

大学英语六级最新模拟题及题解 (含最新题型)

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主编

何文瑞

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主 编 何文瑞 许 萍
副主编 陈素媛 包 筠 燕静君
主 审 刘振江
编 者 (按姓氏笔划排列)
印远方 包 筠 田 颖
刘振江 许 萍 何文瑞
汪晓峰 陈素媛 都立澜
燕静君

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联系电话:(010)63274348

前 言

大学英语六级统考(CET—6)是国家教委组织的全国高等院校非英语专业学生标准化英语测试。自1987年试行以来,受到了社会各界的关注,每次参考人数多达几十万。为方便教师组织学生复习、测试,我们根据全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会于1996年底传达的新题型,结合传统题型,参考大学英语教学大纲组织编写了这本新颖实用、使用方便的模拟题集。该书适用于大学非英语专业本(专)科等同等学历的学生。

内容:每套测试模拟题包括五个部分:听力、阅读、词汇与结构、完型填空(简短回答)和写作。全书共十套试题。

特点:(一)听力部分由外籍专家录音,配有新题型、听力原文。

(二)阅读部分严格按四级统考的难度、份量编写。

(三)词汇与结构基本上按6:4的比例编写。

(四)完型填空与简短回答题型各占一定比例。

(五)写作部分选材新颖,并配有参考范文、常用句型和关键词。

本测试题的答案、注释及听力原文与试题分体印刷,使用方便。答案注释针对该题的语法现象、语言难点等做出讲解,便于自测。

在本书编撰过程中,得到吴焕成、王莉及李岷阳同志的大力支持,在此表示衷心感谢。

由于时间仓促,作者水平有限,谬误之处,诚望读者不吝指正。

编者

1998年4月

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TEST 1

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked 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 center.

1. A) A professor B) A student C) A manager D) A practitioner
2. A) \$ 10. 00 B) \$ 5. 00 C) \$ 3. 00 D) \$ 7. 00
3. A) Sorry B) Be nice C) Don't use ice cubes D) Boil the beer first
4. A) She got four grades. B) She finished work at four o'clock.
C) She couldn't find out her grades. D) She doesn't have to go yet.
5. A) The woman's trip was completed. B) The records were not correct.
C) The woman was unsure of the time. D) The reservations hadn't been made.
6. A) He was sick B) His wife just had a baby.
C) His wife was ill. D) He was visiting his daughter.
7. A) She doesn't have class B) At 8:00
C) At 9:00 D) At 10:00
8. A) That he is in the Army. B) That he doesn't like cars.
C) That he is a car salesman. D) That he can fix her car.
9. A) She doesn't want to B) She is going by bus
C) She has to wait for Joe D) She doesn't have a car
10. A) He is majoring in art history.
B) He likes having a change from maths.
C) He isn't taking the normal history course.
D) He fell asleep in maths lesson.

Section B 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.

Cars are an important part of life in the United States. Without a car most people feel that they are poor.

Henry Ford was the man who first started making cars in large 11. He 12 did not know how much the car was going to 13 American culture. The car made the United States a nation on 14. And it helped make the US what it is today.

There are three main reasons the car has become so 15 in the United States. First of all the country is a huge one and Americans like to move around in it. The car 16 the most comfortable and cheapest form of 17. With a car people can go any place without spending a lot of money.

The second reason is 18. Long-distance trains have never been as common in the US as they are in other parts of the world. Nowadays there is a good system of air-service provided by planes. But it is too expensive to be used frequently.

The third reason is the most important one, though. 19. Americans don't like to wait for a bus, or a train or even a plane. They don't like to have to follow an exact schedule. A car gives them the freedom to take their own time.

20. The real solution will have to be a new kind of car, one that does not use so much gas.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are four reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions. For each question there are four suggested answers 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

Icebergs are among nature's most spectacular creations, and yet most people have never seen one. A vague air of mystery envelops them. They come into being—somewhere—in far-away frigid waters, amid thunderous noise and splashing turbulence, which in most cases no one hears or sees. They exist only a short time and then slowly waste away just as unnoticed.

Objects of sheerest beauty, they have been called. Appearing in an endless variety of shapes, they may be dazzlingly white or they may be glassy blue, green, or purple, tinted

faintly or in darker hues. They are graceful, stately, inspiring in calm, sunlit seas.

But they are also called frightening and dangerous, and that they are—in the night, in the fog, and in storms. Even in clear weather one is wise to stay a safe distance away from them. Most of their bulk is hidden below the water so their underwater parts may extend out far beyond the visible top. Also they may roll over unexpectedly, churning the waters around them.

Icebergs are parts of glaciers that break off, drift into the water, float about a while, and finally melt. Icebergs afloat today are made of snowflakes that have fallen over long ages of time. They embody snows that drifted down hundreds, or many thousands or in some cases maybe a million years ago. The snows fell in polar regions and on cold mountains, where they melted only a little or not at all, and so collected to great depths over the years and centuries.

As each year's snow accumulation lay on the surface, evaporation and melting caused the snowflakes slowly to lose their feathery points and become tiny grains of ice. When new snow fell on top of the old, it too turned to icy grains. So blankets of snow and ice grains mounted layer upon layer and were of such great thickness that the weight of the upper layers compressed the lower ones. With time and pressure from above the many small ice grains joined and changed to larger crystals, and eventually the deeper crystals merged into a solid mass of ice.

21. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
- A) The melting of icebergs.
 - B) The nature and origin of icebergs.
 - C) The size and shape of icebergs.
 - D) The dangers of icebergs.
22. The passage mentions all of the following colors for icebergs except _____.
- A) yellow B) blue C) green D) purple
23. According to the passage, icebergs are dangerous because they _____.
- A) usually melt quickly
 - B) can turn over very suddenly
 - C) may create immense snowdrifts
 - D) can cause unexpected avalanches
24. According to the passage, icebergs originate from a buildup of _____.
- A) turbulent water B) feathers
 - C) underwater pressure D) snowflakes
25. The formation of an iceberg is most clearly analogous to which of the following activities?

- A) walking on fluffy new snow, causing it to become more compact and icy
- B) plowing large areas of earth, leaving the land flat and barren
- C) skating across a frozen lake and leaving a trail behind
- D) blowing snow into one large pile to clear an area

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage

Botany, the study of plants, occupies a peculiar position in the history of human knowledge. For many thousands of years it was the one field of awareness about which humans had anything more than the vaguest of insights. It is impossible to know today just what our Stone Age ancestors knew about plants, but from what we can observe of preindustrial societies that still exist, a detailed learning of plants and their properties must be extremely ancient. This is logical. Plants are the basis of the food pyramid for all living things, even for other plants. They have always been enormously important to the welfare of peoples, not only for food, but also for clothing, weapons, tools, dyes, medicines, shelter, and a great many other purposes. Tribes living today in the jungles of the Amazon recognize literally hundreds of plants and know many properties of each. To them botany, as such, has no name and is probably not even recognized as a special branch of "knowledge" at all.

Unfortunately, the more industrialized we become the farther away we move from direct contact with plants, and the less distinct our knowledge of botany grows. Yet everyone comes unconsciously in an amazing amount of botanical knowledge, and few people will fail to recognize a rose, an apple, or an orchid. When our Neolithic ancestors, living in the Middle East about 10,000 years ago, discovered that certain grasses could be harvested and their seeds planted for richer yields the next season, the first great step in a new association of plants and humans was taken. Grains were discovered and from them flowed the marvel of agriculture; cultivated crops. From then on humans would increasingly take their living from the controlled production of a few plants, rather than getting a little here and a little there from many varieties that grew wild—and the accumulated knowledge of tens of thousands of years of experience and intimacy with plants in the wild would begin to fade away.

26. Which of the following assumptions about early humans is expressed in the passage?
- A) They probably had extensive knowledge of plants.
 - B) They thought there was no need to cultivate crops.
 - C) They did not enjoy the study of botany.
 - D) They placed great importance on the ownership of property.
27. What does the comment "This is logical" mean?
- A) There is no clear way to determine the extent of our ancestor's knowledge of plants.
 - B) It is not surprising that early humans had a detailed knowledge of plants.

- C) It is reasonable to assume that our ancestors behaved very much like people in preindustrial societies.
- D) Human knowledge of plants is well organized and very detailed.
28. According to the passage, why has general knowledge of botany begun to fade?
- A) People no longer value plants as a useful resource.
- B) Botany is not recognized as a special branch of science.
- C) Research is unable to keep up with the increasing numbers of plants.
- D) Direct contact with a variety of plants has decreased.
29. What is the author's purpose in mentioning "a rose, an apple, or an orchid"?
- A) To make the passage more poetic.
- B) To cite examples of plants that are attractive.
- C) To give botanical examples that all readers will recognize.
- D) To illustrate the diversity of botanical life.
30. According to the passage, what was the first great step toward the practice of agriculture?
- A) The invention of agricultural implements and machinery.
- B) The development of a system of names for plants.
- C) The discovery of grasses that could be harvested and replanted.
- D) The changing diets of early humans.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage

Chemistry did not emerge as a science until after the scientific revolution in the seventeenth century and then only rather slowly and laboriously. But chemical knowledge is as old as history, being almost entirely concerned with the practical arts of living. Cooking is essentially a chemical process; so is the melting of metals and the administration of drugs and potions. This basic chemical knowledge, which was applied in most cases as a rule of thumb, was nevertheless dependent on previous experiment. It also served to stimulate a fundamental curiosity about the processes themselves. New information was always being gained as artisans improved techniques to gain better results.

The development of a scientific approach to chemistry was, however, hampered by several factors. The most serious problem was the vast range of material available and the consequent difficulty of organizing it into some system. In addition, there were social and intellectual difficulties. Chemistry is nothing if not practical; those who practice it must use their hands, they must have a certain practical flair. Yet in many ancient civilizations, practical tasks were primarily the province of a slave population. The thinker or philosopher stood apart from this mundane world, where the practical arts appeared to lack any intellectual content or interest.

The final problem for early chemical science was the element of secrecy. Experts in specific trades had developed their own techniques and guarded their knowledge to prevent others from stealing their livelihood. Another factor that contributed to secrecy was the esoteric nature of the knowledge of alchemists, who were trying to transform base metals into gold or were concerned with the hunt for the elixir that would bestow the blessing of eternal life. In one sense, the second of these was the more serious impediment because the records of the chemical processes that early alchemists had discovered were often written down in symbolic language intelligible to very few or in symbols that were purposely obscure.

31. What is the passage mainly about?
 - A) The scientific revolution in the seventeenth century.
 - B) Reasons that chemistry developed slowly as a science.
 - C) The practical aspects of chemistry.
 - D) Difficulties of organizing knowledge systematically.
32. According to the passage, how did knowledge about chemical processes increase before the seventeenth century?
 - A) Philosophers devised theories about chemical properties.
 - B) A special symbolic language was developed.
 - C) Experience led workers to revise their techniques.
 - D) Experts shared their discoveries with the public.
33. The word "hampered" is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A) recognized B) determined C) solved D) hindered
34. The word "it" (line 11) refers to which of the following?
 - A) problem B) material C) difficulty D) system
35. Which of the following statements best explains why "the second of these was the more serious impediment" (line 21)?
 - A) Chemical knowledge was limited to a small number of people.
 - B) The symbolic language used was very imprecise.
 - C) Very few new discoveries were made by alchemists.
 - D) The records of the chemical processes were not based on experiments.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage

To understand how the elaborate social systems of honeybees or ants may have arisen, let us consider first some members of the order Hymenoptera (bees, wasps, and ants) in which sociality is less highly developed.

A female bee of the subsoil genus *Halictus* constructs an underground comb of up to 20 cells, lays an egg in each, provisions the cells with food, and then closes the nest, after

which she may remain on guard until for offspring emerge. In some species the young bees leave and build their own nests elsewhere, but in some they remain in the parental nest, enlarging it and laying their eggs there. Though there are no castles, and each female is capable of reproduction, there is breakdown of spatial barriers; and the communal sharing of a nestling site can easily be imagined as the evolutionary forerunner of more complex social systems in other bees.

At a more advanced stage of sociality are the bumblebees. Here again the nest is founded in spring by a single female. But unlike the offspring of the Halibuts bee, the young that hatch from the founding bumblebee's eggs do not become reproductive in their own right, they serve as workers, enlarging the nest, gathering nectar and pollen, and caring for the young that hatch from later eggs laid by the founder. The founder, who remains in the nest as the queen, now devotes almost all her energy to egg laying. Eventually there may be several hundred, or even a thousand, bees in the colony. As the season nears its end, some unfertilized eggs are laid that give rise to males, and some of the fertilized eggs give rise to queens when the young that hatch from them are treated in a special fashion. These new reproductive individuals fly out and mate. The bees in the old hive die with the coming of winter, but the fertilized young queens hibernate and found their own nests the next spring. Because bumblebees have division of labor correlated with sterile castes, they are said to be eusocial (i. e. , truly social), but their colonies, which must be founded anew each year because they cannot survive the winter, are by no means as complex as those of honeybees.

36. What is the best title for the passage?

- A) Treatment of the young by Halibuts bees and Bumblebees.
- B) Division of labor among Halibuts bees and Bumblebees.
- C) Nest structures of Halibuts bees and Bumblebees.
- D) Social systems of Halibuts bees and Bumblebees.

37. According to the passage, what does a female Halictus bee generally do after closing a nest?

- A) Migrates to a warmer climate.
- B) Constructs larger underground combs.
- C) Returns to her parental nesting.
- D) Protects the nest until her offspring hatch.

38. According to the passage, worker bumblebees do not _____.

- A) lay eggs
- B) enlarge the nest
- C) care for younger bees
- D) collect food

39. According to the passage, what characteristic of Halictus bees may have evolved into more complex social systems in other bees?

- A)The lack of a labor caste system.
 - B)The communal sharing of a nestling site.
 - C)The capacity of each female to reproduce.
 - D)The founding of the nest by a single individual.
40. In the last line of the passage, the word "those" refers to _____.
 A)means B)colonies C)castes D)bumblebees

Part III Vocabulary and structure (20 minutes)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A)B)C)and D). Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

41. _____, the train would have arrived in time.
 A)Was it not the flood
 B)Were it not the flood
 C)Was it not for the flood
 D)Were it not for the flood
42. The city mayor made a radio _____ for helping the earthquake victims.
 A)approach B)attraction C)appeal D)judgment
43. He felt _____ when he realised that he had asked a foolish question.
 A)disappointed B)depressed C)tiresome D)embarrassed
44. No words should be left _____ if you want to copy essays.
 A)on B)out C)off D)away
45. I will see to _____ the regulations printed.
 A)have got B)getting C)having got D)get
46. The new theory is too difficult to understand. Can you _____?
 A)explode B)expose C)expound D)impose
47. Serious obligations may _____ from the proposed clause.
 A)raise B)rise C)arise D)arouse
48. They appear _____ in the accident.
 A)to be injured B)to injure
 C)to have been injured D)to be injuring
49. He _____ in his saving account.
 A)has scarcely no money left
 B)has scarcely any money left
 C)has scarcely not any money left

- D)scarcely has no money left
50. We plan to _____ the ran-down house in a year's time.
A)renovate B)revive C)revert D)revise
51. Jack _____ in class.
A)never behaved B)was never behaving himself
C)was never behaved himself D)never behaved himself
52. Many people complain of the rapid _____ of modern life.
A)speed B)haste C)pace D)growth
53. She is an _____ secretary and entitled to promotion.
A)effective B)efficient C)effectual D)efficacious
54. Some scientists _____ that the carbon dioxide content of the atmosphere will cause the Earth to warm up.
A)prescribed B)estimated C)predicted D)assuage
55. The injured man was given a blood _____.
A)transfer B)transformation C)transgression D)transfusion
56. I told her that she would know more about Japan when she _____ there longer.
A)has lived B)lived
C)would have lived D)had lived
57. We will not sit on the _____ when our friends are attacked by our common enemy.
A)wall B)fence C)bank D)side
58. The story of the African has been passed _____ years.
A)down through B)down for C)on for D)on through
59. Her only _____ when she is alone are sewing and watching TV.
A)reservation B)resorts C)resumes D)recourse
60. It is no easy thing to _____ social reforms.
A)bring about B)bring up C)bring back D)bring through
61. The _____ to the house caused by the storm took several days to repair.
A)ruin B)destruction C)damage D)harm
62. Nursery school can be enormously _____ to socially handicapped children.
A)beneficial B)praiseworthy C)lucrative D)adventitious
63. They have had good harvests for three years _____ succession.
A)on B)in C)by D)with
64. I left earlier than usual this morning _____ avoiding traffic jams.
A)for the sake of B)at the risk of
C)in the case of D)by way of
65. He is a _____ observer of slight differences in things.
A)commonplace B)subtle C)plentiful D)peculiar

66. The enemy troops rushed there _____.
 A) have been ambushed B) only to be ambushed
 C) being ambushed D) unfortunately ambushed
67. The meeting was put off because we _____ a meeting without Mary.
 A) are objected to have B) had objected to have
 C) objected to have D) objected to having
68. Football matches will be held in Shanghai and Xi'an _____.
 A) respectively B) differently
 C) equally D) separately
69. You may never again have such a(n) _____ of travelling abroad.
 A) advantage B) hour C) occasion D) opportunity
70. This is too untidy. I'm going to write it _____ neatly.
 A) in B) out C) on D) off

Part IV Error Correction (15 minutes)

Directions: Please cross out the wrong word in each numbered line and write the correct one in the corresponding blank.

- Humans have in centuries used the arts 71. _____
 to express their ideas and feelings and to
 communicate culture to the next generation. Music
 drawing, dance, theatre and painting are among
 the most powerful means of presenting ideas
 and influence thoughts. The arts combine 72. _____
 intellectual exercise and appeal with creative
 and intuitive method. As such, they belong 73. _____
 in the primary curriculum.
- Both the expressive or receptive functions 74. _____
 of the arts must be practiced by our young
 children. Children should learn to communicate
 ideas and feelings by their movement, their 75. _____
 drawing, their singing, and their painting. To
 truly communicate, their arts products must be
 displayed or performed for other, and reacted to by 76. _____
 an audience.

We should also impress children with the
 arts; show and explain paintings to them;

bring them to live performances; listen and
respond to music with them. This all be
a careful planned and structured part of
the curriculum. There are a variety of resources
to help us teach the arts for young children.
Museums, working artists, and performers who
are glad to come to school, make that easy
for communities to establish a strong and
vital arts program in the school.

77. _____

78. _____

79. _____

80. _____

Part V Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic:

Computer----A Good Companion of Man

You should write at least 120 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

1. 当今,许多地方都使用计算机,以致于世界各地随处可见。
2. 计算机以不同的方式帮助不同的人们。
3. 概括全文并点题。

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked 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 center.

- 12