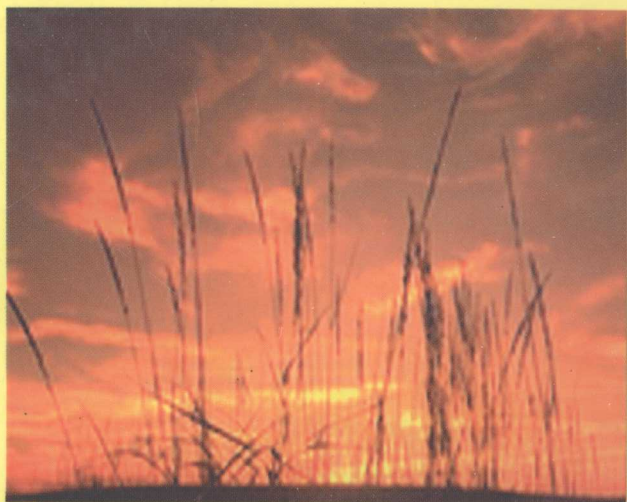


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*The Latest Edition of
CET-6 With Detailed Analysis*

大学英语六级新题型解析

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前 言

提高英语运用能力是教学的目的,掌握必备的语言知识是应试的基础,了解试卷题型、熟知解题技巧是夺魁的保障。为了让学生了解六级题型的新特点,我们特组织武汉地区部分富有经验的大学英语教师编写了这本书。为了确保试题的针对性、实用性及科学性,我们从 30 多套模拟试题中筛选出 20 套试题在武汉部分高校试用,反复修改,最终精选出这 10 套较典型的六级试卷。

本书分为两个部分。第一部分是模拟试题,共 10 套。其中 3 套含有改错,6 套含有简短回答问题,1 套含有英译汉。听力部分 5 套是传统题型(10 个对话、3 篇短文),4 套含有综合听写,1 套含有听写填空。试题的题材广泛,内容新颖,针对性强。

第二部分是答案及解题精要,听力部分提供了录音原文及答案,并配有外籍专家朗读的录音磁带。听力以外的各题均备有解题精要。为帮助考生理解阅读文章,还提供了文章所涉及的背景知识。解题精要不仅能使学生知其然,还能使学生知其所以然,让学生真正掌握考试要点,提高考试成绩。

在此,我们全体参编人员应该衷心感谢美国 George Fox 大学的 Prof. Hagen 先生及夫人。他们在华学术访问期间,于百忙之中冒着酷暑审阅了全稿,并提出了一些很有价值的意见。他们严谨治学的态度给我们留下了深刻的印象。

书中缺点,恐难尽免,恳请读者批评指正。

编者

1997 年 8 月

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Test One

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 4 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 centre.

1. A) By car. C) By train.
B) By bus. D) By plane.
2. A) The chairman postponed the conference.
B) The club members will be attending the conference.
C) There won't be a club meeting this afternoon.
D) The club members had a meeting that afternoon.
3. A) In his office. C) At his uncle's.
B) On a plane. D) On a bus.

4. A) 8:00
B) 7:30
C) 7:00
D) 6:30
5. A) The man's daughter.
B) A lawyer.
C) A stranger.
D) The man's neighbour.
6. A) He can't find his new apartment.
B) He had a big apartment before.
C) He finds the new apartment too big for him.
D) He's having a hard time finding an apartment.
7. A) He has edited three books.
B) He has bought the wrong book.
C) He has lost half of his money.
D) He has found the book that will be used.
8. A) She needed warmer clothing than in previous summers.
B) She knitted two sweaters in August.
C) August was warmer than the rest of the summer.
D) She was unusually busy all summer.
9. A) Whether she can make a proposal.
B) Whether Bill needs her help.
C) Whether she can review Bill's summary.
D) Whether she can speak for Bill.
10. A) He can't wear a shirt missing buttons.
B) He can't find the shirt.
C) He doesn't like the shirt.
D) He thinks the shirt is inappropriate for the occasion.

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 4 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) By train. C) By plane.
B) By boat. D) By car.
12. A) He wants to visit all the cities.
B) He doesn't think that travelling is fun.
C) He doesn't want to stay in the office.
D) He doesn't have a family.
13. A) Relax in the sun. C) Stay in the office.
B) Move to New Jersey. D) Travel as much as before.

Passage Two

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A) They are usually harmless.
B) They are funny.
C) They are intended to trick or deceive.
D) They are uncommon.
15. A) It had a special April Fools edition.
B) It was only read by students.
C) It was a daily newspaper.
D) Sometimes its stories were not true.
16. A) A panic in which several people died.

- B) A new radio program devoted to practical jokes.
C) New government regulations about radio broadcasts.
D) Mr. Wells lost his job.
17. A) His teacher. C) A stranger.
B) His neighbor. D) His friend.

Passage Three

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

18. A) The earth's reaction to the sun.
B) The sun heating the earth.
C) The winds blowing across the sea.
D) The sea's reaction to the earth.
19. A) The air rises above the surface of the water.
B) Little waves are made bigger and bigger.
C) The heat of the sun is reduced.
D) Big waves are made smaller and smaller.
20. A) In 1933. C) In 1953.
B) In 1934. D) In 1963.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: *There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

It is said that the public and Congressional concern about deceptive (欺骗性的) packaging rumpus (喧嚣) started because Senator Hart discovered that the boxes of cereals consumed by him, Mrs. Hart, and their children were becoming higher and narrower, with a decline of net weight from 12 to 10.5 ounces, without any reduction in price. There were still twelve biscuits, but they had been reduced in size. Later, the Senator rightly complained of a store-bought pie in a handsomely illustrated box that pictured, in a single slice, almost as many cherries as there were in the whole pie.

The manufacturer who increases the unit price of his product by changing his package size to lower the quantity delivered can, without undue hardship, put his product into boxes, bags, and tins that will contain even 4-ounce, 8-ounce, one-pound, two-pound quantities of breakfast foods, cake mixes, etc. A study of drugstore (杂货店) and supermarket shelves will convince any observer that all possible sizes and shapes of boxes, jars, bottles, and tins are in use at the same time, and as the package journals show, week by week, there is never any hesitation in introducing a new size and shape of box or bottle when it aids in product differentiation. The producers of packaged products argue strongly against changing sizes of packages to contain even weights and volumes, but no one in the trade comments unfavorably on the huge costs incurred by endless changes of package sizes, materials, shape, art work, and net weights that are used for improving a product's market position.

When a packaging expert explained that he was able to multiply the price of hard sweets by 2.5, from \$ 1 to \$ 2.50 by changing to a fancy jar, or that he had made a 5-ounce bottle look as though it

held 8 ounces, he was in effect telling the public that packaging can be a very expensive luxury. It evidently does come high, when an average family pays about \$ 200 a year for bottles, cans, boxes, jars and other containers, most of which can't be used for anything but stuffing the garbage can.

21. What started the public and Congressional concern about deceptive packaging rumpus?
- A) Consumers' complaints about the changes in package size.
 - B) Expensive packaging for poor quality products.
 - C) A senator's discovery of the tricks in packaging.
 - D) The rise in the unit price for many products.
22. The word "undue" (Line 3, Para. 2) means "_____".
- A) improper
 - B) adequate
 - C) unexpected
 - D) excessive
23. Consumers are concerned about the changes in package size, mainly because _____.
- A) they hate to see any changes in things they are familiar with
 - B) the unit price for a product often rises as a result
 - C) they have to pay for the cost of changing package sizes
 - D) this entails an increase in the cost of packaging
24. According to this passage, various types of packaging come into existence to _____.
- A) meet the needs of consumers
 - B) suit all kinds of products
 - C) enhance the market position of products
 - D) introduce new products
25. The author is critical mainly of _____.

- A) dishonest packaging
- B) inferior packaging
- C) the changes in package size
- D) exaggerated illustrations on packages

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Every year, as darkness falls on the evening of November fifth, the back gardens of Britain light up with bonfires and fireworks. It's Guy Fawkes Night — or Bonfire Night — again, a great time for kids of all ages. At the height of the celebrations a lumpy figure is dragged forward and cast onto the bonfire to be burnt. This is the “guy”, created by the children of the neighbourhood.

Bonfires were originally part of the old pagan (异教徒) fire festivals around Hallowe'en at the end of October, but Guy Fawkes Night has now become the substitute for these. Despite its grim origins the event has lost all political significance and has become no more than an excuse for a party. Most children care little about the historical background. For them, the fireworks are what make the date special.

For many children, preparations begin in late October. Traditionally this was when children made their guy and then propped him up on a busy street corner and asked passers-by to contribute “A penny for the guy”. The money collected was set aside to buy fireworks for the big night. In recent years, however, there seems to have been a decline in the number of guys on the street corners. Today many parents are unwilling to let their children go out collecting. The streets are no longer safe playgrounds. Children are brought up not to talk to strangers, besides, it could be seen as beg-

ging, which is frowned upon.

In the 1920s, most working-class children went out on the streets collecting pennies to finance their fireworks. By the 1960s many middleclass children had got in on the act.

It looks as though Guy Fawkes will be with us for a while yet. Strange that it has remained the only politically-motivated festival to be celebrated nationally each year for centuries. Perhaps we are a little eccentric after all.

26. Which of the following statement is NOT true?

- A) Few children today show interest in the Guy's story.
- B) Bonfire Night used to be celebrated mainly by working-class children early in this century.
- C) Nowadays, people celebrate Bonfire Night for political purposes because it remained the only politically-motivated festival.
- D) Fewer kids prop them up on street corners to ask for "A penny for the guy" in recent years.

27. What is the attitude of the English people today towards Bonfire Night?

- A) They remain indifferent.
- B) They commemorate the historical background.
- C) They sympathize with the pagan.
- D) They take it as an excuse for a party.

28. Which of the following remains unchanged even today?

- A) Fireworks are in great demand in November.
- B) The amount of money raised by children "for the guy".
- C) Streets are safe places for children to play.

- D) The quality of the Guy.
29. What do parents today worry about?
- A) Bonfire may hurt their children.
 - B) It's unhygienic (不卫生的) to make a "guy" with abandoned stuff.
 - C) "Pennies for the guy" collection may teach their children how to beg.
 - D) Where should they find enough clothes for their children to dress a guy?
30. Why has Bonfire Night remained the only politically-motivated festival in Britain for centuries?
- A) Because fireworks dealers want to make money.
 - B) Because it's the substitute for the old pagan fire festivals.
 - C) Because British people are politically eccentric.
 - D) Because Protestants in Britain are still dominant in the population.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

The diseases afflicting Western societies have undergone dramatic changes. In the course of a century, so many mass killers have vanished that two-thirds of all deaths are now associated with the disease of old age. Those who die young are more often than not the victims of accidents, violence and suicide.

These changes in public health are generally equated with progress and are attributed to more or better medical care. In fact, there is no evidence of any direct relation between changing disease patterns and the so-called progress of medicine.

The impotence of medical services to change life expectancy and

the insignificance of much contemporary clinical care in the curing of disease are all obvious, well-documented — and well-repressed.

Neither the proportion of doctors in a population, nor the clinical tools at their disposal, nor the number of hospital beds are causal factors in the striking changes in overall patterns of disease. The new techniques available to recognize and treat such conditions as pernicious anaemia and hypertension, or to correct congenital malformations by surgical interventions, increase our understanding of disease but do not reduce its incidence. The fact that there are more doctors where certain diseases have become rare has little to do with their ability to control or eliminate them. It simply means that doctors deploy themselves as they like, more so than other professionals, and that they tend to gather where the climate is healthy, where the water is clean, where people work and can pay for their services, and where they can be near colleagues.

31. The diseases that prevail in contemporary Western societies _____.

- A) result from modern life styles
- B) kill many people at once
- C) are concentrated among the elderly
- D) resist the latest drugs

32. The writer claims that evidence of medicine's inadequacies _____.

- A) has been kept quiet
- C) has been destroyed
- B) is widely accepted
- D) should not be publicised

33. The author thinks that the presence of large numbers of doctors in a community _____.

- A) does not have much effect on disease
 - B) disguises the true facts about disease
 - C) controls the spread of disease
 - D) improves the overall quality of life
34. Many doctors choose to live where _____.
A) research facilities are available
B) they are most needed
C) they can be near colleagues
D) conditions discourage disease
35. What is the author's attitude to developments in medicine?
A) Matter-of-fact. C) Indifferent.
B) Cautious. D) Cynical.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

If sustainable competitive advantage depends on work-force skills, American firms have a problem. Human-resource management is not traditionally seen as central to the competitive survival of the firm in the United States. Skill acquisition is considered an individual responsibility. Labour is simply another factor of production to be hired — rented at the lowest possible cost — much as one buys raw materials or equipment.

The lack of importance attached to human-resource management can be seen in the corporate hierarchy. In an American firm the chief financial officer is almost always second in command. The post of head of human-resource management is usually a specialized job, off at the edge of the corporate hierarchy. The executive who holds it is never consulted on major strategic decisions and has no chance to move up to Chief Executive Officer (CEO). By way of