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四级夺标系列

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精编全解

大英4**6**级考试(新大纲)

仿真题库

六级篇

光明日报出版社

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST BAND 6 SIMULATED PAPER

精 编 全 解
大英四六级考试(新大纲)仿真题库
六级篇

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内容提要

本书编者从大学英语六级考试仿真题库中精编了十套仿真试卷,每套试卷均附有答案及详尽注解;听力材料配有录音磁带,由美籍专家录制。

本书可供六级考生使用,也可供教师参考。

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前 言

全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会已公布和采用的四、六级考试新题型有：“听写填空”(Spot Dictation)，“复合式听写”(Compound Dictation)，“英译汉”(Translation from English into Chinese)，“简短回答问题”(Short Answer Questions)。这些新题型公布和采用后，考生更加重视英语基本功的训练，但考生也感到，考题的难度增加了。为了帮助广大考生进一步熟悉和适应新题型，有针对性地复习备考，尽早顺利通过大学英语六级考试，我们根据《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语六级考试大纲》的要求，组织几所重点院校长期在大学英语四、六级教学一线的英语教师编写了《精编全解大英四六级考试(新大纲)仿真题库：六级篇》一书，献给广大六级考生朋友。主要内容有：

一、试题精编 本书编者从大学英语六级考试仿真题库中精编了十套仿真试卷。(1)试题材料大多选自国内外最新刊物，内容新，题材广，风格各异，具有一定的深度。(2)试题难易适度，与《大纲》要求基本一致，反映了大学英语六级考试的特点与要求。(3)试题题型不尽相同，各有侧重。试题精编覆盖了大学英语六级考试的所有题型，即“听力理解(包括 Short Conversation, Passages, Spot Dictation, Compound Dictation)”，“阅读理解”，“词汇与结构”，“完形填空”，“简短回答问题”，“英译汉”。

二、答案及注释 本书仿真试卷均附有答案及详尽注释，为考生备考、自我检测和实战性训练提供了极大的方便。学习者在使用本书时不仅能学到知识，而且能学到分析问题和解决问题的方法；不仅知其然，而且知其所以然，从而达到事半功倍的效果。

三、听力部分录音材料 本书听力材料配有录音磁带，由美籍

专家录制,语音纯正地道,语速与材料难易度同六级考试听力测试题基本相同,为考生提供了全真的听力模拟训练。

《精编全解大英四六级考试(新大纲)仿真题库:六级篇》一书由严汛策划,揭力勤主编,刘文俊审订。在出版过程中,曹扬、韩键、刘忠书、余红等老师为本书的编辑排版、校对作了大量的工作,在此深致谢意。

我们殷切希望广大读者在使用本书的过程中多提宝贵意见,更盼专家和同行不吝赐教。

编 者

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CET6 Model Test One

第一部分 试题精编

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

Section A Short Conversations

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 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) 2 hours B) 3 hours
C) 4 hours D) 5 hours

From the conversation we know that the two are talking about some work they will start at 9 o'clock in the morning and have to finish at 2:00 in the afternoon. Therefore, D) "5 hours" is the correct answer. You should choose answer [D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

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

1. A) He's been in the program for several days.
B) He's working hard on the program.
C) He works only during the day.
D) He will probably never finish.
2. A) Kevin organized them all.
B) Kevin and Frank divided them evenly.
C) Frank gave most of them to Kevin.
D) Frank took care of them.
3. A) Apologize to Donna.
B) Confront Donna directly.

- C) Excuse Donna's behavior.
D) Write Donna a letter.
4. A) She's putting it in a Kennel.
B) Ken is taking it on vacation.
C) It will be accompanying her.
D) It will be staying with Ken.
5. A) She's too busy to go swimming.
B) She injured her neck.
C) She's tired of swimming.
D) She's afraid to swim in deep water.
6. A) Near an art museum.
B) At a science exhibit.
C) At a news conference.
D) Near a paint store.
7. A) She had other things to do.
B) She had to wait for others.
C) Her foot had seemed all right.
D) His injury had kept her at home.
8. A) They always agreed on the same points
B) She met with Amanda five more times.
C) They both arrived at the same points.
D) She took Amanda to both plays.
9. A) \$ 6.5 B) \$ 25.5 C) \$ 16 D) \$ 9.5
10. A) Teacher-Student. B) Customer-Waitress.
C) Lawyer-Client. D) Boss-Secretary.

Section B Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section you will hear a passage three times. During the first reading, you should listen carefully for a general idea of the whole passage. Then listen to the passage again. When the first part of the passage is being read, you should fill in the missing word during the pause at each blank. After listening to the second part of the passage you are required to write down the main points according to what you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read the third time you can check what you have written.

Parents have to do much less for their children today than they used to do, and home has become less of a (11) _____. Clothes can be bought ready made, washing can go to the (12) _____, food can be bought cooked, canned or (13) _____, bread is baked and (14) _____ by the baker, milk arrives on the doorstep, meals can be had at the (15) _____, the works' (16) _____, and the school dinning-room.

It is unusual now for father to (17) _____ his trade or other employment at home, and his children rarely, if ever, see him at his place of work. (18)

_____. The young wage earner often earns good money, and soon acquires a feeling of economic independence. (19) _____

_____. With mother earning and his older children drawing substantial wages, father is seldom the dominant figure that he still was at the beginning of the century. (20) _____

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 read the passages carefully and decide on the best choice to answer the questions or complete the statements.

passage 1

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

The oil embargoes (禁运) of 1973—1975 caused great upset among the manufacturers of automobiles around the world. In particular, American companies were obliged to create innovations in producing small cars that would compete in the market with those flowing into the American market from Japan and Europe. No longer could Americans afford luxurious oil-consuming vehicles.

Of first importance to today's car owner is the cost of gasoline. American

manufacturers have collaborated (合作) to supply their client with small cars that provide the comfort of the large American car, yet get better mileage than any other car in the history of American car production. It has become a question of acutely competing with foreign car manufacturers or yielding to the intense competition and losing a profitable business through indifference.

The American car industry has become flourishing again. The fuel consumption of the new cars has decreased by 49% since 1997, mileage has risen from an average 17.2 miles per gallon to 25.6 miles per gallon. These figures are indicative of a major turnaround in engineering, manufacturing, and design. The industry has made appropriate use of the computer by installing a microprocessor, a thin piece of silicon about the size of an aspirin, in new cars. This small computer measures engine speed, engine load, and other functions, and sends message to the fuel system and other parts of the car's mechanism, thus producing lower gas consumption and cleaner exhaust.

By designing modern, roomy, beautiful, sporty models, the automobile industry has persuaded both the average-income and the wealthy car buyers to purchase small cars. In addition to saving on gas, today's car is built to save on maintenance and repair expenses. Fewer oil changes, lubrications, and maintenance checks are required. Furthermore, the manufacturer is including the costs of maintenance in the buyer's purchase price. New car advertisers now claim that all the buyer has to pay for is gas. To fight corrosion, new coatings have been developed that protect against the damage caused by road salts, gravel, and other materials. Hence, when car owners are ready to turn in last year's car for a new one, they will find that their well-preserved used cars will have an unusually high trade-in value.

Fuel efficient, safe, emission free, economical, and beautiful, today's cars are better bargains than any ever produced before.

21. What significance did oil embargoes have in the automobile industry?
 - A) Car manufacturers worldwide had to produce fuel-saving automobiles. ✓
 - B) Automobile manufacturers had to make smaller cars.
 - C) The Japanese exported cars to America. ✗
 - D) Americans continued to drive American cars. ✗
22. The microprocessor is _____.

- A) responsible for the American car industry's property
B) a major turnaround in American car manufacturing
C) a computer that saves gas and helps create cleaner emission
D) an appropriate use of fuel consumption
23. The new, small American cars are being bought _____.
A) by middle-class and rich customers
B) because they save fuel
C) because of inflation
D) by Americans who want to help American business
24. New cars are a better bargain than those manufactured in years past because they _____.
A) cost less to run and are built to last longer
B) have a built-in computer
C) save fuel, have more safety features, cost less to maintain, and have a higher trade-in value
D) are a lot smaller and don't rust because of better coatings
25. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
A) new cars are fuel efficient, modern, and beautiful
B) Americans want their cars to be both beautiful and practical in terms of comfort and cost
C) Americans will continue to buy European and Japanese cars because they are cheaper
D) if oil becomes plentiful and cheap again, Americans will not return to buying large cars

Passage 2

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Insurance companies provide a service to the community by protecting it against expected and unexpected disasters. Before an insurance company will agree to insure anything, it collects accurate figures about the risk. It knows, for example, that the risk of a man being killed in a plane accident is less than the risk he takes in crossing a busy road. This enables it to quote low figures for travel insurance. Sometimes the risk may be high, as in motor-racing or mountaineering. Then the company charges a much higher price. If too many

climbers have accidents, the price rises still further. If the majority of climbers fail off mountains, the company will refuse to insure them.

An ordinary householder may wish to protect his home against fire or his property against burglary. A shop keeper may wish to insure against theft. In normal cases, the company will check its statistics and quote a premium; If it is suspicious, it may refuse to quote. If it insures a shop and then receives a suspicious claim, it will investigate the claim as a means of protecting itself against false claims. It is not unknown for a businessman in debt to burn down his own premises so that he can claim much money from his insurance company. He can be sure that the fire will be investigated most carefully. Insurance companies also accept insurance against shipwreck or disaster in the air. Planes and ships are very expensive, so a large premium is charged, but a reduction is given to companies with an accident free record.

Every week insurance companies receive premium payments from customers. These payments can form a very large total running into millions of dollars. The company does not leave the money in the bank. It invests in property, shares, farms and even antique paintings and stamps. Its aim is to obtain the best possible return on its investment. This is not as greedy as it may seem, since this is one way by which it can keep its premiums down and continue to make a profit while being of service to the community.

26. According to the first paragraph, which of the following statements is TRUE?

A) A passenger by air will take greater risk of being killed than a man crossing a busy road. ✗

B) A passenger by air will take less risk of being killed than a man crossing a busy road. ✓

C) A passenger by air will have to pay more to the insurance company than a mountain climber.

D) A motorist should pay the highest price to the insurance company.

27. From the passage we know that if accidents will happen nine times out of ten, the insurance company will _____.

A) charge a lower price

B) give a much higher price

- C) quote the highest price
 D) not provide its insurance service
28. If a shop owner in debt destroyed his own houses, his purpose would most probably be to _____.
 A) lower the premium he should pay to the insurance company
 B) obtain a large sum of money from the insurance company
 C) clean up the surrounding circumstances
 D) ask the insurance company to help him to rebuild his shop
29. According to the passage, if an airline has an accident-free record, it usually pays _____ to the insurance company.
 A) no premium
 B) less premium
 C) a large premium
 D) the same premium as the other companies
30. The main idea of the last paragraph is _____.
 A) that the insurance company is greedy of gain ✓
 B) that the insurance company makes large sums of money every week ✓
 C) the insurance company makes a great profit by investing its money in different items
 D) how the insurance company makes use of its incomes and the reason why it should do so

Passage 3

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passages:

There is a confused notion in the minds of many persons, that the gathering of the property of the poor into the hands of the rich does no ultimate harm, since in whosoever hands it may be, it must be spent at last, and thus, they think, return to the poor again. This fallacy has been again and again exposed; but granting the plea true, the same apology may, of course, be made for blackmail, or any other form of robbery. It might be (though practically it never is) as advantageous for the nation that the robber should have the spending of the money he extorts, as that the person robbed should have spent it. But this is no excuse for the theft. If I were to put a turnpike on the road where it passes my own gate, and endeavor to exact a shilling from every pas-