

面向 21 世纪英语学习丛书

# 全新大学英语

六 级

## 模拟试题集

主编 李玉麟

主审 吴铭方



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李玉麟 主编

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# 面向 21 世纪英语学习丛书

## 总 序

21 世纪将是高科技信息化时代,人类知识将成倍增长。英语在 21 世纪中无疑将是全世界最重要的国际交际手段之一,是 21 世纪人才在生活、工作、学习和娱乐上不可缺少的工具之一。因此,掌握英语不仅是当今我国大学生必需具备的一种基本的高科技素质,而且是我国民族文化素质的体现。

如何帮助大学生更有效地学会英语,成为 21 世纪有用之才,是我们编辑《面向 21 世纪英语学习丛书》的主要宗旨。

本丛书将从英语词汇和语法知识学习上、从英语语言的听、说、读、写、译诸方面技能训练和提高上、在英语学习方法和学习策略上以及在各种考试的应试能力的提高上向读者提供全方位多层次的帮助。

为此,本丛书根据当前我国大学生在英语学习上存在的困难和实际需要,组织长期从事大学英语教学、有丰富教学经验的高校教师、教授和专家参加编写。

本丛书的主要任务是帮助大学生提高实际应用英语的能力,扩大和增加语言知识,改进学习方法,提高学习效果。本丛书从全新的视角帮助读者打好语言基础,练好语言基本功,过好英语学习关,从而顺利地通过大学英语四、六级考试和研究生入学考试,达到“更快、更好”地学

习英语的目的。为此,本丛书将遵循各类英语教学大纲要求,本着“加强语言基础,提高语言应用能力”的目的,紧紧围绕中国学生在英语学习上的重点、难点和疑点以及考试中的要点和热点组织编写,从基础阶段英语学习到专业阅读、应用提高阶段英语学习,从课堂教学到课下自学和第二课堂活动以及从大学四、六级英语考试到研究生入学英语考试等方面的各类书籍。

本丛书将以“实用、新颖、多样”的特色奉献给读者,为广大读者在走向 21 世纪历程中学好英语助一臂之力。

本丛书编写是初次尝试,疏漏和不足之处在所难免,敬请广大读者和同行专家不吝赐教。

《面向 21 世纪英语学习丛书》

总主编 吴铭方

1998 年 2 月

## 编者的话

全国大学英语六级考试已经进行了10年,它对于提高大学英语的教学质量和提高学生的英语水平都起到了积极的作用。但是,随着考试的连续不断地进行,不少专家和学者发现考试存在着一定问题。表现突出的是题型单一,没有变化。学生只要针对各种已知的题型去做大量的模拟题,一般来说就可以顺利通过考试获得六级证书;但是,这样的测试很难真正地检验出学生的英语水平和实际的运用语言的能力。为此,同时也为了提高考试的效度,使考试对教学有较好的反拨作用,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会在1996年7月30日公布了第二批供四、六级考试用新题型。这样,大学英语六级考试的题型除了原有的听力理解、阅读理解、词汇与结构、找错改错、写作外,还有复合式听写、简短回答问题等。为了让学生们能尽快地适应新的题型,同时也要巩固和加强做好旧题型的能力,我们受山东省大学外语教学研究会的委托编写了这本《全新大学英语六级模拟试题集》。

从这两年的大学英语六级试题来看,由于正式公布了大学英语5~6级通用词汇表,整个试题对学生的词汇量的要求增大了。原有的词汇与结构题现在只剩下了词汇部分,相对地,语法结构在整个试题中已显得无足轻重。单从这一点我们可以看出,六级考试在逐渐朝着考查学生掌握和运用语言能力的方向发展。尽管我们编写了这本有10套模拟题的集子,其目的是帮助学生能较顺利地

通过六级考试,但是我们真诚地希望广大读者能把精力放在打好语言基础,学好课堂学习的内容,做好教师布置的作业。只有这样,才能真正扎实地提高自己的实际运用英语的能力。模拟题只是帮助学生适应试题的难度,掌握一定的做题技巧,巩固已学到的知识。如果把模拟题当做课本来学,那就违背了我们的初衷。

为了便于学生使用,我们将现有的七种题型编放在一套题里:把复合式听写作为 **Section C** 放在第一部分听力理解中;简短回答问题作为第五大部分。这样,每套题原来有五大部分而现在有六大部分,做每套题的时间将会比原来的两个小时多出 30 多分钟。此外,书中第 5,第 6 套题仍保留了旧的词汇与结构的题型,其他各套题都改为词汇题部分。

参加本书编写工作的有(按姓氏笔画为序):王东波、陈英、陈宏新、李小飞、李玉麟、范琳、徐家海、梁孟华、高合顺、郭婷。

在编写本书期间,我们得到山东省高等教育学会大学外语教学研究会长吴铭方教授的支持和帮助,同时也得到石油大学出版社的大力支持,在此一并表示感谢。

由于时间仓促,水平有限,如有疏漏之处,敬请读者批评指正。

编 者

1997 年 12 月

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# Simulated Tests

## Test One

### Part I Listening Comprehension (35 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 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) 2 hours.      C) 4 hours.  
B) 3 hours.      D) 5 hours.

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

*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.*

1. A) Mr. Jacob's.  
B) To confirm her boss's appointment.  
C) Mr. Smith's.  
D) Today at two o'clock.
2. A) Route 8. C) Route 10.  
B) Route 18. D) Route 80.
3. A) At four-thirty. C) At five o'clock.  
B) At five-thirty. D) At four o'clock.
4. A) She does not agree with the man.  
B) She thinks that it is better to wait.  
C) She thinks that it is better to drive at night.  
D) She does not think that the man made a wise decision.
5. A) To class. C) To the library.  
B) To the movie. D) To the doctor's office.
6. A) That Mary is going to Hawaii.  
B) That Mary has traveled all over the world.  
C) That Mary likes postcards.  
D) That Mary is going on vacation.
7. A) Student—Teacher. C) Waitress—Customer.  
B) Client—Lawyer. D) Patient—Doctor.
8. A) Something cold. C) Tea.  
B) Coffee. D) Both coffee and tea.
9. A) One baby. C) Three women.  
B) None. D) Three women and one baby.
10. A) Yes, it is too far to walk.  
B) No, it is within walking distance.

- C) No, but it is too far to walk.
- D) Yes, you must take a bus or a taxi.

## 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 question 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 center.*

### Passage One

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

- 11. A) Sunny. C) Rainy.  
B) Pleasant. D) Snowy.
- 12. A) Two inches. C) Twenty-four inches.  
B) Fifteen inches. D) One foot.
- 13. A) Near Denver. C) In the desert Southwest.  
B) In Florida. D) Along the Gulf coast.
- 14. A) Florida. C) Arizona.  
B) Texas. D) Boulder.

### Passage Two

**Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

- 15. A) Elizabeth Barrett. C) Durham County.  
B) Robert Browning. D) William Wordsworth.
- 16. A) In Spain. C) In Portugal  
B) In Italy. D) In England.
- 17. A) In 1843. C) In 1856.

B) In 1849.

D) In 1861.

### Passage Three

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

18. A) Boas.                      C) Franz.  
B) Sapir.                      D) Yale.
19. A) A Handbook of American Indian Languages.  
B) The Technology Review.  
C) Language.  
D) Linguistic Patterns.
20. A) The Sapir Hypothesis.  
B) The Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis.  
C) The Sapir-Whorf-Boas Hypothesis.  
D) The American Indian Model of the Universe.

### Section C 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.*

The Red Cross is an (1) \_\_\_\_\_ organization which cares for people who are in need of help. A man in a Paris (2) \_\_\_\_\_ who needs blood, a woman in Mexico who was (3) \_\_\_\_\_ in an earthquake, and a family in India that lost their home in a storm

may all be (4) \_\_\_\_\_ by the Red Cross.

The Red Cross (5) \_\_\_\_\_ in almost every country around the (6) \_\_\_\_\_. The world Red Cross organizations are sometimes called the Red Crescent, the Red Mogen David, the Sun, and the Red Lion. All of these (7) \_\_\_\_\_ share a common goal of trying to help people in need.

The idea of forming an organization to help the sick and wounded during a war started with Jean Henri Dunant. In 1859, he observed how people were suffering on a battlefield in Italy. (8) \_\_\_\_\_. The most important result of his work was an international treaty called the Geneva Convention. (9) \_\_\_\_\_.

The American Red Cross was set up by Clara Barton in 1881. Today the Red Cross in the United States (10) \_\_\_\_\_.

## **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 center.*

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

The man who invented Coca-Cola was not a native Atlantan, but on the day of his funeral every drugstore in town testimonially shut up shop. He was John Styth Pemberton, born in

1833 in Knoxville, Georgia, eighty miles away. Sometimes known as Doctor, Pemberton was a pharmacist who, during the Civil War, led a cavalry troop under General Joe Wheeler. He settled in Atlanta in 1869, and soon began brewing such patent medicines as Triplex Liver Pills and Globe of Flower Cough Syrup. In 1885, he registered a trademark for something called French Wine Coca — Ideal Nerve and Tonic Stimulant; a few months later he formed the Pemberton Chemical Company, and recruited the services of a bookkeeper named Frank M. Robinson, who not only had a good head for figures but, attached to it, so exceptional a nose that he could audit the composition of a batch of syrup merely by sniffing it. In 1886 — a year in which, as contemporary Coca-Cola officials like to point out, Conan Doyle unveiled Sherlock Holmes and France unveiled the Statue of Liberty, Pemberton unveiled a syrup that he called Coca-Cola. It was a modification of his French Wine Coca. He had taken out the wine and added a pinch of caffeine, and, when the end product tasted awful, had thrown in some extract of cola (or kola) nut and a few other oils, blending the mixture in a three-legged iron pot in his back yard and swishing it around with an oar. He distributed it to soda fountains in used beer bottles and Robinson, with his flowing bookkeeper's script, presently devised a label, on which "Coca-Cola" was written in the fashion that is still employed. Pemberton looked upon his concoction less as a refreshment than as a headache cure, especially for people whose throbbing temple could be traced to overindulgence. On a morning late in 1886, one such victim of the night before dragged himself into an Atlanta drugstore and asked for a dollop of Coca-Cola. Druggist customarily stirred a teaspoonful of syrup into a

glass of water, but in this instance the factotum on duty was too lazy to walk to the fresh-water tap, a couple of feet off. Instead, he mixed the syrup with some charged water, which was closer at hand. The suffering customer perked up almost at once, and word quickly spread that the best Coca-Cola was a fizzy one.

21. On the day of Pemberton's funeral the Atlantans closed their drugstores to honor him, because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) he was born in Atlanta  
B) they liked to drink Coca-Cola he had invented  
C) he had brought great interest to the drugstores  
D) he invented the headache cure medicine Coca-Cola
22. According to the passage, Coca-Cola was altered from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Triplex Liver Pills  
B) Globe of Flower Cough Syrup  
C) French Wine Coca  
D) Nerve and Headache Stimulant
23. Frank M. Robinson contributed to the popularization of Coca-Cola because he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) could tell the composition of a batch of syrup merely by sniffing it  
B) had a good head for figures  
C) offered services to keep books for Pemberton's company  
D) offered services and wrote the trade mark that is still used today
24. Pemberton's Coca-Cola was looked upon as a medicine because it contained \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) cola nut and other oils  
B) French wine  
C) soda  
D) caffeine

25. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- A) Coca-Cola, the Big Drink
- B) The Discovery of Coca-Cola
- C) Pemberton and His Coca-Cola
- D) The Wonder Drug Coca-Cola

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

The passage of the Potomac through the Blue Ridge is one of the most stupendous scenes in nature. You stand on a very high point of land. On your right comes up the Shenandoah, having ranged along the foot of the mountain a hundred miles to seek a vent. On your left approaches the Potomac, in quest of a passage also. In the moment of their junction, they rush together against the mountain, rend it asunder, and pass off to the sea. The first glance of this scene hurries our senses into the opinion, that this earth has been created in time, that the mountains were formed first, that the rivers began to flow afterwards, that in this place, particularly, they have been dammed up by the Blue Ridge of mountains, and have formed an ocean which filled the whole valley; that continuing to rise they have at length broken over at this spot, and have torn the mountain down from its summit to its base ... But the distant finishing which nature has given to the picture, is of a very different character. It is a true contrast to the foreground. It is as placid and delightful as that is wild and tremendous. For the mountain being cloven asunder, she presents to your eye, through the cleft, a small catch of smooth blue horizon, at an infinite distance in the plain country, inviting you, as it were, from the riot and tumult roaring

around, to pass through the breach and precipices of the calm below. Here the eye ultimately composes itself; and that way, too, the road happens actually to lead. You cross the Potomac above the junction, pass along its side through the base of the mountain for three miles, its terrible precipices hanging in fragments over you, and within about twenty miles reach Fredericktown, and the fine country round that. This scene is worth a voyage across the Atlantic. Yet here, as in the neighborhood of the Natural Bridge, are people who have passed their lives within half a dozen miles, and have never been to survey these monuments of a war between rivers and mountains, which must have shaken the earth itself to its centre.

26. From the word Shenandoah in the third sentence what can be inferred?
- A) Shenandoah is a river.
  - B) Shenandoah is a tremendous mountain.
  - C) Shenandoah is a mountainous village.
  - D) Shenandoah is a large city.
27. What does the author describe in this passage?
- A) He describes the beauty of nature.
  - B) He tells us how to find the passage to Potomac.
  - C) He depicts a grandiose river.
  - D) He explains the sequence of the creation of the earth.
28. What do you know about Potomac and Shenandoah before the Blue Ridge?
- A) They are dammed up by the mountain.
  - B) They are formed into an ocean.
  - C) They are broken by the mountain.
  - D) They have broken the mountain and found a way out.



29. If you cross the Potomac above the junction and walk along its side through the base of the mountain for a few miles you will see \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the town Fredericktown  
B) terrible cliffs  
C) waterfalls over your head  
D) ships voyaging across the Atlantic Ocean
30. What can be inferred about the people living in the Potomac area from the last sentence of the passage?  
A) People in that area like voyage.  
B) They are fishing in the river.  
C) They live on hunting in the mountains.  
D) They have never left the small area for generations.

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

My parents' divorce was final. The house had been sold and the day had come to move. Thirty years of the family's life was now crammed into the garage. The two-by-fours that ran the length of the walls were the only uniformity among the clutter of boxes, furniture, and memories. All was frozen in limbo between the life just passed and the one to come.

The sunlight pushing its way through the window splattered against a barricade of boxes. Like a fluorescent river, it streamed down the sides and flooded the cracks of the cold, cement floor. I stood in the doorway between the house and garage and wondered if the sunlight would ever again penetrate the memories packed inside those boxes. For an instant, the cardboard boxes appeared as tombstones, monuments to those memories.