

# 大学英语五级、六级水平试题集

陈迪宇 主编

刘卓林 柯玉珍 赵小沛 编



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内 容 简 介

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## 内 容 简 介

近年来,随着理工科大学英语分级教学大纲的贯彻实施,通过大学英语四级考试的学生越来越多,他们中的许多人都在积极准备参加英语六级考试,本书就是为了满足他们的需要编写的。书中内容多选自国外最新期刊、杂志或习题集。习题难易程度为大学英语五级、六级水平,题型完全按照教学大纲要求和大学英语六级考试水平样题设计。

本书对准备参加大学英语六级考试的高等院校研究生也有一定的参考价值。

## 大学英语五级、六级水平试题集

陈 迪 宇 等 编著

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## 前 言

目前,理工科大学英语基础阶段教学要求分为基本要求和较高要求两种。检验前者完成情况的测试手段为大学英语四级考试,检验后者完成情况的测试手段为大学英语六级考试。在四级考试中取得较好成绩的学生一般都要参加六级考试,他们中的许多人本来就已修完大学英语五级和六级,还有已修完大学英语六级的研究生们,这些人也要参加六级考试。我们编写这本习题集,就是想为他们复习应考提供一些帮助。为了保证本书的实用性,我们在编写前对六级考试样题和上届试卷内容作了较多研究,对试题难度上下波动范围也作了探索性分析。本书内容多选自国外最新期刊杂志和习题集,语言流畅规整,词汇覆盖面大,语法结构针对性强。此外,我们有目的地编选了部分五级水平习题,作为四、六级之间的过渡,但本书的大部分习题都照六级标准设计。

本书共分四大部分,阅读理解部分由陈迪宇同志编写,词汇结构部分由赵小沛同志编写,改错部分由柯玉珍同志编写,写作部分由刘卓林同志编写,最后由陈迪宇同志统一审校定稿。

由于编者水平有限,书中很可能有这样或那样的缺点和错误,请广大读者批评指正。

编者 一九九〇年九月

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## Part I. Reading Comprehension

### 阅读理解部分

#### Passage 1

If we were to take a date to represent the highest point of the European Middle Ages, I suppose that date would be about 1250. Up to that date we see—from about 1050 onwards—only advance. There is growth of population, agricultural revolution, technological advance. The frontiers of Christendom are pushed forward in all directions; new worlds are discovered, and also old; there is a sophistication of manners, a revival of letters. New institutions are founded, both lay and spiritual: on the one hand towns and universities, on the other new orders of improving monks and missionary friars. And meanwhile within Europe, art and literature are reviving: barbarian Europe has been captured by its more cultivated victims, just as barbarian Rome had been fourteen centuries ago. However, as history constantly reminds us, “everything that grows holds in perfection but a little moment,” and from about 1300 the decline is obvious.

#### 1. The Middle Ages represents

- A. a definite period of European history
- B. the barbarian time of European history
- C. the Renaissance of Europe
- D. the highest point of European history

2. According to the passage, Christendom most possibly means

- A. the entire body of Christians
- B. the part of the world in which Christianity prevails
- C. a Christian Kingdom
- D. influence of Christian Church

3. In this passage, sophistication of manners can be replaced by

- A. combination of different living styles
- B. combination of different working ways
- C. coordination of various professions
- D. complex of artistic execution methods

4. Which of the following can exactly express the meaning of both lay and spiritual

- A. urban and rural
- B. civil and military
- C. temporal and religious
- D. physical and mental

5. In this passage, "holds in perfection" means

- A. restrains perfection

- B. enjoys perfection
- C. reaches perfection
- D. controls perfection

## Passage 2

Although most men in sixteenth-century England earned their living on the land, cultivating the soil or raising sheep and cattle, trade at home and abroad was growing. The wool trade with Flanders was the most important activity; the capital it provided financed other ventures organized and controlled by English merchants. Such control was a relatively new thing. Prior to the sixteenth century the English carrying trade had been monopolized by the Venetians on the one side and the Hanseatic League on the others. England was then the commercial outpost of Europe. But with the "discovery" of the Atlantic Ocean and the New World beyond, "the outpost of the Old World became the emporium for the new." For of all the modern nations of western Europe, England is the one most dependent upon commerce for progress, the one which is most clearly the result of, and the one whose history is most clearly determined by, the insularity of the country and its position at the crossroads of world trade. Englishmen were aware of the sudden expansion of British commerce and gloried in it.

1. In sixteenth century, most Englishmen lived on



- A. raising sheep and cattle  
B. cultivating the soil  
C. the land  
D. trade at home and abroad
2. It can be inferred from the passage that Flanders was  
A. a country  
B. a city  
C. a nation  
D. a region
3. Before sixteenth century the English carrying trade was controlled by  
A. English merchants  
B. Venetians  
C. Hanseatic League  
D. both B and C
4. Which of the following expresses the implication of the sentence "the outpost of the Old World became the emporium for the new."  
A. The position of England became less important.  
B. The position of England became more important.  
C. England became the commercial centre of Europe.  
D. England goods prevailed over other countries' goods.
5. Why is England so dependent upon commerce for progress?

- A. Because England is a small country.
- B. Because England is a high-developed industrial country.
- C. Because England is an island country and its location is just at the crossroads of world trade.
- D. Because England is short of natural resources.

### Passage 3

If Moscow is New York, Kiev is San Francisco: brighter and gentler, without self-conscious pretense. It feels good to walk in Kiev. Off the main stem, Kreshchatyk, chestnut trees shade stately buildings that survived the war.

To their credit the city fathers have lavished gold leaf, a tsars fortune of it, upon nearly all the domes that rise over former religious structures. Functioning churches have their gilt as well. The government seems to treasure what is left: gaudily baroque St. Andrew, ancient St. Sophia, the vast monastery called Pecherska lavra, and others. They are the essence of Kiev. They are also, in their emptiness, very sterile. I also give the city good marks for the graceful way it is transforming its old quarter by the river, the Podol. A moldy assortment of warehouses, factory buildings, and flats will soon look grand. Buildings with architectural value are being renovated; those without are being supplanted by low apartment buildings, styled to blend with the old.

1. From author's tone we know that Kiev can be compared with San Francisco in respect of

A. architecture

B. population size

C. geographic position

D. urban style and features

2. In this passage, the word fathers means

A. ancestors

B. old people

C. priests

D. mayors

3. Which color dominates the religious buildings in Kiev?

A. yellow

B. gold

C. green

D. grey

4. The passage states that the government

A. is renovating historic relics

B. is emptying churches and monasteries

C. is pulling down the old houses

D. is transforming city's old quarter

5. Which of the following statements is true?

A. In Kiev, there is a striking contrast between new and old houses.

- B. In Kiev, the government doesn't pay attention to municipal works.
- C. In Kiev, new houses match the old ones.
- D. In Kiev, new houses are supplanting the old ones without any limitation.

#### Passage 4

The only fruit with such bright green flesh, the kiwifruit is one of just a handful of food plants domesticated within the past thousand years. Originating in the Yangtze Valley, it has long been a favorite of the Chinese, glorified in poetry, as early as the eighth century. Chinese peasants still gather the wild fruit for sale in rural markets. The transformation of a small, hard, and wild Chinese berry into fleshy, tastier kiwifruit began about 1904, when traveler returned from a China visit with seeds for Alexander Allison, a nurseryman on New Zealand's North Island. In the following three decades he and other gardeners developed superior kiwifruit vines through careful selection, pruning, and grafting. Most of these early fanciers were as much interested in the vines' showy white blossoms and attractive fan-shaped leaves as in its berries. Kiwifruit farming got its commercial start in the 1930's, most successfully at Te Puke on the North Island's east coast. The late James MacLoughlin became the father of the modern kiwifruit and ultimately a millionaire—by chance.

1. The passage states that kiwifruit was domesticated primarily by

- A. Chinese
- B. New Zealander
- C. Japanese
- D. German

2. We know from the passage that kiwifruit is

- A. a vine
- B. a herb
- C. a woody plant
- D. a parasitic plant

3. According to the passage, people began to cultivate kiwifruit with

- A. roots
- B. vines
- C. leaves
- D. seeds

4. From a wild plant to a profitable fruit, approximately how many years did people spend for developing kiwifruit?

- A. Thousand years.
- B. Hundred years.
- C. Thirty years.
- D. Sixty years.

5. Which of the following can exactly express the meaning of

pruning and grafting in this passage?

- A. Cutting branches and joining shoots
- B. Ploughing deep and transplanting
- C. Fertilizing and eliminating
- D. Selecting and irrigating

### Passage 5

One of the last lands on earth to be inhabited by man, New Zealand was settled by seagoing Polynesians perhaps 1,000 years before Dutchman Abel Tasman arrived in 1642. Later James Cook claimed it for Britain and marveled at the islands' many indigenous species, which include a flightless bird called the Kiwi—now a nickname for citizens. Despite their historical role as sheep farmers, 84 percent of today's Kiwis live in urban-suburban areas; one in seven is Polynesian. Rising crime, poverty and unemployment hamper government plans to streamline an elaborate welfare state. The South island has only a fourth of New Zealand's population. But it's not a rat race down here. A lot of us would never think of moving. If you're young though, and want to get on—more money, a better future—well, you'll join the drift north.

Scottish-born Dunedin, hub of a rich farming region and a port, ranks as the country's most important university center. The name is Gaelic for Edinburgh; Dunedin is called

**"the Edinburgh of the South." It was settled by Presbyterians in 1848.**

**1. In which century people began to settle down in New Zealand?**

- A. 17th century
- B. 7th century
- C. 16th century
- D. 6th century

**2. The author of this passage is most probably**

- A. a Dutchman
- B. a Polynesian
- C. a Briton
- D. a New Zealander

**3. It can be inferred from the passage that New Zealand is**

- A. a developed country
- B. a developing country
- C. a colonial country
- D. a semi-colonial country

**4. As used in the passage, the phrase rat race most probably means**

- A. tribe
- B. frequent moving
- C. keen competition
- D. contest in speed

5. From the passage, we can most safely guess that Edinburgh is a city in

A. Scotland

B. England

C. New Zealand

D. Holland

## Passage 6

For years Ukrainians fled farm drudgery. Two-thirds lived on farms in 1940; its' one-third now. Factories were glad to get these transplants; because of the terrible losses from famine in the 1930's, World War II and the low birthrate, labor was in short supply.

To stanch the farm outflow, policymakers improved wages and housing. Vitaly earns as much as a factory worker and lives in a three-bedroom home. Many city dwellers now look enviously at their rural cousins.

With 20,000 acres of land, 500 cattle, and 17,000 pigs, the Lenin Collective Farm near the city of Poltava in eastern Ukraine is a big producer: pork, milk, sugar beets, buck-wheat, fruit, Chairman Ivan Ropavka runs it by radio when driving his Volga automobile. He told me: "Ten or fifteen years ago it took 1,200 people to work this farm. Today we have 734 working. One person used to milk eight or ten cows, now it's 35 or 40 with machines." Mechanization is



still below Western standards, however. Some of the harvest is lost to primitive storage and transport facilities.

1. The decrease of farming population in Ukraine implied that

- A. people disliked hard work on farms
- B. factories needed labor force urgently
- C. consequences of famine and World War II were too serious
- D. living standard in rural area was too low

2. According to the passage, now farm workers

- A. live better than factory workers
- B. and factory workers enjoy the same living level
- C. enjoy roomier dwelling—houses than factory workers
- D. want to conform their free time entertainments to those of factory workers

3. The passage states that

- A. less and less workers are busy on farms
- B. more and more workers are busy on farms
- C. more and more machines are supplanting human labour on farms
- D. human labour on farms has been canceled

4. Which of the following conclusions does the passage support?

- A. Ukraine is known as a melting pot of different cultures.