

# 新四六级英语 测试与双过关精学

中南财经大学本书编写组

融理论和实践于一炉

置学习和测试为一体

过双关乃时代新要求

求实求精一箭稳双雕

# ENGLISH

● 湖北科学技术出版社

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新四六级英语测试与双过关精学

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## 前 言

大学英语四六级统考在全国已进行多年了,我校学生参试均取得了领先的可喜成绩。普遍取得领先成绩的原因是多方面的,拥有合适材料进行测试和复习不能不说是重要原因之一。我校教学一线的教师编写了很多的试题,但多数人因其还有教学与科研的特色而无心公开成册付梓,仅以油印材料可满足应届年级学生之需要而自足。1995年我们接到全国考委“增加 Spot Dictation 和 Translation”通知后,大家在教学会上集体确定:再学大纲,钻透多种全真题,人人动手编出新试题。试题编成后,在全年级使用,收效良好。今年我们又针对全国考委“再增加 Compound Dictation 和 Short Answer Question”的通知精神,对试题进行了增、改、删的工作,还邀请了一些兄弟院校的同行参加了部分编写工作。

本书包括10套四级测试题,8套六级测试题。听力部分既有常考的题型也有新题型。“Part three 确保过关的练习和精学”部分中容纳了较充足的全真材料(全部经过加工)及精学内容,还包括大量的作文范文。就内容而言全书相当市场上的三本同类书(例如四级方面的书,六级方面的书,听力或作文或教研讨论方面的书)。

为什么过了四级的学生的分数不高?为什么不少学生参加六级考试多次失败?为什么总有部分学生过不了四级?为什么很多以六七十分过六级的学生到了毕业时其英语水平比未过六级的学生强不了多少?多年来我校英语统考过关率虽然在全省、全国领先,但我们并未因此而沾沾自喜。广大学生对通过关级和提高语言实用水平的迫切要求促使我们对上述四种学生进行调研。经分析我们知道:(1)“严、精”可解决这四个问题(较长时期英语学习的要求偏低内容偏杂学习态度欠踏实);(2)不等式  $4\text{级} + 6\text{级} > (>4\text{级} + \geq 6\text{级})$  具有一定的哲学道理,即四六级分别测试后进行串学既可稳保过四级又大

大增加了过六级的可能性。换句话说,四六级之分是人为的,实际上学习是一有联系、不能分开的整体。那些过(不了)四级的学生在作四级考试准备的同时也把六级听力、阅读和作文题钻通,则可以高分(或及格分)过四级;那些屡次过不了六级的学生只要在作六级考试准备的同时也把四级的听力、阅读和作文题钻通则极有可能过六级。四六级的区别主要是词汇的区别,听力和阅读上仅略有难易之分。在易的方面追求踏实且从难上准备(四级六级串学)定具有理想的效果。这并非奇思异想,我们用班级和年级的实践一定程度上证明了这一点。还要说明的是,多年来不少地方四六级试卷满天飞,但很多是“为测试而测试”的粗制品。测试后不求精钻精学显然对稳过四六级不利,也对英语学习有害。本书立意将测试与精学融合,将四级和六级融合,以达到过关和提高的多重目的。

新题型的种类有几种。在每套题中,正式参试时不会每题型都有,例如:有 spot dictation 时不一定有 compound dictation,反之亦然;有 short answer questions 时不一定有 translation,反之亦然。一般来说,一套试卷中加的新题型不会多,多数是旧题型。有了新题型,原来的题型则减少(或减题型中的题量),因为考试的时间一般是不会增加的。然而为了有备无患,我们提供了考委多次通知增加的题型,学生最好都练习到。

此书编写过程中,大家毫不计名计利,全心想到工作的需要和学生的需要。有关领导和外籍专家 Reed 夫妇支持了编写工作,我们在此一并表示感谢!我们知道,这种类型的书应当且必须随年代经常改动完善。我们恳切希望同行提出宝贵意见。

主 编 1997 年 8 月于武昌蛇山

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# Part One Band 4 Tests

## Test 1

### 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 centre.

**Example:** You will hear:

You will read:

- A) At the office
- B) In the waiting room
- C) At the airport
- D) In a restaurant

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

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they have to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

- |                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. A) dinner.                | B) coffee.                  |
| C) tea.                      | D) cocktails.               |
| 2. A) Ninety-five.           | B) Five ninety-five.        |
| C) Four ninety.              | D) Four ninety-five.        |
| 3. A) 6:15.                  | B) 6:40.                    |
| C) 5:35.                     | D) 5:40.                    |
| 4. A) In a restaurant.       | B) In a hotel.              |
| C) In an apartment building. | D) At home.                 |
| 5. A) She has a headache.    | B) She suffers from cancer. |

- C) She can't sleep well. D) Her chest hurts.
6. A) The man has dialed the wrong number.  
B) Bob is not at home.  
C) She would like the man to call later.  
D) She doesn't know Bob.
7. A) Yes, but she will be late.  
B) Yes, she is glad.  
C) No, she has no time.  
D) No, she has some other things to do.
8. A) Have her hair cut long. B) Have her hair cut a little.  
C) Have her hair cut short. D) Have her hair cut off.
9. A) A theatre. B) A street.  
C) A department store. D) A cinema.
10. A) She had just finished reading the report.  
B) She spent several hours reading the report.  
C) She wrote the report in one hour.  
D) She spent several hours writing the report.

## Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

### Passage One

**Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

11. A) New political ways. B) New methods of fishing.  
C) New means of later travel. D) How to trap animals.
12. A) By canoe. B) By hunting through the forest.  
C) By snowshoes D) On animals.
13. A) Corn. B) Raising horses and sheep.  
C) Building sod houses. D) Trapping animals.

### Passage Two

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

14. A) He was shopping. B) He was watching a film.  
C) He was making a phone call. D) He was talking to a policeman
15. A) Her attractive manners. B) Her unusual height.  
C) Her beautiful figure. D) Her fashionable handbag
16. A) He was arrested by the police.

- B) He was acting in a film.
- C) He had taken the woman's bag by mistake.
- D) He was only making a joke.

### Passage Three

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

17. A) They will spend more time in retirement.  
B) They will retire later.  
C) They will do some parttime jobs.  
D) They must retire at the age of 65.
18. A) The older people want to retire while the younger don't.  
B) The younger people want to retire earlier while none of the older people want to.  
C) Most old people want to have some part-time jobs after retirement.  
D) people are asked to retire earlier to give way to the younger people.
19. A) true.  
B) mostly true.  
C) somewhat true.  
D) Untrue.
20. A) Aging in America.  
B) one survey.  
C) Lifespan.  
D) Retirement.

### Section C Spot Dictation

For this section, read the directions and write the answers on PAPER II.

### Section D Compound Dictation

For this section, read the directions and write the answers on PAPER II.

## 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.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

The only certainties I've found in life are death and change. One is an end, the other a beginning. Change is life. Without change there would be no growth, no understanding, no relating and no surprises. We are by nature changing beings. Still, we seem to fear and resist it more than any other aspect of life.

Healthy human beings welcome the opportunity to adapt to new experiences. In fact they're quite comfortable in a constant state of change. They know about the possibility of becoming someone new each moment. Only habit and indifference prevent the rest of us from having the same outlook.

When we don't care, or submit ourselves to patterns and routines, we begin to stagnate. We are inclined to accept the comfortable illusion that life is a series of habits and

conditioned responses. In reality this is a comfort more like a disease, which leads to a kind of intellectual and emotional death. We can allow ourselves and a dynamic world to go to waste. Ellen Glasgow, an American novelist, said, "the only differences between a rut (车辙) and a grave are their dimensions (大小)." To accept new ideas and give up old values and habits is not always comfortable. It is often easier for us to deny that there may be more appropriate, more creative possibilities for our lives. We fail to understand that when we resist these potentialities, life becomes at best a continual struggle; at worst, it passes us by and we are left alone and lonely.

21. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the first paragraph?
- A) Change is as inevitable as death.
  - B) Change is characteristic of the life of human beings.
  - C) Some of us fear change because it leads to death.
  - D) Death is the inevitable result of change.
22. Which of the following is not true of the second paragraph?
- A) All human beings want to be healthy by adapting to new experience.
  - B) Some people do not welcome change as a result of habit and indifference.
  - C) Constant change results in comfort for people.
  - D) Healthy human beings are not subjected to habit and indifference, and keep on trying to become someone new.
23. According to the passage, "the only differences between a rut and a grave are their dimensions" suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) If we regard life as a series of habits and conditioned responses, our life actually ends.
  - B) Some people die a kind of intellectual and emotional death.
  - C) death is inevitable.
  - D) too much comfort often results in a disease leading to a kind of intellectual and emotional death.
24. The word "stagnate" in paragraph 3 means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) stop working hard
  - B) stop developing
  - C) become weak
  - D) fall ill
25. The author's main purpose in writing the last paragraph is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) to tell us that if we resist change, we'll suffer from loneliness in life
  - B) to show the reason why some people do not accept new ideas or give up old values and habits
  - C) to come to the conclusion that if we go against the law of change, it will be impossible for us to enjoy life
  - D) to show that it is because of our desire to seek comfort that we tend to deny the possibilities favourable for our lives

**Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:**

Dr. Harvey Gates, the noted scientist, might never have discovered the Kamron lizard in Blovia, if it had not been for a childhood accident. As a youngster he was determined to become a baseball player, but when he broke his arm in practice at the age of fourteen and was forced to stay off the playing field for a while, he took notice of the natural world around him and liked what he saw.

After the cast had been taken off his arm, he caught a squirrel(松鼠) and raised it as a pet. Soon he was bringing home snakes and creatures from the woods near his school.

In 1962 he entered Blakeford College and majored in biology. By 1966 he had received his Bachelor of Science degree and two years later at Drysdale University, he received his Doctor of Science degree.

It was while he was doing field research for his doctoral dissertation in South America in 1967 that he discovered and named the Kamron lizard. This reptile was distinguished from others of its kind by the fact that it had only four toes on its front feet. In other respects, it was similar to others of the same family. It could change its color and go for long periods without food.

26. Before breaking his arm, Dr. Gates
- A) had little interest in biology.
  - B) began to lose interest in biology.
  - C) enjoyed both baseball and biology.
  - D) had a growing interest in biology.
27. Dr. Gates received
- A) his first degree in 1962.
  - B) his second degree in 1966.
  - C) his highest degree in 1968.
  - D) his doctor's degree in 1970.
28. Dr. Gates discovered the Kamron lizard
- A) just after he received his doctor's degree.
  - B) while he was preparing his doctoral dissertation.
  - C) at the time he was studying at Blakeford College.
  - D) after he graduated from Drysdale University.
29. Which of these is NOT listed as a characteristic of the Kamron lizard?
- A) It possesses four toes on its front feet.
  - B) It can live a long while without eating.
  - C) It may go for weeks without drinking.
  - D) It is capable of altering its color.
30. In 1970, Dr. Gates \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) took his job as professor at Huntsford.

- B) had engagement with Huntsford.
- C) received contact with Huntsford.
- D) had research at Huntsford.

**Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:**

We do not say that all is well everywhere, and we do not predict that all will be perfect in the future. Children are hungry and sick; people live out lives of physical or intellectual poverty, and lack of opportunity; war or some new pollution may do us in. The Resourceful Earth does show that for most relevant matters we have examined, general global and US trends are improving rather than deteriorating.

In addition we do not say that a better future happens automatically or without effort. It will happen because men and women—sometimes as individuals, sometimes as enterprises (企业) working for profit, sometimes as voluntary non-profit making groups, and sometimes as governmental agencies—will address problems with muscle and mind, and will probably overcome, as has been usual throughout history.

We are confident that the nature of the physical world permits continued improvement in humankind's economic lot in the long run, indefinitely. Of course there are always newly arising local problems, shortages and pollutions, due to climate or to increased population and income. Sometimes temporary large-scale problems arise. But the nature of the world's physical conditions and the resilience (恢复力) in a well-functioning economic and social system enable us to overcome such problems, and the solutions usually leave us better off than if the problem had never arisen; that is the great lesson to be learned from human history.

31. The author's attitude towards future is
  - A) negative.
  - B) pessimistic.
  - C) optimistic.
  - D) questioning.
32. The word "deteriorating" (Parag. 1) is closest in meaning to
  - A) swaying.
  - B) reversing.
  - C) worsening.
  - D) shifting.
33. The passage is developed principally by means of
  - A) analyzing.
  - B) comparing.
  - C) explaining.
  - D) arguing.
34. The word "it" (Line 2, parag 2) refers to
  - A) a big effort.
  - B) a relevant matter.
  - C) a better future.
  - D) an unexpected result.
35. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
  - A) The present social and economic system is favorable.
  - B) Some new pollution may not be as serious as to kill us.
  - C) The existence of problems is absolutely a bad thing in itself.

D) Nothing but technology can help us to solve the world's problems.

**Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:**

Each human being is born as something new, something that never existed before. He is born with what he needs to win at life.

Each person in his own way can see, hear, touch, taste, and think for himself. Each has his own unique potentials—his abilities and limitations.

Each can be a significant, thinking, aware, and creatively productive person in his own right—a winner.

The words "winner" and "loser" have many meanings. When we refer to a person as a winner, we do not mean one who beats the other man by winning over him and making him lose. To us, a winner is one who responds authentically (可靠地, 实在地) by being trustworthy, responsive, and genuine, both as an individual and as a member of society. A loser is one who fails to respond authentically. Martin Buber expresses this idea as he retells an old story of a rabbi (犹太教士) who on his death bed sees himself as a loser. The rabbi laments that, in the world to come, he will not be asked why he wasn't Moses; he will be asked why he wasn't himself.

Few people are one hundred percent winners or hundred percent losers. It's a matter of degree. However, once a person is on the road to being a winner, his chances are greater for becoming even more so. This book is intended to make the journey easier.

36. The author's primary purpose in this passage is to
- A) show how any person can become a winner.
  - B) introduce a book written by him.
  - C) define the key terms: winners and losers.
  - D) relate the rabbi to his idea.
37. It can be inferred that
- A) the rabbi was not a loser at all.
  - B) most people are winners in some areas and losers in others.
  - C) a total winner will make nobody lose.
  - D) a winner can be a creatively productive person.
38. The word "lament" in Parag. 4 nearly means
- A) to regret.
  - B) to claim.
  - C) to confess.
  - D) to hope.
39. According to the passage, a person who responds authentically will most probably \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) experience the reality of himself by knowing himself, being himself.
  - B) isolate himself from the general problems of society.
  - C) achieve more than others with his unique potentials.
  - D) want to become more like the best winner.



40. The main idea of this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) achievement is not the most important thing.  
 B) only some people are born to become winners.  
 C) the world is made up of not only losers.  
 D) each person is born to win at life.

### Part III Translation (15 minutes)

**Directions:** In this part, there are five items which you should translate, into Chinese, each item consisting of one or two sentences. These sentences are all taken from the Reading Passages you have just read in the Second Part of the Test Paper. Write your translations on the Answer Sheet.

### Part IV Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

**Direction:** 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.

41. I thought life was simply splendid. I had no reason to think \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) so B) such  
 C) otherwise D) instead
42. Tom makes notes in the back of his diary \_\_\_\_\_ things to be mended or replaced.  
 A) by B) in  
 C) with D) of
43. Why can't you do this small \_\_\_\_\_ for me? I have helped you often enough in the past.  
 A) effort B) favour  
 C) help D) demand
44. \_\_\_\_\_ earthquakes can be very destructive, it is not necessary to live in fear of them.  
 A) Unless B) As  
 C) If D) While
45. We could start acting right now to bring births under control within 10 years so that population \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) clears up B) leaves off  
 C) holds back D) slows down
46. What he described as a \_\_\_\_\_ detail I thought was the most important part of the plan.  
 A) common B) mere

- C) just D) plain
47. There are other problems, which I don't propose to \_\_\_\_\_ at the moment.  
A) go into B) go around  
C) go for D) go up
48. There's a man in Reception who seems very angry and I think he means \_\_\_\_\_ trouble.  
A) to make B) making  
C) being making D) having made
49. Of the farm output in the rich world, 40 to 50 percent is directly \_\_\_\_\_ to fertilizers.  
A) related B) attributed  
C) referred D) contributed
50. Cancer is second only \_\_\_\_\_ heart disease as a cause of death.  
A) of B) from  
C) to D) with
51. We had two years of profit \_\_\_\_\_ paying higher wages than the previous owner.  
A) in the light of B) in case of  
C) in spite of D) in place of
52. The organization had broken no rules, but \_\_\_\_\_ had it acted responsibly.  
A) neither B) so  
C) either D) both
53. If this continues to take place at the present rate, in another fifty years this beach \_\_\_\_\_ anymore.  
A) isn't going to exist B) isn't existing  
C) doesn't exist D) won't be existing
54. It is useful to be able to predict the extent \_\_\_\_\_ which a price change will affect supply and demand.  
A) with B) upon  
C) to D) from
55. She escaped \_\_\_\_\_ but her friend was shot in the chest and died.  
A) uninjured B) uninjuring  
C) being uninjured D) to uninjure
56. Sir Denis, who is 78, has let it be known that much of his collection \_\_\_\_\_ to the nation.  
A) is left B) is to leave  
C) leaves D) is to be left
57. The soldiers were put in prison because they \_\_\_\_\_ to obey orders.  
A) rejected B) denied