

College English Test Band Six

大学 英语六级模拟试题 新题型精编

杨华静 编

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前 言

本书是根据大学英语教学大纲的要求,参考大学英语六级考试大纲及样题,并根据国家教委高教司新颁布的新题型要求编写而成的。书中题型新颖,内容充实,兼容量大。编写本书的目的是帮助将要参加全国大学英语六级统考的考生复习、巩固、拓宽、提高英语知识和能力,以便顺利通过考试。

本书共 10 套模拟试题,每套试题包括听力理解、阅读理解、词汇与结构、短文回答问题或改错及作文五个部分,可供教师为学生补习使用,也可供学生自学使用。为了方便使用,在书末附有参考答案(包括回答问题及作文范文)和听力录音文字材料。

由于作者水平有限,书中的错误在所难免,敬请使用本书的教师及学生批评指正。

编者

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Contents

Test One	1
Test Two	14
Test Three	27
Test Four	39
Test Five	52
Test Six	65
Test Seven	78
Test Eight	91
Test Nine	104
Test Ten	116
Keys to the Tests	129

Test One

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.

1. A) Dan isn't very good violinist.
B) Someone else should make the introductions.
C) There will be other musicians to introduce.
D) It's rather late to ask Dan now.
2. A) Nothing was returned last night.
B) Last night's storm hadn't been predicted.
C) They were able to turn out the lights.
D) The weather wasn't bad last night.
3. A) It's fine as it is.
B) Only a few changes should be made in it.
C) Major revisions are needed in it.
D) It won't be approved by the supervisor.
4. A) She should be preparing for track season.
B) She has an excuse for everything.
C) She has good reason for going jogging.
D) She's always willing to take good advice.
5. A) He is famous for conquering the western states.
B) He was captured in the American West.
C) His paintings are now quite rare.
D) His paintings showed the real American West.

6. A) Submit the report as is.
B) Do all his work by himself.
C) Revise the report.
D) Leave the politics class.
7. A) Exchanging furnaces.
B) How to turn on the furnace.
C) Repairing a switch.
D) How to play a trick.
8. A) She's very hungry.
B) She thinks they should go for a walk instead.
C) She doesn't really care if he eats now.
D) She doesn't usually eat lunch.
9. A) Corresponding with each other.
B) Summer vacation plans.
C) Spending some money.
D) A dance course.
10. A) He wants a telephone of his own.
B) He's looking for a new place to work.
C) He doesn't usually get calls here.
D) He doesn't know the woman's name.

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 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). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

● Passage One

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

11. A) The workers on the underground platforms were replaced by machines.
B) It became the first completely automatic railway in the world.
C) A completely automatic line was added to its network.
D) Its trains became computer-controlled.
12. A) A platform worker. B) A computer.
C) The command spot. D) A machine.
13. A) To drive the train after it is started automatically.

- B) To start the train and to drive it when necessary.
- C) To take care of the passengers on the train.
- D) To send commanding signals to the command spot.

● **Passage Two**

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

- 14. A) They are usually harmless.
- B) They are funny.
- C) They are intended to trick or deceive.
- D) They are uncommon.
- 15. A) It is famous.
- B) It is near a city.
- C) It has a lake.
- D) It has a beautiful park.
- 16. A) It had a special April Fools Edition.
- B) It was only read by students.
- C) It was a daily newspaper.
- D) Sometimes its stories were not true.

● **Passage Three**

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

- 17. A) The editor.
- B) A journalism professor.
- C) The budget director.
- D) The engineer.
- 18. A) The staff.
- B) Professional journalists.
- C) The faculty.
- D) A group of students.
- 19. A) One. B) Two.
- C) Five. D) Seven.
- 20. A) To make lots of money.
- B) To learn to type.
- C) To become a better student.
- D) To get experience in journalism.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some

questions or unfinished statement. 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 centre.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

The most pressing nuclear energy issue is the disposal of nuclear waste. Even if all the reactors in existence were completely safe to operate, there would still be the unsolved issue of what to do with the waste from generating electricity by means of nuclear energy. Those who claim that they feel comfortable with nuclear energy are, nonetheless, concerned about waste disposal methods. Seven states, including California, have put the building of nuclear plants on hold until legislators are convinced that there is a safe way to dispose of the radioactive waste from the plants.

In the meantime, pools of liquid waste and piles of solid waste from private industry and governmental bomb production grow. Since 1962, the volume of radioactive wastes produced by the nuclear power industry has amounted to about 4,300 cubic meters. By the end of the twentieth century, if production continues at the same rate, there will be 40,000 cubic meters of nuclear wastes.

Power plants and bomb-making are not the only sources of wastes. Uranium mining and milling operations have dumped 24 million metric tons of radioactive tailing wastes at dumping sites around the nation. At places where uranium is currently milled, there is another 100 million metric tons of tailings. Uranium tailings are solid materials in the slurry (or watery mixture) of depleted ore-bearing rock, chemicals, and liquids that result from milling. Usually, the slurry is piped to holding ponds. When a uranium mill goes out of business, the ponds are left to evaporate, uncovering piles of dried tailings. Uncovered piles of tailings give off radioactive radon gas. Once in the air, the gas finds its way into the water supply and the food chain. Consequently, many nuclear experts agree that uranium mill tailings may be more dangerous than high-level radioactive wastes from reactors and bombs.

21. It can be inferred from the passage that the most dangerous by-product of uranium mining and milling is _____.
- A) solid mining wastes
 - B) the slurry in which the waste is stored
 - C) the radon gas that is emitted by the waste
 - D) the uranium that is recovered in the mining operations
22. The central idea of the passage is to point out potential problems regarding _____.
- A) effects of high-level radiation
 - B) operation of nuclear power plants
 - C) fallout from the explosion of nuclear weapons

- D) various sources of radioactive wastes
23. According to the passage, all of the following are sources of radioactive waste except _____.
- A) bomb production
 - B) nuclear fusion experiments
 - C) nuclear power plant operation
 - D) uranium mining operations
24. Based on the information in the passage, which of the following statements about radioactive wastes can be concluded?
- A) Radioactive wastes can be solid, liquid, or gaseous
 - B) Nuclear reactors do not generate any radioactive wastes
 - C) The amount of radioactive waste that is being generated is falling
 - D) Most radioactive waste is the result of bomb production
25. According to the passage, the term 'uranium mine tailings' refers to _____.
- A) the uranium that is taken from a mine
 - B) the ponds that hold liquid radioactive wastes
 - C) solid wastes that result from the mining of uranium
 - D) dangerous radon gas that escapes from uranium mines

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

In most rich countries, health care began as a largely charitable affair. In Europe public authorities stepped in early with special help for the poor. Bismarck pioneered compulsory social insurance in Germany. In Britain strong municipal involvement preceded the creation in 1948 of a national health service financed from taxation.

Americans have always been more suspicious of government. The evolution of their health-care finances reflects this. Traditionally, hospitals have aimed to make profits, while doctors are paid for privately. A natural extension was for employers to pay for the health care of their staff. At first they paid directly; later many started paying through insurers, especially the Blue Cross and Blue Shield not-for-profit insurance agencies that sprang up in the 1930s. The two Blues still have nearly half the private-insurance market.

The provision of health-care cover by employers got a further sharp increase when such benefits were exempted from (免除, 豁免) the employee's income tax. Today 85% of the 160m people who have private health insurance get it through their employer. Their tax exemption is worth more than \$ 40 billion a year.

The federal government looked after its own employees similarly. These included former soldiers, for whom the government created a network of hospitals run by the Veterans Administration. But wider government involvement in health care came only in the 1960s, with the birth of Medicare and Medicaid.

Medicare provides two-part health insurance for the elderly and disabled. Part A meets hospital

bills; it is financed from payroll taxes. Part B pays for out-patient care and doctors fees; about 25% of its costs are met by premiums(保险费) paid by those who choose to join, the rest from general taxation. At first Medicare covered most of what old people spent on health care. Now co-payments and deductions mean that it covers less than half the cost; indeed one estimate is that the elderly pay privately (direct or through a former employer) as much, in real terms, for health care today as before medicare. Even so, Medicare will spend \$ 95 billion in fiscal(财政年度) 1990.

Medicaid pays for medical treatment and long-term nursing home care for the poor. Its \$36 billion of spending this year is financed 50-50 by federal and state governments. It too has become less generous, especially in poorer states. Ten years ago, two thirds of America's poor qualified; now fewer than two-fifths do Medicaid has also been increasingly tied to welfare benefits; poor people who stay off welfare find it hard to qualify.

26. In Britain, the money for national service comes from _____.
 - A) the tax payers
 - B) the municipal government
 - C) charity
 - D) social insurance
27. That the doctors are paid for privately and then through insurers in America is reflection that _____.
 - A) Americans trust their employers
 - B) Americans trust insurance
 - C) Americans all trust Blue Shield and Blue Cross
 - D) Americans turned not to trust the government
28. Most of the people in America get health insurance from _____.
 - A) their income tax
 - B) the government
 - C) their own income
 - D) their employers
29. The American government itself is supposed to provide health - care to _____.
 - A) former soldiers
 - B) the doctors themselves
 - C) the elderly disabled and poor
 - D) nobody
30. More and more poor people are not provided with health - care from the government because _____.
 - A) medicaid has been increasingly tied to welfare benefits
 - B) they all live in poor states
 - C) they did not pay insurance
 - D) there is an increasing number of the poor

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Whether there are sailors who sail without charts is doubtful, but there certainly are travellers who prefer to journey with no map to guide them, and readers who are contemptuous of books about

books. They gain no profit, they say, by looking at things through the eyes of others. But this impromptu(无准备的), uninstructed way of grasping at masterpieces in spontaneous leaps of feeling is but a poor way of learning how to enjoy them. The first surprise and flush of prompt delight is, of course, of great, perhaps the greatest, value; but a true appreciation is based on something more than feeling; it demands that we should not only enjoy, but understand our pleasure, and make it food for thought; should learn the esthetic(审美的) reasons for it, and learn also all we can about the origins and environments of the monuments and masterpieces we gaze on. To understand them we must know their place in history, and their relative position among other masterpieces, And I at least find that my vision of the things I like is greatly enhanced and clarified by seeing them reflected in the luminous minds of other people. Esthetic appreciation is, luckily, a thing that can be communicated, can be learnt from others – the glow of it is a catching fire. How often an admiration spoken of by someone we admire-sometimes the mere mention of a preference – has opened for us the gate into a new world of beauty. And certainly the debt I owe to the great interpreters of literature is far too large to allow me to join in the common abuse of critics; they have given me ears, they have given me eyes, they have taught me – and have taught all of us really – the best way of appreciating excellence, and how and where to find it. How many sights unguided travellers pass by! How many beauties readers of great works will miss, if they refuse to read the books about them!

31. The main idea of the passage is that _____.
 - A) we must get feelings from reading
 - B) we can get insight into books by reading others' interpretations of them
 - C) we don't need a map to get the most from our travels
 - D) we must study more in-depth about the books we read
32. Some people are contemptuous of books about books. This means _____.
 - A) they are too lazy to read them
 - B) they are too busy to read them
 - C) they think it not pleasurable to read them
 - D) they look with scorn at them
33. Which of the following is not mentioned by the author? _____.
 - A) Students without instructors
 - B) Travellers without maps
 - C) Readers without commentaries
 - D) Sailors without charts
34. Reading an interpretation of a book can _____.
 - A) make reading the book much easier
 - B) make reading the book more pleasurable
 - C) make one more appreciative of the excellence of the book
 - D) make one become more full of feeling

35. The best title for this passage would be _____.

- A) Sailors Without Charts
- B) A Poor Way of Learning
- C) Food for Thought
- D) Books about Books

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

The establishment of the Third Reich (帝国) influenced events in American history by stating a chain of events which reached a climax in war between Germany and the United States. The complete destruction of democracy, the persecution of Jews, the war on religion, the cruelty and barbarism of the Nazis, and especially, the plans of Germany and her allies, Italy and Japan, for world conquest caused great indignation in this country and brought on fear of another world war. While speaking out against Hitler's wicked acts the American people generally favored isolationist policies and neutrality. The Neutrality Acts of 1935 and 1936 prohibited trade with any nations at war or loans to them. In 1937 the President was empowered to declare an arms embargo in wars between nations according to his decision.

American opinion began to change somewhat after President Roosevelt's "quarantine (使孤立) the aggressor" speech at Chicago (1937) in which he severely criticized Hitler's policies. Germany's seizure of Austria and the Munich Pact for the division of Czechoslovakia (1938) also aroused the American people. The conquest of Czechoslovakia in March, 1939, was another rude awakening to the menace of the Third Reich. In August, 1939 came the shock of the Nazi-Soviet Pact and in September the attack on Poland and the outbreak of the European war. The United States attempted to maintain neutrality in spite of sympathy for the democracies who rose up against the Third Reich. The Neutrality Act of 1939 repealed the arms embargo and permitted "cash and carry" (现购自运) exports of arms to nations at war. A strong national defense program was begun. A draft act was passed (1940) to strengthen the military services. The Lend-Lease Act (1941) authorized the President to sell, exchange or lend materials to any country considered necessary by him for the considered of the United States.

Help was given to Britain by exchanging certain overage destroyers for the right to establish American bases in British territory in the Western Hemisphere. In August 1941, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill met and issued the Atlantic Charter which proclaimed the kind of a world which should be established after the war. In December, 1941, Japan launched the unprovoked attack on the United States at Pearl Harbor. Immediately thereafter, Germany declared war on the United States.

36. One item occurring before 1937 that the author does NOT mention in his list of actions that alienated the American public was _____.

- A) the persecution of Jews
- B) German plans for conquest

- C) Nazi barbarism(野蛮行为)
D) the burning of the Reichstag
37. The Neutrality Act of 1939 _____.
A) restated America's isolationist policies
B) proclaimed American neutrality
C) permitted the selling of arms to nations at war
D) stated U. S. national defense program
38. The Lend-Lease Act was designed to _____.
A) provide battleships to the Allies
B) set up bases in West Indies
C) help the British
D) strengthen U. S. national defense
39. During 1933—36, American policy may be described as being _____.
A) watchful
B) isolationist
C) pro-Allies
D) neutral
40. The Neutrality Act of 1939 favored Great Britain because _____.
A) GB had command of the sea
B) US and GB shared common interest
C) of the Atlantic Charter
D) it led to the Lend-Lease Act

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 sentences. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

41. On a sudden _____, she bought a ticket back home.
A) induction
B) blame
C) fluctuation
D) impulse
42. King's advocate of peaceful struggle _____ a sensible strategy of the American Blacks in winning their promised status.
A) embraced
B) embodied
C) embarrassed
D) emerged
43. If the _____ that the plant contains effective AIDS-fighting ingredients proved true, thousands of AIDS victims' lives could be saved.
A) hypothesis
B) concept

- C) assumption D) prediction
44. "You should have known better than to _____ your argument on the reader", said Mary's instructor to her.
- A) impose B) leave
C) reinforce D) insist
45. Occasionally we experience westerly gales, but the _____ winds are from the north-east.
- A) prevailing B) existing
C) popular D) pertinent
46. She _____ herself to conserving our natural resources.
- A) ascribed B) related
C) dedicated D) directed
47. To steal money from a blind beggar is a despicable act which would disgust any _____ person.
- A) decent B) descent
C) detective D) displeased
48. The formula for kinetic energy is applicable _____ any object that is moving.
- A) with B) for C) in D) to
49. She made no attempt to _____ the problem.
- A) try B) tackle
C) undertake D) list
50. Her muscular _____ of the left leg was badly hurt in the basketball contest and could not play for a good time.
- A) tissue B) structure
C) organization D) system
51. They were warned by the authorities as their conduct was _____ to regulations for social security.
- A) disloyal B) disclosed
C) alien D) indispensable
52. Transport _____, more medical personnel will be sent to the countryside as scheduled.
- A) permitting B) permits
C) permit D) should permit
53. Market study is as much a part of the modern production as _____ the designs, material supply and financing.
- A) are B) is
C) do D) have
54. _____ of international communication, English is studied in schools of non-English speaking countries.

- A) Being the most widely used means
 B) Because of the most widely used means
 C) Since its widely used means
 D) By its widely used means
55. The population of many Alaskan cities has _____ doubled in the past three years.
 A) larger than B) more than
 C) as great as D) as many as
56. People, ancient or modern, are fascinated by night's dreams, _____ their oddity and inconsistency.
 A) regarding B) regardless
 C) regardless with D) regardless of
57. We _____ him yesterday but we forget.
 A) should call B) ought to call
 C) should have called D) ought call
58. "What are the qualifications of a good worker?" "It is essential that he _____ efficient".
 A) can be B) will be
 C) be D) could be
59. "How long have the Smiths lived in Chicago?" "They _____".
 A) having been living there since five years
 B) lived there since five years ago
 C) have been living there for five years
 D) lived there since five years
60. Once it was thought that nighttime dreams _____ our needed rest.
 A) oppose B) temper
 C) oppress D) hinder
61. Experts had testified _____ the machine's excellent performance at extremes of heat and cold.
 A) for B) against C) to D) with
62. "Can I just have a word with chairman of the meeting, sir?" "I'd rather you _____ till he finishes his speech."
 A) wait B) be waiting
 C) shall wait D) waited
63. Listening to another's telephone conversation is a _____ of privacy.
 A) disturbance B) interference
 C) violence D) violation
64. You should _____ yourself with the facts before making a decision.
 A) accord B) accumulate
 C) acquaint D) ascertain

65. There are just a few products now manufactured for the _____ use of the left-handers.
 A) excessive B) exclusive
 C) executive D) excitative
66. A _____ person is one who is good at a number of different things.
 A) transmission B) transformation
 C) vigorous D) versatile
67. The _____ driver thinks that accidents only happen to other people.
 A) common B) average
 C) usual D) general
68. Try as we would, they could not be brought to give their _____.
 A) consent B) complaint
 C) content D) completion
69. The song became popular because it was in harmony _____ tradition and general sentiment.
 A) to B) with
 C) of D) for
70. Human beings are superior to animals _____ they can use language as a tool to communicate.
 A) for which B) in which
 C) for that D) in that

Part IV Short Answer Questions (15 minutes)

Directions: In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words.

The search for natural laws has long been seen as the central task of science, at least since Newton. But the way scientists were supposed to proceed was first systematically described by Francis Bacon. Although his formulation has been much qualified, added to, refined and sophisticated since his day, something in the tradition he pioneered has been accepted by nearly all scientifically minded people from the seventeenth century to the twentieth. It goes like this. The scientist begins by carrying out experiments whose aim is to make carefully controlled and meticulously (very carefully with attention to detail) measured observations at some point on the frontier between our knowledge and our ignorance. He systematically records his findings, perhaps publishes them, and in the course of time he and other workers in the field accumulated a lot of shared and reliable data. As this grows, general features begin to emerge, and individuals start to formulate general hypothe-

ses--- statements of a lawlike character which fit all the known facts and explain how they are causally related to each other. The individual scientist tries to confirm his hypothesis by finding evidence which will support it. If he succeeds in verifying it he has discovered another scientific law which will unlock more of the secrets of nature. The new seam is then worked ---that is to say the new discovery is applied wherever it is thought it might yield fresh information. Thus the existing stock of scientific knowledge is added to, and the frontier of our ignorance pushed back. And the process begins again on the new frontier.

Questions:

1. What is the passage mainly discussed?
2. How do scientists begin with their scientific research?
3. What does "this" mean in line 7?
4. If scientist succeed in verifying it, what has happened?
5. Where is this passage most likely taken from?

Part V Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part , you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition of no less than 120 words. Your composition must be based on the following outline.

Outline:

1. 自信心是成功的首要因素.
2. 成功贵在坚持不懈.
3. 科学的方法对成功至关重要.

On Success

Test Two

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.

1. A) \$ 19,500. B) \$ 20,000.
C) \$ 25,000. D) \$ 40,000.
2. A) At the department store. B) At the grocery.
C) In the garden. D) At the church.
3. A) He hasn't have any money to buy the lamp.
B) He has a lot of money to buy the lamp.
C) If he lends her money, she will buy the lamp.
D) If she lends him money, he can buy the lamp.
4. A) Car dealer. B) Taxi driver.
C) Salesman. D) Repairman.
5. A) 10 A. M. B) 12 A. M.
C) 2 or 3 P. M. D) 5 P. M.
6. A) The big parties are more impersonal than small ones.
B) She likes small parties.
C) She likes big parties better.
D) The party is nonsense.
7. A) He is satisfied with driving from his home to his work.
B) The distance is about 20 miles.
C) The road is good but there's a lot of traffic.