



Model Test

大学英语六级考试 押题试卷

大学英语四六级考试命题研究组 编

新东方

教师团队力作



中国石化出版社

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语六级考试押题试卷/大学英语四六级考试
命题研究组编.

—北京:中国石化出版社,2005

ISBN 7-80164-750-5

I.大… II.大… III.英语-高等学校-水平考试-
习题 IV.H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 007308 号

中国石化出版社出版发行

地址:北京市东城区安定门外大街 58 号

邮编:100011 电话:(010)84271850

读者服务部电话:(010)84289974

<http://www.sinopec-press.com>

E-mail:press@sinopec.com.cn

北京奇才展虹文化发展有限公司排版

北京大地印刷厂印刷

新华书店北京发行所经销

*

787×1092 毫米 16 开本 9.75 印张 243 千字

2005 年 4 月第 1 版 2005 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

定价:12.80 元

(购买时请认明封面防伪标识)

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大学英语六级考试押题试卷(一)

COLLEGE ENGLISH SIMULATED TEST ONE

——Band Six——

试 题 册

(120 分钟)

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作文纸上。考试结束后,把试题册、答题纸和作文纸放在桌上。教师收卷后才可离开考场。试题册、答题纸和作文纸均不得带走。

二、仔细读懂题目的说明。

三、在 120 分钟内答完全部试题,不得拖延时间。

四、多项选择题的答案一定要写在答题纸上。作文写在作文纸上。凡是写在试题册上的答案一律作废。

五、多项选择题只能选一个答案,多选作废。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。正确的方法是:

[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。

六、如果要改动答案,必须先用橡皮擦净原来选定的答案,然后再按上面的规定重新答题。

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: M: When shall we start our work, Jane?

W: Tomorrow at 9 o'clock. But we must work quickly for we have to finish everything before 2 in the afternoon.

Q: For how long can they work?

You will read: A) 2 hours.

B) 3 hours.

C) 4 hours.

D) 5 hours.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they will start at 9 o'clock in the morning and have to finish at 2 in the afternoon. Therefore, D) "5 hours" is the correct answer. You should choose D) on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

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

1. A) Yes, because she got some while she was shopping.
B) Yes, because she wants to help him.
C) No, because she's already spent most of it.
D) No, because she already lent it to a friend.
2. A) Yesterday.
B) Two days ago.
C) Three days ago.
D) Early last week.
3. A) In the hospital.
B) At an appointment.
C) In his office.
D) Out of town.
4. A) On the hour.
B) Within an hour.
C) By the next day.
D) Before five.
5. A) At a service station.
B) On a hill.
C) In an emergency room.

- D) In a parking lot.
6. A) That the woman come to the party.
 B) A date with Barbara.
 C) That the woman cook for the party.
 D) A present for Bill.
7. A) Have dinner.
 B) Watch television.
 C) Read the newspaper.
 D) Take a nap.
8. A) She's taking an exam on Friday.
 B) She has to study on Friday.
 C) She doesn't enjoy tours very much.
 D) She likes staying home better.
9. A) He is a mailman.
 B) He is a writer.
 C) He is a telephone repairman.
 D) He is a dairy farmer.
10. A) An accountant.
 B) A cashier.
 C) A mathematician.
 D) A telephone operator.

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 passages 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) Listening to music. B) Swimming.
 C) Walking. D) Going to movies.
12. A) Running. B) Cycling.
 C) Fishing. D) Hunting.
13. A) Swiss people are very frank.
 B) Switzerland has a favourable climate for sporting activities.
 C) Switzerland has a variety of attractions.
 D) Switzerland is one of the most beautiful countries in Europe.

Passage Two

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

14. A) To find out how clever monkeys were.
B) To test the intelligence of different animals.
C) To compare the difference between man and the monkey.
D) To find out how monkeys search for food.
15. A) To give the monkey a surprise.
B) To see how the monkey ate from a box.
C) To see how soon the monkey could find it.
D) To find out how the monkey would open the box.
16. A) By waiting outside the door.
B) By waiting inside the door.
C) By kneeling down at the door.
D) By putting it in a small box.

Passage Three

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

17. A) He thought experts were more needed there.
B) He wanted to have a good time there.
C) He was invited to work there.
D) He didn't like to stay in Shanghai any longer.
18. A) Nineteen. B) Sixty-five.
C) Eighty-four. D) Fifty.
19. A) The food in Nanping.
B) The organization of the class.
C) The discussion in the class.
D) The co-operative spirit of the students.
20. A) It was interesting.
B) It was a valuable experience.
C) It was too far away from big cities.
D) It was a difficult course to teach.

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 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Perhaps no poet's career was more closely associated with the Imagist(印象派) movement than was that of H. D. (Hilda Doolittle). Her verse, with its precise, clear images, typified the imagists' rebellion against what they perceived as the sentimentalism and careless techniques of nineteenth-century poetry.

H. D. attended private schools in Philadelphia and then Bryn Mawr College. The love of classical antiquity she acquired during these years later surfaced in the many references in her poetry to figures from Greek and Egyptian mythology and in her classical notions of beauty and form. While in Philadelphia she also began making friendships with Ezra Pound, William Carlos Williams, and Harriet Monroe.

In 1911, H. D. sailed for Europe, where her career began. Soon after arriving in London, she renewed her friendship with Pound and met and married Richard Aldington, an Imagist poet and novelist who also directly influenced the shape of her writing. She began writing short poems that so impressed Pound with their precise description and diction that he insisted she submit them to Harriet Monroe's Poetry magazine signed "H. D., Imagist." She persisted in using her initials for the remainder of her career closely linked to the Imagist rebellion against more traditional poetry.

The clear, spare, and energetic lyrics of H. D.'s early poems, with their classical images, later became fuller, freer, and more "open" philosophic explorations of the world. By the destruction of the Second World War that she witnessed evoked deeper visions of the relationship of ancient truths to modern realities. That vision is expressed in such works as Trilogies(三部曲) (1946), Helen in Egypt(1961), and her last work, Hermetic Definition(1961).

H. D.'s industry and literary achievement are just beginning to be recognized and appreciated. In addition to her poetry, she wrote several novels, including Palimpsest(重写本)(1926), Helios(1928), and Bid Me to Live(1960). Many of her other poems, essays, and short stories have been published posthumously.

21. The main topic of the passage is most probably _____.
A) H. D.'s early works
B) H. D.'s contributions to a literary movement
C) The influence of nineteenth-century poetry on H. D.'s work
D) The role of mythology in H. D.'s poetry
22. According to the passage, the Imagists revolted against earlier poets' emphasis on _____.
A) strict technique
B) the classic
C) beauty and form
D) emotion
23. H. D. was encouraged to submit her work to Poetry magazine by _____.
A) Richard Aldington
B) Ezra Pound

- C) Harriet Monroe
- D) William Carlos Williams

24. It can be inferred from the passage that H.D.'s work _____.

- A) discussed personal relationships
- B) was typical of nineteenth-century
- C) was difficult to understand
- D) became more widely known after her death

25. The word "posthumously" (line 4, para. 5) most probably means _____.

- A) in the later years of the author
- B) without creating a sensation
- C) after the death of the author
- D) after the publication of other works

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Biotechnology in one form or another has flourished since prehistoric times. When the first human beings realized that they could plant their own crops and breed their own animals, they learned to use biotechnology. The discovery that fruit juices fermented(发酵) in wine, or that milk could be converted into cheese or yogurt(酸乳酶) or that beer could be made by fermenting solutions of malt(麦芽) and hops(啤酒花) began the study of biotechnology. When the first bakers found that they could make a soft, spongy(多乳的) bread rather than a firm, thin cracker they were acting as fledgling(缺乏经验的) biotechnologists. The first animal breeders, realizing that different physical traits could be either magnified or lost by mating appropriate pairs of animals, engaged in the manipulations of biotechnology.

What then is biotechnology? The term brings to mind different things. Some think of developing new types of animals. Others dream of almost unlimited sources of human therapeutic(治疗的) drugs. Still others envision(想像) the possibility of growing crops that are more nutritious(有养分的) and naturally pest-resistant(有抵抗力的) to feed a rapidly growing world population. This question elicits(引发) almost as many first-thought responses as there are people to whom the question can be posed. In its purest form, the term "biotechnology" refers to the use of living organisms or their products to modify human health and the human environment. Prehistoric biotechnologists did this as they used yeast cells to raise bread dough(生面团) and to ferment alcoholic beverages, and bacterial cells to make cheeses and yogurts and as they bred their strong, productive animals to make even stronger and more productive offspring. Throughout human history, we have learned a great deal about the different organisms that our ancestors used so effectively. The marked increase in our understanding of these organisms and their cell products gains us the ability to control the many functions of various cells and organisms. Using the techniques of gene splicing(叠接) and recombinant DNA technology, we can now actually combine the genetic elements of two or more living cells. Functioning lengths of DNA can be taken from one organism and placed into the cells of another organism. As a result, for example, we can cause bacterial cells

to produce human molecules cows can produce more milk with the same amount of feed, and we can synthesize the therapeutic molecules that have never before existed.

26. The human beings began to use biotechnology _____.
A. when they could walk on their feet
B. before they could plant their own crops
C. after they realized that they could raise their own animals
D. as soon as scientists began their studies on biotechnology
27. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT an application of biotechnology?
A. People made beer by fermenting solutions of malt and hops.
B. Bakers used flour and sugar to make a firm, thin cracker which is delicious.
C. Workers converted milk into cheese.
D. Animal breeders mated appropriate pairs of animals to magnify their traits.
28. The term "biotechnology" may bring different things to mind except _____.
A. new types of animals
B. crops that are more nutritious and naturally pest-resistant
C. stronger and more productive offspring of animals
D. rapidly growing world population
29. The sentence "This question elicits. . ." (para. 2) means _____.
A. people have different responses to the question "What is biotechnology"
B. the question "What is biotechnology" has been posed to many people
C. responses to the question "What is biotechnology" should be made on the spot
D. only those who are asked the question "what is biotechnology" can answer it
30. Biotechnology enables us _____.
A. to change the DNA of human beings
B. to produce more milk by increasing the number of cows
C. to increase the functions of various cells and organisms
D. to find new human molecules

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Archaeology is a source of history, not just a humble auxiliary discipline. Archaeological data are historical documents in their own right, not mere illustrations to written texts. Just as much as any other historian, an archaeologist studies and tries to reconstitute the process that has created the human world in which we live and use ourselves in so far as we are each creatures of our age and social environment. Archaeological data are all changes in the material world resulting from human action or, more succinctly, the fossilized results of human behavior. The sum total of these constitute what may be called the archaeological record. This record exhibits certain peculiarities and deficiencies the consequences of which produce a rather superficial contrast between archaeological history and the more familiar kind based upon written records.

Not all human behavior fossilizes. The words I utter and you hear as vibrations in the air are

certainly human changes in the material world maybe of great historical significance. Yet they leave no sort of trace in the archeological records unless they are captured by the dictaphone or written down by a clerk. The movement of troops on the battlefield may “change the course of history,” but this is equally ephemeral from the archaeologist’s standpoint. What is perhaps worse, most organic materials are perishable. Everything made of wood, wool, linen, grass, hair, and similar materials will decay and vanish in dust in a few years or centuries, save under very exceptional conditions. In a relatively brief period the archaeological record is reduced to mere scraps of stone, bone, glass, metal, and earthenware. Still modern archaeology, by applying appropriate techniques and comparative methods, aided by a few lucky finds from peat bogs, deserts, and frozen soils, is able to fill up a good deal of the gap.

31. According to the passage, the archaeological record consists of _____.
A) spoken words of great historical significance
B) the fossilized results of human activity
C) organic materials
D) ephemeral ideas
32. The word “they” in line 11 refers to _____.
A) scraps
B) words
C) troops
D) humans
33. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an example of an organic material?
A) Stone.
B) Wool.
C) Grass.
D) Hair.
34. The author mentions all of the following archaeological discovery sites EXCEPT _____.
A) urban areas
B) pet bogs
C) very hot and dry lands
D) earth that has been frozen
35. The paragraph following the passage most probably discusses _____.
A) techniques for recording oral histories
B) certain battlefield excavation methods
C) some specific archaeological discoveries
D) building materials of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

The physicians in a hospital form the core of the medical staff. But they could not provide effective medical care to their patients without the help of numerous other medical employees. From

the viewpoint of the patients, the nursing staff is particularly important. Nurses are usually in close contact with patients as long as they are in the hospital.

A nurse does not study for as many years as a doctor. However each must be equally dedicated. Caring for sick persons requires a great deal of patience and concern. Most nurses work long days, and they often must work at odd hours or during the night.

Under the supervision of the head nurse, the nursing staff must provide nursing services on a 24-hour basis and attend to patients' needs. This responsibility continues around the clock, and so nurses must work in shifts. A shift is a period of duty usually eight in length. The nurses on the ward rotate their shifts. Some take turns working night duty; others work odd shifts. All of them work out of a central area on the ward called the nurses' station.

A nurse must always be alert. She can never afford to be careless. This is true in all nursing situation, but it is especially true in the intensive care unit. Patients under intensive care are critically ill, and they must be monitored at all times. The nurses who do intensive care duty have one of the most demanding jobs in the hospital.

Serving as a nurse can be a very rewarding job. But it is not an easy one. Not every person is suited to become a nurse. Only very dedicated people have chosen nursing as a profession.

36. The nursing staff _____.
- A) are central to the medical staff
 - B) play an important role in caring patients
 - C) can work effectively without physicians
 - D) are always in close contact with the patients
37. Why don't nurses study for as many years as doctors?
- A) Most nurses work long days.
 - B) They don't treat patients for illness and injury.
 - C) Caring for sick patients requires patience and concern.
 - D) They are not dedicated.
38. Why must nurses work in shifts?
- A) They are careless.
 - B) Nursing services must be provided continuously.
 - C) They work at night from time to time.
 - D) A shift is usually eight hours long.
39. What kind of person is suited to become a nurse?
- A) A very careful person.
 - B) An able person.
 - C) A very dedicated person.
 - D) A specially trained person.
40. Which of the following is NOT MENTIONED by the author?
- A) Nurses are specially trained to offer bedside care to sick person.
 - B) Patients cannot do without nurses.
 - C) Nursing cannot practise medicine.

homeless.

A) what

B) that

C) all

D) which

52. The nurse _____ the visitors to remain beyond the hospital visiting hours, though it was not _____.

A) allowed, allowed

B) allowed, permitted

C) permitted, permitted

D) permitted, allowed

53. He had hoped to get ¥ 120 for his old bike but had to settle _____ ¥100.

A) in

B) down

C) to

D) for

54. He'll soon get _____ his disappointment and be quite cheerful again by the morning.

A) over

B) out of

C) away

D) through

55. This hotel is full. We must look for rooms _____.

A) somewhere

B) everywhere

C) elsewhere

D) wherever

56. The old man is not a person to be _____; he is the mayor.

A) trifled

B) trifled with

C) respected

D) laughed at

57. The government _____ more severe punishments to deal with street violence.

A) called in

B) made out

C) brought in

D) stood up for

58. The student couldn't _____ what the teacher was trying to explain.

A) grip

B) seize

C) grasp

D) snatch

59. He _____ the sort of people who can be useful to him in his business.

A) parcels

B) cultivate

C) hooks

D) stems

60. It's rude to _____ people when they are speaking.

A) interfere

B) interrupt

C) disrupt

D) block

61. The soldiers who _____ the president were carefully chosen.

A) retained

B) observed

C) followed

D) guarded

62. Mother has _____ for making people feel at home.

A) a nature

B) an ability

C) a desire

D) a gift

63. Professor Smith and Professor Brown will _____ in giving the class lectures.

A) alter

B) change

C) alternate

D) differ

64. The accident _____ to us the importance of following the traffic regulation.
 A) brought home B) brought up
 C) took home D) took up
65. I suspect this is a(n) _____ attempt to discredit their critics.
 A) deliberate B) purposeful
 C) intentional D) considered
66. The new regulation will be _____ from the first of April.
 A) forced B) abused
 C) enforced D) enfolded
67. The train was crowded and I had to get into a carriage _____ there were already seven other people.
 A) when B) which
 C) where D) that
68. The long walk gave him a good _____.
 A) appetite B) applause
 C) appliance D) application
69. _____ the average, Smith trades in his old car for a new one every three to five years.
 A) For B) In
 C) Of D) On
70. Metals are very strong and can be made into any required shapes, _____ makes it possible for them to be widely used.
 A) that B) which
 C) what D) it

Part IV

Short Answer Questions

(15 minutes)

Directions: In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words (not exceeding 10 words).

Many United States companies have, unfortunately, made the search for legal protection from import competition into a major line of work. Since 1980 the United States International Trade Commission (ITC) has received about 280 complaints alleging damage from imports that benefit from subsidies by foreign governments. Another 340 charge that foreign companies "dumped" their products in the United States at "less than fair value". Even when no unfair practices are alleged, the simple claim that an industry has been injured by imports is sufficient grounds to seek relief.

Contrary to the general impression, this quest for import relief has hurt more companies than it has helped. As corporations begin to function globally, they develop an intricate Web of marketing, production, and research relationships. The complexity of these relationships makes it unlikely that a system of import relief laws will meet the strategic needs of all the units under the same parent company.

Internationalization increases the danger that foreign companies will use import relief laws against the very companies the laws were designed to protect. Suppose a United States-owned company establishes an overseas plant to manufacture a product while its competitor makes the same product in the United States. If the competitor can prove injury from the imports—and that the United States company received a subsidy from a foreign government to build its plant abroad—the United States company's products will be uncompetitive in the United States, since they would be subject to duties.

Perhaps the most brazen case occurred when the ITC investigated allegations that Canadian companies were injuring the United States salt industry by dumping rock salt, used to deice roads. The bizarre aspect of the complaint was that a foreign conglomerate with United States operations was crying for help against a United States company with foreign operations. The "United States" company claiming injury was a subsidiary of a Dutch conglomerate, while the "Canadian" companies included a subsidiary of a Chicago firm that was the second largest domestic producer of rock salt.

71. What is the main idea of the passage? The main idea of the passage can best be described as

72. It can be inferred from the passage that the minimal basis for a complaint to the International Trade Commission is

73. The relationship between the last paragraph and the other paragraphs can be described as

74. What danger does the passage warn of?

75. The passage suggests that those that help one unit within a parent company

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **Private Schools**. You should write at least 120 words and you should base your composition on the outline below.

- 1) More and more private schools are being set up in China these years.
- 2) People welcome private schools for good reasons.
- 3) However, adequate money doesn't guarantee good education.

Private Schools