

# 英语系列应试题

## —大学英语四六级题集

张庭季 杨云峰 辛 柯 选编  
张燕红 杨国樞

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## 内 容 简 介

本书是为理工科大学学生尽快熟悉和适应当前考试，特别是全国英语六级统考而选编的。其中不少材料选自美国最新资料，题材广泛，内容丰富，实用性强，不失为应试者必备的一本综合性的好书。

本书由十套题组成，是以全国英语六级样题模式及难易程度为标准进行选编的，各套题分为五部分：I. 听力；II. 阅读理解；III. 词汇与结构；IV. 综合改错；V. 写作。各套题均有参考答案和作文范文。听力部分有磁带，由美国教师 Carrie Gallagher 和 Robert L. Perry, M.A. 录制。

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## 前 言

为了提高理工科大学学生的听、读、写和词汇、语法熟练运用能力并使其尽快熟悉和适应当前的考试方式，特别是为全国大学英语六级统考的考试，我们继《英语系列应试题》(共五册)之后又选编了这本《英语系列应试题——大学英语六级题集》。本书共有十套题。其模式与全国大学英语六级统考样题的形式、题量、题型完全一样。本书共分三部分：测试题、听力材料和参考答案，并录制有听力题的磁带。书中不少材料选自最新的国外资料，题材广泛、内容丰富、实用性强，不失为应试者，特别是将要参加全国大学英语六级统考者应备的一本综合性的好练习。

全书由张庭季审校。每套题的〈听力理解〉由张燕红选编，美国教师 Carrei Gallagher 和 Robert L. Perry, M.A. 录制听力题的磁带。杨国楹监录。〈阅读理解〉由辛柯选编。〈词汇与结构〉由杨云峰选编。〈综合改错〉由杨国楹选编。〈写作〉由张庭季选编。本书的选编组织工作由杨国楹负责。

由于编者水平有限，书中错误与不足之处在所难免，恳请读者批评指正。

选编者

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# **College English Test**

(Band Six)



# College English 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. Each conversation and question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers 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 the restaurant.

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 answer [A] on the Answer Sheet and marked it with a single line through the centre.



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

1. A) One is copied from the other.  
B) They are not well written.  
C) They are difficult to understand.  
D) Neither was written by the boys.
2. A) The kitchen is very clean now.  
B) Tom is asked to clean up the kitchen.  
C) Tom likes to clean up the kitchen.  
D) Tom seldom offers help.
3. A) "I'll definitely see you on Sunday."  
B) "I have too much homework to do."  
C) "I may see you next Sunday."  
D) "If I have too much homework, I'll study with you."
4. A) He didn't like it.  
B) He thought it was very boring.  
C) He thought the movie was uninteresting.  
D) He has no opinion.
5. A) Because Tom always goes to the park at 3:00 every day.  
B) Because Tom told him.  
C) He really doesn't know if Tom will go or not.  
D) Because Tom always goes to the park at that time.
6. A) Seats for the movie were not available last night.  
B) Seats for the movie were available but we didn't go.  
C) There were the seats we wanted.  
D) The movie that we wanted to see very much wasn't on last night.
7. A) Give him both coffee and water.

- B) Give him only coffee.
  - C) Give him only a glass of water.
  - D) Serves him nothing.
8. A) To invite the man to join them.
- B) To offer to let him help cook.
  - C) To suggest politely that he leave.
  - D) To encourage him to have another drink.
9. A) To an old church.
- B) To the Davenports.
  - C) Two blocks from the church.
  - D) To the Davenports' church.
10. A) Jim attended yesterday's lecture.
- B) Mary lost her notes.
  - C) Jim's notes are very good.
  - D) Prof. Harrison did not give out notes.

## 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 one 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.

*Questions 11 to 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.*

11. A) Drive a car full-time.

- B) Strong desire and constant practice.
  - C) Day dreaming is essential.
  - D) Have your eyes fixed.
12. A) They drive full time.
- B) They don't concentrate on their window shopping.
  - C) They can't see the hood of their car.
  - D) They drive while tired and worried.
13. A) Day dreams.
- B) Looks to the front and both sides.
  - C) Window shops.
  - D) Worries full-time.
14. A) Full time drivers.
- B) Students and young people.
  - C) Worried or tired people.
  - D) Window shoppers.

*Questions 15 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.*

15. A) Ten per cent of men are colour blind.
- B) Ten hundred men are colour-blind.
  - C) One thousand men are colour-blind.
  - D) Ten thousand men are colour-blind.
16. A) Because they don't suffer from colour blindness.
- B) Because few of them are colour-blind.
  - C) Because only one in every two hundred of them are colour-blind.
  - D) Because twenty per cent of them suffer from colour-blindness.

17. A) green B) deep red C) black D) dark yellow

18. A) Cones help us to see shape at night.

B) Rods help us to see colours by day.

C) Cones help us to see colours in a bright light.

D) Rods and Cones together help us to see colours.

*Questions 19 to 20 are based on the passage you just heard.*

19. A) The answer can be found in the library.

B) The answer depends on one's living conditions.

C) The answer can be specified exactly.

D) The answer has been the topic of many books.

20. A) He argued that art made human existence bearable.

B) He explained art to his contemporaries.

C) He wrote in the 1800's about art.

D) He found human creations unbearable.

## 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 corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

*Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:*

I am not sure that I can draw an exact line between wit and humor (perhaps the distinction is so subtle that only

those persons can decide who have long white beards), but even an ignorant person may express an opinion in this matter.

I am quite positive that humor is the more comfortable and livable quality, for humorous persons, if their gift is genuine and not a mere shine upon the surface, are always agreeable companions. They have pleasant mouths turned up at the corners, to which the great Master of Marionettes has fixed the strings and he holds them in his nimblest(敏捷的) fingers to twitch them at the slightest jest. But the mouth of a merely witty man is hard and sour. Nor is the flash from a witty man always comforting, but a humorous man radiates a general pleasure.

I admire wit, but I have no real liking for it; it has been too often employed against me, whereas humor is always an ally: it never points an impertinent(无礼的) finger into my defects. A wit's tongue, however, is as sharp as a donkey's stick I may gallop the faster for its prodding, but the touch behind is too persuasive for any comfort.

Wit is a lean creature with a shsrp inquiring nose, whereas humor has a kindly eye and a comfortable girth. Wit has a better voice in a sole, but humor comes into the chorus(合唱曲) best.

Wit keeps the season's fashions and is precise in the phrases and judgments of the day, but humor is concerned with homely enteral things.

21. The distinction between wit and humor is

- A) of no particular importance.
  - B) solely a matter of opinion.
  - C) subtle.
  - D) exact and important.
22. The author dislikes wit because it
- A) can be employed against him.
  - B) is superficial.
  - C) follows the judgments of the day.
  - D) is too brief.
23. The author thinks of humor as an ally because it
- A) seldom fails to amuse people.
  - B) is enjoyable.
  - C) can be employed against others.
  - D) does not cause discomfort.
24. When the author says wit keeps the season's fashions, he means that it
- A) doesn't vary according to fashion.
  - B) often makes fun of current fashions.
  - C) uses the language of the day.
  - D) both B) and C).
25. Implied but not stated:
- A) Humor is always genuine.
  - B) Wit is more nimble than humor.
  - C) Humorous persons have pleasant faces.
  - D) Humor is come by more naturally than wit.

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

Poverty exists because our society is an unequal one,

and there are overwhelming political pressures to keep it that way. Any attempt to redistribute wealth and income in the United States will inevitably be opposed by powerful middle and upper class interests. People can be relatively rich only if others are relatively poor, and since power is concentrated in the hands of the rich, public policies will continue to reflect their interest rather than those of the poor.

As Herbert Gans (1973) has pointed out, poverty is actually functional from the point of the view of the nonpoor. Poverty ensures that "dirty" work gets done. If there were no poor people to scrub floors and empty bedpans, these jobs would have to be rewarded with high incomes before anyone would touch them. Poverty creates jobs for many of the nonpoor, such as police officers, welfare workers, pawnbrokers(开档铺者), and government bureaucrats. Poverty makes life easier for the rich by providing them with cooks, gardeners, and other workers to perform basic chores while their employers enjoy more pleasurable activities. Poverty provides a market for inferior goods and services, such as day-old bread, run-down automobiles, or the advice of incompetent physicians and lawyers. Poverty legitimizes middle-class values. To the middle class, the fate of the poor—who are supposed to lack the virtues of thrift, honesty, monogamy, and a taste for hard work—only confirms the desirability of qualities the poor are thought to lack. Poverty also provides a group that can be made to absorb the costs of change. For example, the poor bear the

brunt(首当其冲) of unemployment caused by automation, and it is their homes, not those of the wealthy, that are demolished(毁坏) when a route has to be found for a new highway. There is no deliberate, conscious "conspiracy" of the wealthy to keep the poor in poverty. It is just that poverty is an inevitable outcome of the American economic system, which the poor are politically powerless to influence or change.

26. The title that best expresses the main idea of this passage is

- A) "An Unequal Society".
- ☒ B) "Political Factors in Poverty".
- C) "The Fate of the Poor".
- D) "Functions of Poverty".

27. Poverty exists in American society because

- A) the wealthy work hand and glove to keep it.
- B) the overwhelming majority of the nonpoor are totally indifferent to it.
- ☒ C) the rich are politically powerful while the poor are politically powerless.
- D) all of the above.

28. The poor take on "dirty work"

- A) under political pressures.
- B) for the high pay offered.
- C) as they are reasonably paid.
- ☒ D) though ill-paid.

29. Poverty makes life easier



- A) for the nonpoor as they can get well-paid jobs.
  - B) for the rich as they are sorts of domestic helps readily available.
  - C) for the poor as they can get cheap bread and automobiles.
  - D) for the businessmen as they can easily find a market for inferior goods and services.
30. The author thinks that
- A) the poor lack such desirable qualities as thrift or honesty.
  - B) the poor are not inclined to work hard.
  - C) the poor are willing to bear the costs of change.
  - D) none of the above.

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

Ballet training in Russia begins at age nine or ten. Whatever the limitations of ballet in the Soviet Union, it is no wonder that Russian ballet dancers perform with ease leaps and lifts seldom attempted elsewhere, and that the standard of dancing in a Russian corps de ballet is far above that usually seen in other countries—nine years of ballet discipline is almost unheard of outside Russia.

The period devoted to dance classes increases gradually from two or three hours a day to five or six. As in other institutions of higher learning, ballet students receive monthly government stipends(津贴) in their last four years, varying from 160 to 200 rubles (\$ 16 to \$ 20). Of the thirty pupils to begin ballet each year, fewer than twenty-five usually grad-