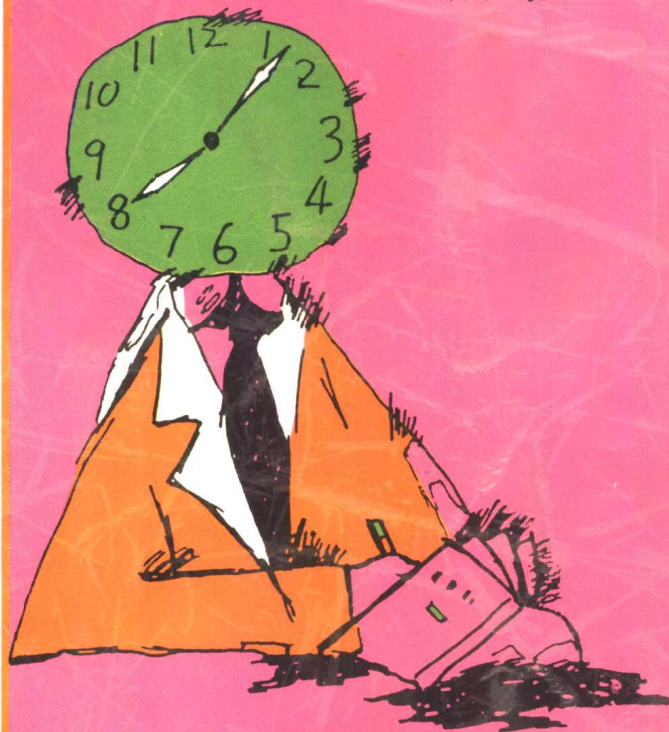


College
English
Achievement
Tests
Band VI
A New Edition

新编《大学英语》

六级测试

唐荣杰 主编



复旦大学出版社
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编 者 的 话

由翟象俊、李荫华等分别主编、上海外语教育出版社出版的《大学英语》是目前我国高校中使用最为广泛的一套英语教材。许多学生学完了这套教材之后,都想检验一下自己的学习成绩。我们这套《新编〈大学英语〉测试(1—6级)》就是为了满足广大同学的这一需要而编写的。

测试不能代替教学,但若应用得法,则可以促进教学。在本套书的编写过程中,我们将《大学英语》的要点及难点都分门别类地融入了各份试卷。我们希望同学们能在课堂学习之余,抽空做些试题,一则检测自己的英语水平,二则可以借此复习所学课本的内容。为了便于自学,我们还特地编写了试题注释,希望能对同学们有所帮助。

本书各册的内容大致分为四个部分:一,试题;二,答案;三,听力测试录音文字稿(录音磁带另配);四,注释。各册试题难度基本与《大学英语教学大纲》的同级要求相当。

本书由王德明教授主审。除主编外,本册的编者还有:夏国佐、余建中、徐德明、蔡基刚、王美娣、吴建衡等同志。另外,姜新荣、孙健、邱匡林、景志剑等同志也参加了部分编写和其他具体工作。

1996年3月于复旦大学

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Test 1

College English Achievement Test

(For Non-English Majors, Band 6)

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 points, 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. After each conversation and question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers marked a, b, c and d on your test paper, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

1. a. She wants to go to a movie about violence.
b. She is tired of movies about violence.
c. She wants to move to a different place.
d. She is afraid of acts of violence in town.
2. a. A school teacher.
c. An editor.
b. A librarian.
d. A book store keeper.
3. a. What a friend means.
c. How to be a good friend.
b. Who can be their friends.
d. How to make friends.
4. a. It's a well-paying job.
c. The job may not be worth taking.
b. The job can be very rewarding.
d. It's a job she can do.
5. a. October 24th.
c. October 8th.
b. October 14th.
d. October 10th.
6. a. At a travel agency.
c. In a bank.
b. At a subway station.
d. In a grocery store.
7. a. Wife and husband.
c. Teacher and pupil.
b. Mother and son.
d. Employer and employee.

8. a. Trains on the railway are often overcrowded with tourists.
b. She is in favor of closing down the railway.
c. She always takes the railway whenever she goes out.
d. The railway is more convenient than the highway.
9. a. A department store.
c. A get-together.
- b. A wedding ceremony.
d. A birthday party.
10. a. In the morning.
c. At noon.
- b. In the afternoon.
d. In the evening.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear three short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passages and 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 on your test paper. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage 1

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you've just heard.

11. a. The ancient Greeks.
c. The ancient Chinese.
- b. The ancient Egyptians.
d. The ancient Romans.
12. a. Loyalty and devotion.
c. Peace and friendship.
- b. Courage and success.
d. Honour and authority.
13. a. They were the first persons in Europe to use the umbrella on rainy days.
b. They invented the umbrella and introduced it to Egypt.
c. They were the first Europeans to use the umbrella as a sunshade.
d. They refused to use the umbrella until it was in common use.

Passage II

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you've just heard.

14. a. A popular newspaper.
b. An independent paper.
c. A paper carrying long letters to the editor.
d. A paper carrying reliable information.

15. a. It gives the opinions of the public on important issues.
b. It carries reliable news with serious opinions on the news.
c. It is independent of the political party in power.
d. It is controlled by the editors rather than by the owners.
16. a. They are not at all interesting.
b. They are not on serious topics.
c. They are always more serious than interesting.
d. They are always interesting.

Passage III

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

17. a. Because industrialization had damaged the beauties of the countryside.
b. Because the woods and fields were too far away to be visited.
c. Because they found it impossible to make a trip within one day.
d. Because their parents did not permit them to faraway places.
18. a. He changed his school into a dorm for the young.
b. He allowed young holiday makers to use his schoolhouse as a dorm during the summer.
c. He built a small house for his students to stay in during the summer holidays.
d. He set up a Youth Hostel nearby an old castle for young travellers.
19. a. A membership card.
b. A sleeping bag.
c. A letter of introduction.
d. Cooking equipment.
20. a. An economical way of travelling for the young.
b. Importance of physical training to students.
c. Effects of industrialization on tourism.
d. The origin of the Youth Hostel.

Part II Reading Comprehension (40 points, 40 minutes)

Directions: There are four passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. Read each passage carefully and answer the questions. Then mark the corresponding letter of your choice on the Answer Sheet.

(1)

As concern with the problems of the young increased, awareness of the plight of the old also grew. Elderly people made up the fastest-growing age group in modern America. Between 1900 and 1980, when the population of the country tripled, the number of people over 65 rose eightfold. In the 1970s alone, Americans over 75 grew by more than 37 percent. Underlying the rapid increase was the steady advance in medical care, which in the twentieth century had increased life expectancy from 47 to 74 years. Americans watched Bob Hope celebrate his eightieth birthday, George Burns, over 90, continue to act, and Ronald Reagan, well into his 70s, govern the country. They became aware of the "aging revolution", which promised to become the most lasting of all twentieth-century social changes.

The elderly raised new issues in a nation suffering economic stagnation. Many wanted to continue working and resented mandatory retirement rules that drove them from their jobs. Pleading their cause was Representative Claude Pepper of Florida, octogenarian (80 到 89 岁的人的) head of the House Select Committee on Aging, who declared, "I am like an old hickory tree. The older I get, the tougher I get." Legislation in 1978 raised the mandatory retirement age from 65 to 70. That helped older workers but decreased employment opportunities for younger workers seeking jobs.

Generational resentment over jobs was compounded by the knotty problems faced by the social security system established a half century before. As more and more Americans retired, the system could not generate sufficient revenue to make the payments due without assistance from the general governmental fund. In the early 1980s, it appeared that the entire system might collapse. A government solution involving higher taxes for those still employed and a later age for qualifying for benefits rescued the fund.

21. What does the passage mainly talk about?
 - a. Problems in modern America faced by both the young and the old generations.
 - b. The growing number of the old and its effects on American society.
 - c. Elderly Americans' position on the question of employment opportunities.
 - d. Growing importance of the social security system to the American nation.
22. According to the author, the increase in life expectancy was chiefly due to _____.
 - a. the growth of national economy
 - b. the establishment of the social security system
 - c. the public awareness of what the elderly need
 - d. the progress in medical care

- a. use a computer vocabulary
 - b. design a syntax that fits the computer
 - c. use a second foreign language
 - d. think in the way a computer does
27. Adults' fear of learning to use a computer is something _____.
a. acquired rather than born in them
b. belonging to them as part of their nature
c. shared with children
d. hard to get over
28. After learning one's first computer language, one will find the learning of a second computer language _____.
a. takes a very short period of time
b. has to use a different approach
c. is basically a linguistic achievement
d. requires an entirely different way of thinking.
29. It is implied in the passage that children _____.
a. seem to know more about the computer than adults do
b. often use a computer without permission from their parents
c. are likely to achieve computer literacy faster than adults
d. learn to use computers in order to play games on them
30. It may be safe to guess that the paragraphs that follow will tell us about _____.
a. some other differences between computer languages and human languages
b. how to overcome obstacles in learning a computer language
c. why children enjoy using a computer
d. some other obstacles to achieving computer literacy

(3)

I personally dislike the appearance of mirror glass, especially when it is used to face an entire building, covering the structure, spandrel areas, and even the parapets, and thus, because of its reflective quality, completely hiding the structure of the building and masking the human activity within it. At the same time, contrary to popular opinion, mirror glass is less efficient in terms of heating and cooling a building than is regular glass. I have tended to avoid the "all-glass" building, which is actually about sixty percent glass, for these reasons, and also because I have a very strong feeling of acrophobia (恐高), so that when I stand near a large pane of glass in a high building, I feel very uncomfortable,

as though I were standing on a stationary but floating carpet. Experience has taught me that about thirty-percent glass area is enough to completely eliminate feelings of claustrophobia (幽闭恐怖) and still give the secure sense of being in a building. Though it is extremely important and pleasant for the occupants of a building to have the pleasure of seeing out of the windows, experiencing the outdoor elements and the view from the security of an inside environment, I believe that a building should be designed so that its occupants are very aware that they are actually within a structure enjoying its protection, rather than attempting to attain the sense of being outdoors by making the building all glass. Occasionally a glass house built with a lovely frame and set in a beautiful garden may be a delight, but I am convinced that such exposure in a building more than one or two stories high would be just as uncomfortable for its occupants as would be a totally enclosed space. The percentage of glass in the World Trade Center is about thirty, and many tenants have told me that they formerly occupied offices with much more glass, but they are completely comfortable with that proportion. Since the windows are shoulder width and floor-to-ceiling, one can lean against the frame of the windows and look down to the street below without any sense of fear.

31. "The appearance of mirror glass" refers to the mirror glass that _____.
a. is set up in front of a building
b. reflects the structure of a building
c. covers the outside of a building
d. is used as window glass of a building
32. The writer does not enjoy looking out in a high, "all-glass" building because _____.
a. he feels insecure in such a building
b. he does not like the large pane of glass
c. he feels as if he were in the open
d. he has an abnormal fear of glass structures
33. Which of the following is considered acceptable by the writer?
a. A house with both completely open and enclosed spaces.
b. A high, nicely-framed glass house set in a beautiful garden.
c. A house that is over thirty percent glass.
d. A glass house of no more than two stories.
34. From what the tenants of the World Trade Center said we can learn that _____.
a. they are not accustomed to the inside environment of the World Trade Center
b. a building with 30% of glass does not cause any discomfort

- c. they prefer to work in offices with a large percentage of glass
- d. it doesn't matter to them how much glass a building is built with

35. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- a. The writer is prejudiced against glass buildings.
- b. The writer is knowledgeable about architecture.
- c. The writer is a very conservative architect.
- d. The writer attaches no importance to architectural styles.

(4)

As the economy grew, an increasing sense of sameness prevailed in American society. This was the great age of conformity, when members of all social groups learned to imitate those around them rather than strike out on their own. Third- and fourth-generation ethnic Americans became much more alike. With immigration slowed to a trickle after 1924, ties to Europe weakened, and assimilation (同化) occurred. Television contributed to growing conformity by providing young and old with common, shared visually attractive experience. Escaping the assimilating tendencies was difficult. Sociologist David Riesman pointed out that in the classic nursery rhyme "This Little Pig Went to Market," each pig went his own way. "Today, however, all little pigs go to market; none stay home; all have roast beef, if any do; and all say 'we-we'."

The willingness to conform to group norms affected colleges and universities, where cautious students sought security. They joined fraternities (男生协会) and sororities (女生协会) and engaged in panty raids and other pranks (恶作剧), but took little interest in world affairs. "I observe," Yale president A. Whitney Griswold told a graduating class in 1950, "that you share the prevailing mood of the hour, which in your case consists of bargains privately made with fate—on fate's terms."

Americans in the postwar years discovered a shared religious sense and returned to their churches in record numbers. Church membership doubled between 1945 and 1970. In part, church attendance reflected a desire to challenge "godless communism" at the height of the Cold War and to find some relief from the threat of a nuclear war; in part, it resulted from the power of suggestion that led Americans to do what others did. Religion also seemed to reinforce the importance of family life. As one slogan put it, "The family that prays together stays together." Moreover, religion became increasingly appealing. Evangelist Billy Graham, often introduced as "a man with God's message for these crisis days," preached to millions at his revivals. He capitalized on the media, using radio, television, and film to spread his message. By the end of the 1950s, fully 95 percent of all Americans identified with some religious denomination.

36. According to context clues, we can guess that "the great age of conformity" roughly

means the era when _____.

- a. people from all walks of life took little interest in world affairs
- b. all social members tended to act the way others did
- c. the young and the old learned to narrow their differences and tolerate each other
- d. religion played an important role in reinforcing the importance of family life

37. Sociologist David Riesman's remarks revealed _____.

- a. the change in the diet of Americans
- b. differences in Americans' opinions on nursery education
- c. the effects of economic growth on Americans' habits and customs
- d. the prevailing trend towards assimilation in American society

38. What Yale president said shows that college students _____.

- a. gave up struggling for a better future
- b. were struggling hard for a better future
- c. were only interested in students' organizations
- d. were favored by fate

39. According to the third paragraph, large church attendance seems to have to do with all of the following except _____.

- a. Americans' keener awareness of the importance of family life
- b. the ever-growing attraction of religion for Americans
- c. Americans' resolve to give full support to the Cold War
- d. the grave international situation of the time

40. Which of the following can be a best title for the passage?

- a. America: A Different Society from the Past
- b. Conformity in American Society
- c. Spread of Religion in Postwar Years
- d. Religion: An Important Aspect of American Life

Past III Translation (15 points, 20 minutes)

Directions: The following sentences are taken from the reading passages in Part Two. Put them into Chinese and write your Chinese version on the Answer Sheet.

- 41. They became aware of the "aging revolution", which promised to become the most lasting of all twentieth-century social changes.
- 42. Learning a computer language, however, is more like learning to communicate with an alien, the essential difficulty of which is to adjust our thinking to the alien's.

swer to the mystery.

- a. unless
- b. until
- c. where
- d. before

52. If you are always _____ by uncertainty in doing anything, you'll come to nothing.

- a. broken down
- b. weighed down
- c. turned down
- d. pulled down

53. James didn't win the first place in the local sports meet, but it _____, for what he needed most was experience.

- a. might be well
- b. might be just well
- c. was just well
- d. was just as well

54. In the presence of so many strangers, she felt a sudden nervousness _____ her.

- a. running over
- b. taking over
- c. coming over
- d. getting over

55. Thirty years of field work enabled the female botanist to gain a better _____ into the nature as it is.

- a. insight
- b. discovery
- c. concept
- d. conviction

56. The police are supposed to protect the people and their properties, _____ evil conducts, guide traffic and so on.

- a. depress
- b. condemn
- c. frustrate
- d. suppress

57. It is impossible for anyone to excel in sports without a great deal of physical _____.

- a. stretch
- b. strain
- c. exertion
- d. execution

58. The UFO phenomenon is not new to us, but scientists are still not able to offer any _____ explanations.

- a. specific
- b. rational
- c. virtual
- d. literal

59. To his surprise, his proposals met with a _____ of opposition.

- a. reply
- b. mass
- c. return
- d. chorus

60. Robert did not hear the knock on the door because he was _____ in his reading.
a. immersed b. overwhelmed
c. involved d. stuck
61. The plight (困境) of the unemployed is not properly understood by those who never find themselves _____ jobs.
a. behind b. beyond
c. between d. below
62. It didn't take long before the message _____ throughout the area that there would be a slight earthquake.
a. revolved b. slid
c. scattered d. circulated
63. The director went on with his severe criticism of some of his aids, totally _____ to their discomfort.
a. oblivious b. obvious
c. obligated d. obsessive
64. Bob missed the last bus and was ready to walk all the way home when a van _____ beside him.
a. closed up b. brought up
c. pulled up d. hung up
65. Today, more and more people are using modern technology _____ fewer understand how it works.
a. which b. while
c. when d. where
66. In many ways the problems that Pip faced are _____ a young man or woman might face today.
a. much like that b. much like those
c. like much those d. like much that
67. He walked limping to the window and _____ into the piles of books and magazines.
a. burst b. crashed
c. broke d. bumped