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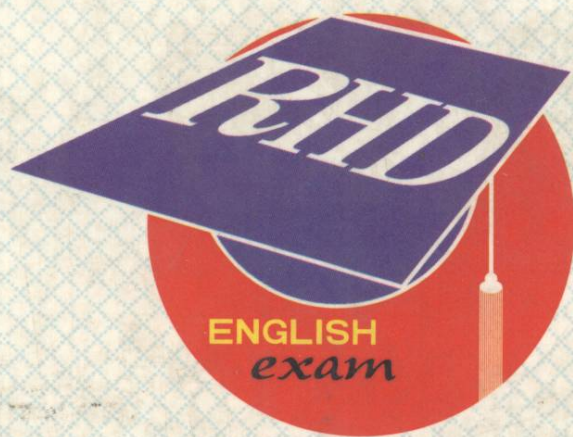
大学英语六级考试

90分突破

模拟分册

◆全国大学英语六级考试命题研究组 编

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大学英语六级考试 90 分突破

模拟分册

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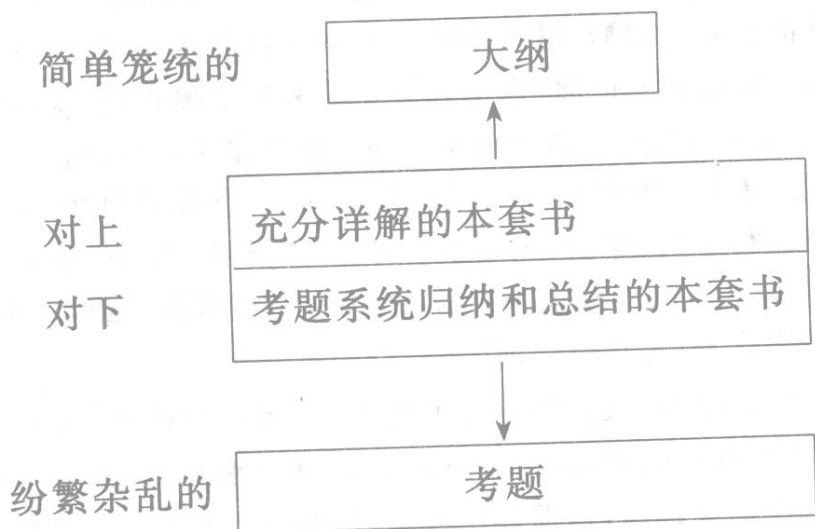
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总 序

本套书完全根据最新四、六级英语大纲要求和素质教育需要而编写。它在大纲和真实考题之间起到了桥梁作用。对上,它是大纲的延伸;对下,它是真实考题的归纳和总结,如下图:



本套书有七大特点:一、实战性强,二、准确性高,三、考试的重点、难点和疑点分别阐述,四、紧扣大纲,五、信息量大、定价低,六、作者阵容强大,七、配有计算机通信网站学习。

一、实战性强 本套书在编写体例上全部采取历年真实考题的形式,以真实考题贯穿全书的分析和讲解,内容全面、权威。这不仅是其他四、六级书籍所无法比拟的,同时也使本套丛书更具有实战性。

二、准确性高 本套书中所列出的规律、方法都是从真实考题中总结出来的。真正的原汁原味,真正的源于实践,会使考生获益匪浅。

三、考试的重点、难点和疑点,分别阐述 在编写本套书之前,我们用统计学、模糊数学理论对十多年来的曝光题进行了综合分析,总结出了基本的、反复要考的重点,复杂难辨的难点,以及似是而非、容易出错的疑点,并一一进行系统阐述和详尽分析,这对考生具有针对性很强的指导意义。

四、紧扣大纲：

1. **词汇** ①四级：根据最新大纲对四级词汇的要求，我们编写了《大学英语四级考试 90 分突破·词汇必备》。它涵盖了大纲中所有四级词汇，即 4200 个单词(旧大纲要求 4000 词汇，请鉴别其它书)。每个词条内容包括单词的音标、词素分析、英文解释(以提高考生的英语思维能力)、汉语释义、英文例句和汉语译文。大纲要求考生复用式掌握的 2500(旧大纲要求 2300，请鉴别其它书)个词都加上同义词(【同】)、反义词(【反】)、辨析解释(【辨】)；对大纲要求考生掌握的常用词组 1600 条我们单列词条，并在它前边加“▲”；大纲要求考生掌握利用“基本构词法识别生词的能力”，我们在每个词条的最后列出派生词(【派】)。

②六级：最新大纲要求六级考生掌握 5500 个单词和 2000 条常用词组，我们编写了《大学英语六级考试 90 分突破·词汇必备》，包括 1300 单词(六级的 5500 减去四级的 4200)和六级常用词组，体例同《大学英语四级考试 90 分突破·词汇必备》。

2. **听力** 最新大纲规定四、六级考生应能“听懂题材熟悉、句子结构比较简单、基本上没有生词、语速每分钟 130—150 和 150—170 词的简短会话、谈话、报道或讲座，掌握其中心大意，抓住要点和有关细节，领会讲话者的观点和态度”。根据这一要求，我们编写了《大学英语四级考试 90 分突破·听力分册》和《大学英语六级考试 90 分突破·听力分册》。在练习题的选材上我们基本做到了与大纲的完全一致。

3. **语法** 最新大纲要求四级考生“巩固和加深基本语法知识，提高在语篇水平上运用语法知识的能力”，我们编写了《大学英语四级考试 90 分突破·语法分册》。作为考试语法书，本书的鲜明特色是以考题为例句讲解语法。虽然最新大纲没有对六级考生的语法知识提出明确要求，近两年六级考试也没有单独考语法结构，但我们研究发现语法仍然是考生在各题型上取得高分的主要障碍之一，因此我们编写了《大学英语六级考试 90 分突破·语法与改错分册》。该书分别论述了“听力中的语法”、“阅读理解中的语法”和“改错中的语法”，目的是帮助考生利用语法解决语篇层次上的问题，读了定会让你感觉耳目一新。

4. **阅读理解** 最新大纲要求考生应“掌握中心大意以及说明中心大意的事实和细节，并能进行一定的分析、推理和判断，领会作者的观点和态度”，我们编写了《大学英语四级考试 90 分突破·阅读、完形与简答

分册》、《大学英语六级考试 90 分突破·阅读与简答分册》，我们在编写时独创性地将考题分为“主旨类”、“细节类”、“推理判断类”、“观点态度类”等，并将每一类考题列为一章，每章包括命题方式、答题技巧，实例解析和专项练习。在练习题的选材上，我们做到了“语言难度适中，生词量不超过总词数的 3%”，要求四、六级考生的阅读速度分别达到每分钟 100 词和 120 词，这也是大纲对考生阅读能力的要求。

5. **写、译** 根据最新大纲，我们编写了《大学英语四级考试 90 分突破·写作与翻译分册》、《大学英语六级考试 90 分突破·写作与翻译分册》。四级写译分册能教会你“在阅读难度与课文相仿的书面材料时做笔记、回答问题，写提纲，能就一定的话题或提纲在半小时内写出 120—150 词的短文，能写短信或便条，表达意思清楚，无重大语言错误”。六级写译分册除了具有上述特点，还能教会你如何写“摘要”、如何在“半小时内写出 150—180 词的表格或图示作文，能写日常应用文（如信函、简历等）”，能做到内容完整、条理清楚、文理通顺。

五、信息量大，定价低 本套书在排版上，采用小五号字，使其容量极大，但定价相对较低，作为教师，我们深知同学们的购书款往往在当月的生活费中占有一定的比例，因此，让你以最经济的形式获取更多的知识是我们的心愿。

六、作者阵容强大 本套书的作者分别来自于中国人民大学、北京大学、北京外国语大学、北京师范大学、北京理工大学等著名高校，理论功底深厚，教学经验丰富。

七、计算机通信网站 为了大家更好地学习，我们为大家开通“东方考试网站”(<http://www.Orientexam.com.cn>)，它包括“考试信息、专家答疑、考前最后冲刺题、培训信息(010—62515735)、外语角、座谈会、夏令营”等。

同时欢迎大家来信指出本套书的缺点，提出自己在英语学习中的问题，我们将做你的英语顾问，扫除你英语学习上的障碍。我们的通信地址是“北京 8711 信箱(邮编 100080)”；changxi@public.bta.net.cn 是我们的 E-mail 地址。最后，预祝大家在考试中取得好成绩！

王长喜

一九九九年十二月于人大红楼

前 言

本书为《大学英语四、六级考试 90 分突破》系列丛书的六级模拟分册。它既可以作为迎接考试的第一轮复习用书又能够作为考前热身用书,因为通过全面的练习,应试者能够发现自己在哪一方面或哪些方面还存在问题,还需要进一步加强;如果应试者已经分听力、语法、阅读、写作等方面做过专门复习和训练,那么通过做本书的模拟题不仅有利于巩固以前的复习而且有利于适应正式考试时的试卷形式,试题内容,有利于掌握考试时间。本书的价值体现在以下的具体特点中。

本书的十套模拟试题完全按照考试真题的形式设计。每套试题都涵括了《大学英语考试大纲》规定的测试题型和 1997 年以后新增的题型。熟悉了考试题型,考试时就可以免去读试题的要求,从而节省了不少时间。

本书的试题量超过实际的考试题量。调整后的题型结构规定,听写填空(复合式听写),完形填空(1999 年 6 月六级试题首次出现),综合改错(1997 年以后六级试题未出现过,但今后有可能会出现),翻译和简答等几种题型每次考试只出现一种,本书的每一套题几乎都包括这几种题型。复习时的大题量无疑能够保证考生正式考试时更轻松、从容,成功的把握会更大。

选材较新。本书的材料比较新颖而且贴近现实生活,比如听力试题中就有近期的有关时事内容,每一套试题的作文题都来自现实生活,是大家已经遇到或总会遇到或要思考的问题。大学英语的教学方向越来越朝着使学习者全面掌握英语这一工具发展,这个方向必然会在考试中体现出来。介绍这一点是为了让大家在英语学习上要站得高一点,看得远一点,不要只局限在考试过关上。其实全面掌握英语的能力提高了,考试成绩自然会好。

好书价值的最终体现在于它的正确使用上,希望读者能够在规定的时间内做完每一套试题(并且一定不要略去听力部分),然后再看答案,以培养自己的时间观念,速度感和临场适应感。做完后应该自我评分,找出原因并及时采取有效措施。

最后祝大家考出好成绩,全面提高自己的英语水平。

编者

1999 年 12 月

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Model 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 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 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) Because some lectures have a hundred and fifty students.
B) Because the students meet twice a week.
C) Because those classes also have small discussion sections.
D) Because for the first two years there are not any lectures.
2. A) The man should apply for a student loan or sign up for a work-study program.

- B) All classes should be taught by professors.
 C) The man should not pay the tuition.
 D) The man should work.
3. A) Getting to know any of his teachers.
 B) Getting individual attention from the faculty and making friends.
 C) Having no more than twelve students.
 D) Signing up for a work-study program.
4. A) Counting wildlife. B) Cleaning cages.
 C) Training baby birds. D) Making puppets.
5. A) Because she only had a job in a zoo.
 B) Because they are familiar examples of endangered species.
 C) Because she is interested in the genetics of mammals.
 D) Because they also become attached to humans.
6. A) She will help the man. B) She will meet the man for dinner.
 C) She will go to the library. D) She will not help the man.
7. A) She wants to take rock-climbing.
 B) She had the first class of rock-climbing.
 C) She doesn't want to take rock-climbing.
 D) She thinks that rock-climbing is great.
8. A) Because she hates exams.
 B) Because she can't sleep.
 C) Because she can't cope with anxiety.
 D) Because she has a very short memory.
9. A) To meet at ten thirty.
 B) To go and look for the man's friend.
 C) To be tied up in traffic.
 D) To give the man's friend a few more minutes.
10. A) A trip to Philadelphia. B) Walking a lot.
 C) Interesting monuments. D) Finishing up at a good restaurant.

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

Question 11 – 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) It is noisy.
B) It cannot fly as fast as most planes.
C) It has a small rotor on its tail.
D) It is small.
12. A) The helicopter can fly forwards, backwards, up, down, and sideways.
B) The helicopter can hover in the air.
C) The helicopter can land and take off from a flat roof or a clearing in the jungle.
D) The helicopter has a single-bladed rotor on its top.
13. A) The Helicopter
B) The Advantages of the Helicopter
C) The Disadvantages of the Helicopter
D) The Uses of the Helicopter

Passage Two

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

14. A) It is in the heart of the city at 42nd Street and Fifth Avenue.
B) It is in the heart of the city at 42nd Street and Sixth Avenue.
C) It is in the heart of the city at 32nd Street and Fifth Avenue.
D) It is in the heart of the city at 42nd Street and Sixth Avenue.
15. A) The library is in the busiest part of the city.
B) The library has grass and trees around it.
C) The roof of the main reading room is forty-one feet high.

- D) Its rooms are very large.
16. A) 13 million B) 30 million
 C) 14 million D) 40 million
17. A) It is in danger. B) To raise more money.
 C) To continue its work. D) To save money.

Passage Three

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

18. A) The farmer's sons were lazy and had never worked on the farm.
 B) The farmer's sons did a lot of buying and selling in town so as to get rich quickly.
 C) The farmer's sons loved farm work, because their father, who was hard working all his life, had told them to work hard.
 D) The farmer's sons considered farm work worthless.
19. A) Because he was dying.
 B) Because he thought they understood what he meant.
 C) Because he wanted them to dig the orchard all over.
 D) Because he thought the gold could easily be found.
20. A) A Farmer and His sons B) An Orchard
 C) The Gold in the Orchard D) The Hidden Gold

Section C Spot Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage of about 190 words three times. The passage is printed on your Answer Sheet with about 70 words missing. First, you will hear the whole passage from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it. Then, in the second reading, you will hear a signal indicating the beginning of a pause after each sentence, sometimes two sentences or just part of a sentence. During the pause, you must write down the missing words you have just heard in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet. There is also a different signal indicating the end of the pause. When you hear this signal, you must get ready for what comes next from the recording. You can check what you have written when the passage is read to you.

once again without the pauses.

As more and more cars are produced and used, so the emission from their (21) _____ contains an ever larger volume of (22) _____ gas. Some of the contents of this gas, such as lead, (23) _____ but cause actual harm to the health of people. (24) _____ are thought to arise from breathing polluted air. Doctors' surgeries are full of people suffering from illness caused by pollution. It is also becoming increasingly difficult to deal with the problem of traffic in towns. (25) _____. In fact, any advantage gained in comfort is often (26) _____ in city by the frustration caused by traffic jams, endless queues of cars (27) _____ through all the main streets. As an increasing number of traffic regulation schemes are devised, the poor bewildered driver finds himself diverted and forced into one-way systems which (28) _____ they are supposed to prevent. (29) _____ all add to the driver's worries. In fact, he must sometimes wonder if the motor car is such a boon, or just a (30) _____.

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 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 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Americans do not pay enough attention to mathematics in the early grades. As a proportion of total class time, we spend less time on mathematics and more time on language arts than other countries do. Yet those other countries outshine (超过) us not only in math, but also in language arts. Their children's reading and writing levels are as high as or higher than ours by seventh grade. Do they know something we don't know?

It is almost impossible for children not to practice the use of language. Their out- of - school practice in speaking and listening helps their performance in reading and writing, since there's a lot of overlap (重叠) between listening, talking, reading, and writing. But with so little time spent on math, it is all too easy for children to neglect practicing mathematics, which is a kind of language. Just English should become second nature to our children, so should math.

Because of our poor math showing in international comparisons, discussion about the teaching of math in the United States is in a ferment (激烈进行). Experts are debating whether we should burden young children with mental computation (计算), or encourage the use of calculators to relieve children of hard work and free their minds to understand math concepts. The experts we consulted may disagree about the best techniques for teaching math, but they do agree that we must define with great clarity the outcomes we want to achieve in each grade. Achieving these clearly defined goals will require our teachers to design successful programs for teaching math, our young people to follow three basic rules of early mathematics education: (1) practice, (2) practice, and (3) practice.

31. What does the author think worries most Americans in the early grade education?
- A) American children do poorly only in mathematics.
 - B) American children do poorly only in language arts.
 - C) American children outshine children of other countries in both mathematics and language arts.
 - ☒ D) American children do not perform satisfactorily both mathematics and languages arts.
32. One of the weaknesses that the author points out is that American children _____.
- A) spend too much time in speaking and listening
 - B) spend too much time in reading and writing
 - ☒ C) do not spend enough time in mathematics
 - D) all of the above
33. According to the author, mathematics is _____.
- ☒ A) as important as language
 - B) not as important as language
 - C) related to speaking and listening

D) overlapped with reading and writing

34. In the discussion of improving American children's mathematical performance, experts _____.

A) disagree on the time spent over language and mathematics

B) disagree on the issue of doing mental computation and mastering math concepts

C) agree on the issue of the in-school and out-of-school practice

D) agree on the issue of using calculators

35. Experts agree that the achievement outcomes should be clearly defined and children should do a lot of mathematical practice, according to the author, this is _____.

A) a confusing statement

B) a false statement

☒ C) a true statement

D) not mentioned by the author

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

This week, I will become the first American president to visit China in a decade. I am going for one reason: to advance America's interests. America's future will not be secure if Asia's is in doubt. On the Korean Peninsula—where nearly 40,000 Americans patrol a militarized fault line—the prospects for reconciliation are matched by the danger of wrong decision. Indonesia's ongoing political and economic transformation is hopeful but uncertain. When markets shake in Hong Kong or Tokyo, we feel the tremors (震动) on Wall Street. And just when the world is making real progress in reducing the nuclear danger, India and Pakistan's tests threaten to spark a dangerous arms race.

Our ability to resolve these challenges will be deeply affected by the policies pursued by China—home to one fourth of the earth's population. Beyond Asia, the role China chooses to play in preventing or supporting the spread of weapons of mass destruction, combating or ignoring international crime, protecting or destroying the environment, tearing down or building up trade barriers and respecting or abusing human rights will help shape the next century.

In short, America has an interest in a stable, secure and open China that embraces political pluralism (多元政策), free markets and the rule of law and joins us in working to build a secure international order. The question: what is the best

way to encourage the emergence of that kind of China?

36. According to the author, he is going to China because he wants to _____.
A) advance Asia's security B) advance China's interests
C) advance America's interests D) Advance the world's security
37. The author considers what have happened in the Korean Peninsula, Indonesia, Hong Kong or Tokyo, India and Pakistan, as _____.
A) difficulties B) challenges
C) crises D) threats
38. The author thinks China is important in handling world affairs because of _____.
A) the policies China makes B) the role China plays in Asia
C) the huge population China has D) China's relationship with Korea
39. What does the author's country need in working China?
A) China's cooperation in China's interest.
B) China's cooperation in American interest.
C) China's understanding of America's objectives.
D) China's effort for creating a new world order.
40. What concerns the author about his country's relationship with China?
A) How to negotiate with China.
B) How to define the goals of his trip to China.
C) How to solve the problems he points out.
D) How to make China do what America wants.

Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage:

In his essay on the commercialism of sports, David Guterson assumes that sport is a universally heartfelt passion, that "sport is a language we all speak ... Sport is life." Yet there is a minority of men (admittedly a small minority) and women for whom sport is meaningless.

Although I am an otherwise average American male, I do not share Guterson's love of sports. His description of his rapture while watching grown men play a boy's game is particularly alienating. Mine was not a sports-minded family, and I was never taught to appreciate the games that ignited my peers' imaginations. Perhaps my incredible mediocrity on the playing fields of youth served to immunize me against