocean alone, 10 _____ . Amelia Earhart made these flights to show that women had a place in aviation and that air travel was useful.

Part V Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic.

You should write around 150 words, and base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:

1. 学习英语和其他学习一样方法多种多样。
2. 实践才能进步。

How to Learn English Well

大学英语六级考试

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

—Band Six—

02

试卷一

Section I

1. 听力对话部分、听力篇章部分、听力理解部分均设选择题。以上听力题均在答题卡上作答。
2. 阅读一、长篇阅读部分、仔细阅读部分、阅读理解部分均设选择题。这些人选做题在答题卡上作答。
3. 翻译题设填空题。
4. 在 30 分钟做题时间：(1) Part I 至 Part II 共 20 分钟；(2) Part III 至 Part IV 共 10 分钟。这些人选做题在答题卡上作答。
5. 在 30 分钟做题时间：(1) Part I 至 Part II 共 20 分钟；(2) Part III 至 Part IV 共 10 分钟。这些人选做题在答题卡上作答。
6. 在 30 分钟做题时间：(1) Part I 至 Part II 共 20 分钟；(2) Part III 至 Part IV 共 10 分钟。这些人选做题在答题卡上作答。
7. 在 30 分钟做题时间：(1) Part I 至 Part II 共 20 分钟；(2) Part III 至 Part IV 共 10 分钟。这些人选做题在答题卡上作答。
8. 在 30 分钟做题时间：(1) Part I 至 Part II 共 20 分钟；(2) Part III 至 Part IV 共 10 分钟。这些人选做题在答题卡上作答。
9. 在 30 分钟做题时间：(1) Part I 至 Part II 共 20 分钟；(2) Part III 至 Part IV 共 10 分钟。这些人选做题在答题卡上作答。
10. 在 30 分钟做题时间：(1) Part I 至 Part II 共 20 分钟；(2) Part III 至 Part IV 共 10 分钟。这些人选做题在答题卡上作答。
11. 在 30 分钟做题时间：(1) Part I 至 Part II 共 20 分钟；(2) Part III 至 Part IV 共 10 分钟。这些人选做题在答题卡上作答。
12. 在 30 分钟做题时间：(1) Part I 至 Part II 共 20 分钟；(2) Part III 至 Part IV 共 10 分钟。这些人选做题在答题卡上作答。
13. 在 30 分钟做题时间：(1) Part I 至 Part II 共 20 分钟；(2) Part III 至 Part IV 共 10 分钟。这些人选做题在答题卡上作答。
14. 在 30 分钟做题时间：(1) Part I 至 Part II 共 20 分钟；(2) Part III 至 Part IV 共 10 分钟。这些人选做题在答题卡上作答。
15. 在 30 分钟做题时间：(1) Part I 至 Part II 共 20 分钟；(2) Part III 至 Part IV 共 10 分钟。这些人选做题在答题卡上作答。
16. 在 30 分钟做题时间：(1) Part I 至 Part II 共 20 分钟；(2) Part III 至 Part IV 共 10 分钟。这些人选做题在答题卡上作答。
17. 在 30 分钟做题时间：(1) Part I 至 Part II 共 20 分钟；(2) Part III 至 Part IV 共 10 分钟。这些人选做题在答题卡上作答。
18. 在 30 分钟做题时间：(1) Part I 至 Part II 共 20 分钟；(2) Part III 至 Part IV 共 10 分钟。这些人选做题在答题卡上作答。
19. 在 30 分钟做题时间：(1) Part I 至 Part II 共 20 分钟；(2) Part III 至 Part IV 共 10 分钟。这些人选做题在答题卡上作答。
20. 在 30 分钟做题时间：(1) Part I 至 Part II 共 20 分钟；(2) Part III 至 Part IV 共 10 分钟。这些人选做题在答题卡上作答。

试 卷 一

Model Test 2

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 center.

Example: You will hear:

Man: Is it possible for you to work late, Ms Green?

Woman: Work late? I suppose so, if you really think it necessary.

Question: 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 had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best choice. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

Sample Answer [A] [B] [C] [D]

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. A. Read a book | B. Write a composition |
| C. Talk about a program | D. Listen to the radio |
| 2. A. This is not indicated | B. In Pittsburgh |
| C. In the woman's hometown | D. In the man's hometown |
| 3. A. She was the girl's friend | B. She was the girl's mother |
| C. She was the librarian | D. She was the girl's grandmother |
| 4. A. Three | B. One |
| C. Two | D. Four |
| 5. A. She knows where she is | B. She finds it boring |
| C. She cannot hear very well | D. They kept her awake |
| 6. A. Watching a movie | B. In line at a museum |
| C. In line outside a movie house | D. In the subway |
| 7. A. Blue | B. Red |
| C. Green | D. A dark color |
| 8. A. That the firm will lose its independence | B. Failing to make the team |
| B. That they will lose money | D. Being a dropout |
| C. That they will be troubled by the law | B. He will drive back soon |
| D. That the stockholders will disapprove | |
| 9. A. Failing in school | |
| C. Failing several courses | |
| 10. A. He will take a cab | |

C. He will walk

D. He will take a bus

Section B

Directions: In this section you will hear 3 passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and questions will be spoken only once. After each 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.

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you've just heard of.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 11. A. India | B. Greece |
| C. Spain | D. America |
| 12. A. 1500 B. C | B. 500 B. C |
| C. 800 A. D | D. 1500 A. D |
| 13. A. An Indian textile expert | B. A European trader |
| C. A Greek historian | D. A seaman from North Africa |

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you've just heard of.

14. A. He lived at the other end of London
B. He didn't recognize Churchill
C. He wasn't offered enough money
D. He wasn't allowed to take any passengers at the moment
15. A. The driver was willing to take him to the BBC
B. The driver wanted to listen to him on the radio
C. The driver was polite to Churchill
D. The driver recognized Churchill then
16. A. He didn't want to listen to his speech now
B. He recognized that his passenger was Churchill
C. Churchill had given him a pound
D. Churchill ordered him to do so

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you've just heard of.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 17. A. It is very well established | B. It is relatively new |
| C. It is found in one million homes | D. It is being rapidly expanded |
| 18. A. Three of four | B. Five or six |
| C. Seven or eight | D. Twelve or more |
| 19. A. It is expected to be a \$ 1.3 billion industry | |
| B. It is expected to be a \$ 1.13 billion industry | |
| C. It is expected to be a \$ 13 billion industry | |
| D. It is expected to be a \$ 3 billion industry | |
| 20. A. To air - condition our house | B. To generate electricity |
| C. To heat our apartment | D. All of the above |

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions. 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

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Under the present circumstances, it is vital to maintain the existing arms control regulations and push forward the arms control

and disarmament process. Seeking security through expanding unilateral(单方面)military defenses will make a disastrous impact on strategic international stability. In recent years, the threat of terrorism has increased. Preventing terrorist organizations from obtaining weapons of mass destruction has become a new challenge in international nonproliferation(防扩散) efforts. The fundamental goal is to eliminate this threat is to establish a fair and reasonable new international order, to step up international cooperation and improve international relations.

It is an important task for the international community right now to give full play to the role of the U.N. and other international organizations, and establish a just, reasonable and effective multilateral(多边的) non-proliferation system involving all countries.

Outer space belongs to all mankind, and all men want to peacefully explore it, advances in science and technology have made it possible to explore and utilize its resources for the benefit of mankind. However, development of science and technology has also made it possible to make outer space a new battlefield, outer space is in danger of being weaponized, which will not only impede(阻止) its peaceful utilization but have a serious negative impact on international security. The international disarmament process is at the crossroads, and the direction in which it chooses to go will significantly influence international peace and security.

The weapon-based security concept and unilateral action have hindered and undermined international efforts towards disarmament and nonproliferation, the international community should maintain the present multilateral mechanism of arms control and non-proliferation for world peace and security. To ensure that all mankind benefits from the exploration of outer space, the international community should make an all out effort to prevent a space arms' race.

21. Weaponized defenses is _____ to international peace.
A. a necessary step B. a compulsory process
C. a fatal impact D. a new challenge
22. All the following steps are necessary in eliminating the threat of terrorism EXCEPT _____.
A. to establish a good international order
B. to cooperate internationally
C. to set up a good international relationship
D. to step up military defenses
23. In the first sentence of paragraph 2 "to give full play to the role of the U.N." most probably means _____.
A. to play with the role of U.N. B. to give U.N. a role in the play
C. to develop the role of the U.N. D. to control the role of U.N.
24. Which of the following is not true?
A. Science and technology made it possible to explore the outer space peacefully
B. Science and technology made it possible to use the outer space resources equally
C. Science and technology made it possible to launch a battle over the right of the outer space
D. Science and technology made it possible to give up the exploration of the outer space
25. What is the best title of this passage?
A. International Disarmament and Peaceful Development
B. International Terrorism and Outer Space Exploration
C. The U.N Role and Outer Space Exploration
D. The International Military Defenses

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Birds have been of ecological and economic importance to humans for thousands of years. Archaeological sites reveal that prehistoric people used many kinds of birds for food, ornamentation, and other cultural purposes. The earliest domesticated bird was probably the domestic fowl or chicken, derived from jungle fowls of Southeast Asia. Domesticated chickens existed even before 3000 BC. Other long-domesticated birds are ducks, geese, turkeys, guinea-fowl and pigeons.

Today the adults, young and eggs of both wild and domesticated birds provide humans with food. People in many parts of Asia

even eat nests that certain swifts(东亚雨燕) in Southeastern Asia construct out of saliva. Birds give us companionship as pets, assume religious significance in many cultures, and, in the case of hawks and falcons, perform work for us as hunters. People in maritime cultures have learned to monitor seabird flocks to find fish, sometimes even using cormorants to do the fishing.

Birds are good indicators of the quality of our environment. In the 19th century, coal miners brought caged canaries with them into the mines, knowing that if the birds stopped singing, dangerous mine gases had escaped into the air and poisoned them. Birds provided a comparable warning to humans in the early 1960s, when the numbers of peregrine falcons in the United Kingdom and raptors in the United States suddenly declined. This decline proved to be caused by organochlorine pesticides, such as DDT, which were accumulating in the birds and causing them to produce eggs with overly fragile shells. This decline in the bird populations alerted humans to the possibility that pesticides can harm people as well. Today certain species of birds are considered to be indicators of the environmental health of their habitats. An example of an indicator bird is the northern spotted owl, which can only reproduce within old growth forests in the Pacific Northwest.

Many people enjoy bird-watching. Equipped with binoculars and field guides, they identify birds and their songs, often keeping lists of the various species they have witnessed. Scientists who study birds are known as ornithologists. These experts investigate the anatomy, behavior, evolutionary history, ecology, classification, and species distribution of both domesticated and wild birds.

26. According to the passage, chicken is originated from _____.
A. ducks B. guinea-fowl C. pigeon D. wild fowl
27. The nests that some Asians eat are things from _____.
A. eggs B. worms C. adult birds D. saliva
28. The purpose of keeping birds by miners is to _____.
A. keep companionship B. raise as pets
C. predict danger D. supply as meat
29. Binocular is probably a _____.
A. person who watches birds B. person who studies birds behavior
C. special bird D. special instrument
30. The best title for this passage should be _____.
A. birds and human B. bird watching
C. birds as pets D. birds as indicators

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

From the prehistoric beginnings of agriculture until recent times, only a few of the total plant species have been taken from the wild and refined to become primary sources of food, fiber, shelter, and drugs. This process of plant cultivation and breeding began largely by accident, possibly as the seeds of wild fruits and vegetables, gathered near human habitations, sprouted and were crudely cultivated. Plants such as wheat, which possibly originated in the eastern Mediterranean region more than 9,000 years ago, were selected and replanted year after year for their superior food value; today many domesticated plants can scarcely be traced back to their wild ancestors or to the original plant communities in which they originated. This selective process took place with no prior knowledge of plant breeding but, rather, through the constant and close familiarity that pre-industrial humans had with plants.

Today, however, the human relationship with plants is nearly reversed: An increasing majority of people have little or no contact with plant cultivation, and the farmers that do have such contact are becoming more and more specialized in single crops. The breeding process, on the other hand, has been greatly accelerated, largely through advances in genetics. Plant geneticists are now able to develop, in only a few years, such plant strains as wind-resistant corn, thus greatly increasing crop yields.

At the same time, humans have accelerated the demand for food and energy to the extent that entire species and ecosystems of plants are being destroyed before scientists can develop an understanding of which plant species have the potential to benefit humanity. Most species remain little known; those that seem to offer the greatest hope for providing new sources of food, drugs, and other

useful products exist in tropical rain forests and other areas where rapidly growing human populations can quickly reduce the land to arid, sandy wastes. According to the World Conservation Union, about 34,000 species of plants are at risk of becoming extinct. This amounts to about one of every eight known species of ferns, flowering plants, and conifers and related plants. Increased knowledge of plants and attention to their survival are needed to solve many of the problems confronting the human world today.

31. Plants usage were discovered for food, fiber, shelter and drugs, because _____.
- A. our ancestors knew them very well
B. they were so close to our ancestors life
C. our ancestors were very clever
D. our ancestors cultivate them
32. According to the passage, human beings know _____.
- A. much about the origin of all plants
B. nothing about the origin of plants
C. a little about the origin of plants
D. everything about plants
33. Today the human beings _____.
- A. know more about plants because we have modern equipment
B. know more about plants because we have agriculture experts
C. know less about plants because plants cross breeding
D. know less because most people live far away from nature
34. It can be inferred from the passage that the tropical area _____.
- A. contains a lot of unknown plants
B. is the worst area for plant research
C. produces more food than other areas
D. has no interest for scientists
35. It seems the author _____ while he delivers the message.
- A. is objective
B. is very sad
C. worries a lot
D. is very happy

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

There are several reasons why honey bees are perhaps one of the most studied insects. They play a critical role in agriculture, although the most important role honey bees play is actually not honey production, but pollination.

The value of crops that require pollination by bees, in America alone, is estimated to be around \$ 24 billion each year and commercial bee pollination is valued around \$ 10 billion annually. There is also a trend to consume more bee - pollinated crops such as fruits and vegetables, making them more and more important in agriculture. Bees also produce honey and beeswax, which are valued at \$ 285 million in America annually. In addition, bees also produce pollen, propolis(蜂胶), royal jelly(蜂王浆), and bee venom(蜂毒), which are playing increasing roles in health food and alternative medicine. Bee stings are routinely used for treatment of arthritis, multiple sclerosis(硬化症) and other auto-immune diseases. Bees are studied extensively, also because they are fascinating organisms that have captured mankind's attention since as early as Aristotle. Not only because they produce honey, and honey is the earliest sweetener human beings have found, but because of their industriousness (working to their death), selflessness (producing honey for humans and dying to defend their home), and most importantly, their social organization. Like other social insects, bees alarm, "division of labor", whereby different workers specialize on different tasks. In some sense, the complexity of their society is like that of our own.

Bees are increasingly being used as a model system to study other aspects of biology. Besides their complex social organization, bees are easily maintained, are cost effective in terms of obtaining large numbers of insects, and their genetics can be precisely controlled. Bee workers take 21 days to develop from eggs to adults, and this compares favorably with other insects commonly used in classroom, such as cockroaches(蟑螂), grasshoppers(蝗虫). Since a queen can lay 1,500 eggs a day, large numbers of bees can be obtained easily, and they are probably the only insect that has had "artificial insemination(授精)" techniques successfully invented. This is used extensively, both commercially and in research, to speed up the election process and to control the

exact genetic makeup of a colony.

36. What is the main theme of the passage?
- A. The reasons that bees should be studied
B. The role of bees in agriculture
C. The value of bees to the economy
D. The many uses of bees and their products
37. According to paragraph 2, pollen, propolis, royal jelly, and bee venom _____.
- A. are less important than honey and beeswax
B. are becoming more important in alternative medicine
C. all come from bee - pollinated crops
D. all come from beeswax
38. All of the following are given as examples of why bees are fascinating organisms EXCEPT _____.
- A. honey production
B. hard work
C. the value of their stings
D. social organization
39. According to paragraph 3, bees have an advantage over other insects in the classroom because _____.
- A. they can be heard
B. they grow quickly
C. they can be kept in smaller space
D. they are more pleasant to handle
40. Which of the following is a stated benefit of artificial insemination of bee?
- A. To speed up the time it takes for them to mature
B. To develop good pollinators
C. To determine the composition of a colony
D. To develop new genetic species

Part III Vocabulary (20 minutes)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this and structure 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. As a teacher, you shouldn't be _____ to any of the kids, they should share equal care.
- A. partial
B. impartial
C. impolite
D. polite
42. The law of supply and demand will eventually take care of shortage or _____ of meat production.
- A. requirement
B. lack
C. surplus
D. addition
43. _____ sheep was grazing on the hill and an eye dog was watching them from a far.
- A. A herd of
B. A school of
C. a pair of
D. A mop of
44. You need to show all your _____ when you go for an interview for the job.
- A. qualifications
B. certificates
C. diplomas
D. papers
45. _____ difficulties you'll meet, I am sure my brother will be ready to help you.
- A. Whatever
B. However
C. Wherever
D. Whenever
46. With the chairman being seriously ill, the meeting has to be _____.
- A. late
B. postponed
C. latter
D. later
47. As long as he is given enough time, I am _____ sure he can do it well.
- A. good - looking
B. beautiful
C. nice
D. pretty
48. This kind of plants is getting _____, if no proper measures are taken it will disappear before long.
- A. scarce
B. minimum
C. short
D. seldom
49. A foreign language is a _____ course in middle schools in China.
- A. contemporary
B. compulsory
C. customary
D. extraordinary
50. A lot of work used to _____ human physical energy, now becomes a kind of enjoyment.

- A. injure B. exhaust C. desert D. abandon
51. It is good that you stopped a few second and calmed down before you argued with your boss, thus _____ offending him.
A. prevent B. prohibit C. persist D. avoid
52. The author of the article must be _____ with environmental problem here, and all the details given are correct.
A. informed B. acquainted C. enlightened D. acknowledged
53. The new law _____ people from committing acts of violence.
A. restricts B. retains C. protects D. restrains
54. Years ago, many of the machines were operated _____ but now they are operated by computers.
A. manually B. artificially C. automatically D. synthetically
55. Television popularity _____ in the 20th century.
A. initiate B. originate C. embark D. commence
56. If you find it difficult to _____, please stop me any time.
A. snatch up B. summon up C. catch on D. watch out
57. If any body _____ you to do something illegal, you can bring him to court.
A. elicits B. deduces C. induces D. excites
58. These areas rely on agriculture almost _____, having few minerals resources and underdeveloped industry.
A. respectively B. extraordinarily C. incredibly D. exclusively
59. Stephen William Hawking put forward a _____ that a self-contained universe may have no edge or boundary.
A. premise B. foundation C. pretext D. presentation
60. Stephen William Hawking's new theory aroused quite hot _____ in the science world.
A. quarrel B. suspicion C. verdict D. controversy
61. A new gang is beginning to sweep over France with an _____ of driving all the foreigners out of their land.
A. admiration B. administration C. orientation D. ambition
62. I promise you with my _____ that I'll back you up if you take the job over.
A. assurance B. warrant C. obligation D. certainty
63. New year is round the corner, every house you visit are beautifully decorated with _____.
A. ornament B. luxury C. complement D. complaint
64. One thing food industry must do is to print on the package the _____ the food contained otherwise it is not accepted by the public.
A. ingredients B. elements C. components D. factors
65. Information _____ is developing at a speed mankind never thought of before.
A. transmission B. transaction C. transition D. translation
66. It is time you give up your _____ and assumption, and do some practical things now.
A. justification B. manifestation C. specification D. illusion
67. He is a _____ young man and never says anything impolite or rude, so everybody likes him.
A. respected B. respectable C. respectful D. respective
68. The Students Movement was _____ for the time being, but if nothing changes, something will happen again or even with a much greater force.
A. extinctive B. deteriorated C. degenerated D. suppressed
69. He has suffered from this _____ disease for about a couple of years now, no effective medicine for it at the moment.
A. perpetual B. permanent C. chronic D. sustained
70. His client made a _____ about his carelessness in dealing with the case.
A. complaint B. claim C. decision D. reservation

试 卷 二

Part IV Error Correction (15 minutes)

Directions: This part consists of a short passage. In this passage, there are altogether 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line. You may have to change a word, add a word or delete a word. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blank provided. If you change a word, cross it out and write the correct word in the corresponding blank. If you add a word, put an insertion mark (Δ) in the right place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and put a slash (/) in the blank.

Example:

Television is rapidly becoming the literature of our periods. Many of the arguments having used for the study of literature as a school subject are valid for Δ study of television.

1. time/times/period

2. /

3. the

While other animals use a limited range of sounds or signals to communicate, humans have developed complex systems of language that are used to ensure survival, to express ideas and emotions, to tell stories and remember the past, and to negotiate with one another.

Oral (spoken) language is a feature of every human society but culture. Anthropologists studying ancient cultures have several theories about what human language began and developed. The earliest language systems probably combined vocal sounds to hand or body signals to express messages.

Many words may be imitative of natural sounds. Others may have come from expressions of emotion, such as laughter or crying. Language, some theorists believe, is a outgrowth of group activities, such as working together or dancing.

Over 6000 languages and major dialects are spoken in the world today.

Some languages grow, other disappear. Languages that grow also evolve and change due class, gender, profession, age group, and other social forces. The Latin language is still spoken but survives in written form. Hebrew is an ancient language that became extinct, but has now been brought back to home and is spoken today. Others, such as the ancient languages of native peoples in Central and South America, the Pacific Islands, and some of the Native American peoples of North America, which had no written form, have been lost as the speakers died. Today anthropologists are trying to record and preserve ancient languages that are still spoken in remote areas or by the last remaining people in a culture.

71. _____

72. _____

73. _____

74. _____

75. _____

76. _____

77. _____

78. _____

79. _____

80. _____

Part V Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic You should write around 150 words, and base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:

- 有人认为体育锻炼太浪费时间。
- 有了好的身体,才能学习得更好。

Good Health is Essential to Good Work

It is a well-known fact that good health is essential to good work. A person who is healthy is able to work more efficiently and for longer periods of time. On the other hand, a person who is unhealthy is unable to work as efficiently and for shorter periods of time. Therefore, it is important for every person to take care of his health. This can be done by eating a healthy diet, exercising regularly, and getting enough sleep. A healthy diet consists of a variety of fruits, vegetables, and whole grains. Exercise should be done at least three times a week for 30 minutes. Getting enough sleep is also important. Most people need between seven and eight hours of sleep each night. If a person is not taking care of his health, he will not be able to do his job well. This can lead to problems at work and in life. Therefore, it is important for every person to take care of his health. This can be done by eating a healthy diet, exercising regularly, and getting enough sleep.

The importance of good health cannot be overstated. It is the foundation upon which all other aspects of life are built. Without good health, a person is unable to fully enjoy life or achieve his goals. Therefore, it is essential for every person to take care of his health. This can be done by eating a healthy diet, exercising regularly, and getting enough sleep. A healthy diet consists of a variety of fruits, vegetables, and whole grains. Exercise should be done at least three times a week for 30 minutes. Getting enough sleep is also important. Most people need between seven and eight hours of sleep each night. If a person is not taking care of his health, he will not be able to do his job well. This can lead to problems at work and in life. Therefore, it is important for every person to take care of his health. This can be done by eating a healthy diet, exercising regularly, and getting enough sleep.

大学英语六级考试

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

—Band Six—

03

试 卷 一

1. 请从下列选项中选择最佳答案，将答题卡上相应选项涂黑。(15分)
21. The professor's lecture was so boring that I almost fell asleep.
A) extremely B) very C) quite D) too
22. The company has decided to _____ its operations in the new market.
A) expand B) extend C) enlarge D) increase
23. The government is considering _____ the age limit for voting.
A) to raise B) raising C) to lower D) lowering
24. The results of the experiment were _____ than expected.
A) more B) less C) fewer D) less
25. The team was _____ to win the championship.
A) determined B) decided C) determined D) decided
26. The company is planning to _____ its production capacity.
A) increase B) extend C) enlarge D) increase
27. The government is considering _____ the age limit for voting.
A) to raise B) raising C) to lower D) lowering
28. The results of the experiment were _____ than expected.
A) more B) less C) fewer D) less
29. The team was _____ to win the championship.
A) determined B) decided C) determined D) decided
30. The company is planning to _____ its production capacity.
A) increase B) extend C) enlarge D) increase

Model Test 3

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 center.

Example: You will hear:

Man: Is it possible for you to work late, Ms Green?

Woman: Work late? I suppose so, if you really think it necessary.

Question: 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 had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best choice. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

Sample Answer [A] [B] [C] [D]

1. A. She's worried about the engine
B. The engine should be fine
C. The car hasn't served their needs well
D. She's certain it's time to get a new car
2. A. He doesn't have to do the project
B. The woman still has time to finish the project
C. He'll help the woman to finish the project
D. The semester will end in two weeks
3. A. He'll be able to clean the house in time
B. He doesn't have time to take the woman home
C. It should be easy for the guests to find the house
D. He needs time to relax before the guests arrive
4. A. She wants to go to Peter's party
B. She thought Peter went to class today
C. She wonders whether Peter will attend her party
D. She heard Peter went to a party instead of to class
5. A. One student had higher honors than the rest of the class
B. Some engineering students had to postpone their graduation
C. Several students graduated with honors

- D. One engineer graduated later than the others
6. A. She doesn't have anything to do
C. The flight is supposed to be two hour's long
7. A. He'd like to do it now
C. Any time but now is good for him
8. A. He's still vacationing
C. He just started a new job
9. A. The electronics field doesn't interest him
B. The woman should avoid reading about electronics
C. The article has technical errors
D. The woman should improve her writing
10. A. Go out with the man
C. Eat what she brought with her
- B. The man is wrong about the time
D. They should call back in two hours
- B. He'll have some time later
D. The woman should pick the time
- B. He likes his position at the paper
D. He's unemployed
- B. Share her yogurt with the man
D. Eat a sandwich

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 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A. To explain the high drop - out rate in the sport of competitive swimming
B. To enlist support from parents for scholarship contributions
C. To recruit swimmers from other sports
D. To raise funds for a swimming competition
12. A. Golfing
C. Football
13. A. It is a lifelong sport
C. It does not offer many financial rewards
- B. Tennis
D. Running
- B. It may interfere with academic studies
D. It is less demanding than other sports

Passage Two

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

14. A. Portraits as clues to our past
C. Twentieth - century photographers
15. A. Their playthings
C. Their relatives' hands
16. A. The location of the house
B. The social and economic status of the family
C. The types of games children played
D. The profession of the owner of the house
- B. Prominent families in recent history
D. A new generation of artists
- B. Some money
D. Their shoes

Passage Three

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

17. A. Recent developments in news photography
B. The effect of water - based ink on standard printing procedures
C. The advisability of frequent changes in dry - cleaning
D. Experimental printing with oil - based inks