



新东方学校大学英语四、六级考试系列丛书

最新版

大学英语六级考试
6
名师解析

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新东方学校大学英语六级考试模拟试题 (二)

Model Test 2

试卷一

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. 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 choices 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. Dentist. B. Physicist. C. Physician. D. Surgeon.
2. A. J. D. offered her secretary.
 B. J. D. offered her a secretary.
 C. J. D. asked her to be a secretary in his company.
 D. J. D. asked her to do a job.
3. A. an engineer B. a professor C. a student D. a college teacher
4. A. A student. B. A teacher. C. An Italian engineer. D. An English clerk.
5. A. At 9:30. B. At 10:15. C. At 9:00. D. At 10:00.
6. A. 3 times. B. 8 times. C. 6 times. D. 5 times.
7. A. The boss got very sad.
 C. The boss kept his promise.
 B. The boss didn't make a promise at all.
 D. The boss broke his promise.
8. A. The man agrees with the woman.
 C. The man believes Susan is pretty.
 B. The man doesn't agree with the woman.
 D. The man believes Susan is young.
9. A. She was sorry for losing the chance.
 C. She regarded it as unimportant.
 B. She planned to make it up.
 D. She didn't like biology.
10. A. She believes she has hurt her legs.
 C. She is determined to be cooperative.
 B. She is brave enough to face her illness.
 D. She exaggerates her illness.

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 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 1

11. A. Sir William Johnson's role in colonial America.
 B. The trade patterns of the Iroquois nation.

C. Sir William Johnson and the American Revolution.

D. The British-French conflicts in the 1700's.

12. A. New York.

B. France.

C. India.

D. England.

13. A. Travel to England and France.

B. Rewards for Iroquois help.

C. The settling of boundaries.

D. The trading of fur.

14. A. Just before the American Revolution.

B. During the American Revolution.

C. In 1756.

D. In the 1800's.

Passage 2

15. A. Caring for natural brushes.

B. Techniques for painting animals.

C. Types of watercolor brushes.

D. Effects of different brushstrokes.

16. A. They stay rigid.

B. They are affordable.

C. They are easy to use.

D. They come in large sizes.

17. A. Their size.

B. Their durability.

C. Their composition.

D. Their color.

Passage 3

18. A. Expressing anger and hostility may be dangerous.

B. Repressing anger and hostility may be dangerous.

C. Both repressing and expressing anger and hostility are not harmful at all.

D. Both repressing and expressing anger and hostility seem to be dangerous.

19. A. Expressing your anger openly and intensely.

B. Repressing your anger inside.

C. Do not admit that you are angry.

D. Avoid being angry and express yourself calmly and reasonably.

20. A. Flu.

B. Heart disease.

C. High blood pressure.

D. Both B and C.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are four reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four suggested 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:

Passage 1

Dancer Martha Graham trained her body to move in different ways and in different contexts from any before attempted. "Life today is nervous, sharp, and zigzag," she said. "It often stops in midair. That is what I am in my dances." She insists she never started out to be a rebel. It was only that the emotions she had to express could not be projected through any of the traditional forms. This was in 1925. All forms of art were undergoing a revolution. The theories of psychology were

being used to extend the boundaries of poetry, music, and painting. Martha Graham's debut dance concert in her new idiom occurred on April 18, 1926. Connoisseurs of dance, gathered at the Forty-eighth Street Theater in New York, witnessed Martha Graham's first foray into this new realm of dance. They saw, through such dance sequences as *Three Gobi Maidens*, and *A Study in Lacquer*, desires and conflicts expressed through bodily movements. These critics agreed that something entirely new, a departure from all previous forms, had been witnessed. In the early thirties, she founded the Martha Graham School of Contemporary Dance. Her classes were used as a laboratory for her stage works, and her stage works in turn were a means for attracting new pupils to her school—a sort of self-winding process, with herself as the key to the development. Martha Graham and the school she has founded are virtually synonymous with the modern dance. She had not only produced a technique of the dance, choreographed and taught it, but her disciples have gone out to fill the modern dance world.

21. The passage mainly discusses _____.
A. Martha Graham's development of modern dance
B. the revolution of modern dance
C. a dancer's view of life
D. the Martha Graham School of Contemporary Dance
22. It can be inferred from the passage that, in the beginning of her career, Martha Craham's mode of dance was _____.
A. readily accepted
B. virtually ignored
C. considered rebellious
D. accepted only in New York
23. The passage implies that Martha Graham's style of dance differed from traditional dance in the _____.
A. type of movements
B. speed of the performance
C. variety of themes
D. ages of the performers
24. The author of the passage uses the phrase "a sort of self-winding process" to illustrate _____.
A. the new steps Graham developed for dance
B. the relationship between Graham's performances and her school
C. the discipline demanded in Graham's school
D. the physical endurance of Graham's dancers
25. According to the passage, the present status of Martha Graham's work _____.
A. is historically interesting, but is no longer popular
B. has evolved into something completely different
C. is carried on by her students
D. causes heated debate

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Passage 2

Auctions are public sales of goods conducted by an officially approved auctioneer (拍卖师). He asks the crowd gathered in the auction-room to make offers, or "bids", for the various items on

sale. He encourages buyers to bid higher figures, and finally names the highest bidder as the buyer of the goods.

Almost all goods of various qualities are sold by auction. Among these are coffee, skins, wool, tea, fruit, vegetables, and wines. Auction sales are also useful for land and property, antique furniture, pictures, rare books, old china, and works of art.

An auction is usually advertised beforehand with full description of the articles to be sold and where and when they can be viewed by possible buyers. If the advertisement cannot give full details, catalogues are printed, and each group of goods to be sold together called a "lot" (批), is usually given a number. The auctioneer need not begin with Lot 1 and continue with Lot 2, Lot 3 and so on, he may wait until he sees certain dealers in the room and then produces the lots they are likely to be interested in. The auctioneer's services are paid for in the form of a percentage of the price the goods are sold for. The auctioneer therefore has a direct interest in pushing up the bidding as high as possible.

The auctioneer must know quite accurately the current market values of the goods he is selling, and he should be acquainted with regular buyers of such goods. He will not waste time by starting the bidding too low. He will also encourage the rivals among buyers to bid against each other in order to get a high price. It is largely in his advice that a seller will fix a "reserved" price, that is, a price below which the goods cannot be sold. Even the best auctioneers, however, find it difficult to stop a "knock-out" (连档拍货), because dealers illegally arranged beforehand not to bid against each other, but choose one of them as the only bidder, in the hope of buying goods at extremely low prices. If such a "knock-out" succeeds, the real auction sale takes place privately afterwards among the dealers.

26. At what prices are auctioned goods usually sold?

- A. The highest prices offered by buyers.
- B. The prices fixed beforehand.
- C. The prices officially approved.
- D. The "reserved" prices fixed by sellers.

27. Which of the following statements about an auctioneer is NOT true, according to this passage?

- A. He should know the current values of the goods on sale.
- B. He encourages buyers to bid higher prices.
- C. He gives advice to sellers.
- D. He is a government official.

28. The passage tells us that an auction catalogue gives full details of ____.

- A. the possible sellers
- B. the regular bidders
- C. the goods to be sold
- D. the regular buyers

29. "A reserved price" in the last paragraph means ____.

- A. "a price above which an article cannot be sold"
- B. "a price below which an article cannot be sold"
- C. "a price acceptable to all possible buyers"
- D. "a price fixed by the local government"

30. Even the best auctioneer finds it hard to stop a "knock-out" because ____.

- A. he has never heard of such a thing

- B. he does not know the values of the goods
- C. he is not familiar with the regular buyers
- D. dealers arranged in advance not to bid against each other

Questions 31 to 55 are based on the following passage:

Passage 3

Adam Smith, the Scottish Professor of moral philosophy, was thrilled by his recognition of order in the economic system. His book, the *Wealth of Nations* (1776), is the germinal book in the field of economics which earned him the title, the father of economics.

In Smith's view, a nation's wealth was dependent upon, production, not agriculture alone. How much it produced, he believed, depended upon how well it combined labour and the other factors of production. The more efficient the combination, the greater the output, and the greater the nation's wealth.

The essence of Smith's economic philosophy was his belief that an economy would work best if left to function on its own without government regulation. In those circumstances, self-interest would lead business firms to produce only those products that consumers wanted, and to produce them at the lowest possible cost. They would do this, not as a means of benefiting society, but in an effort to outperform their competitors and gain the greatest. But all this self interest would benefit society as a whole by providing it with more and better goods and services, at the lowest prices.

Smith said in his book: "Every individual endeavours to employ his capital so that its produce may be of greatest value. He generally neither intends to promote the public interest, nor knows how much he is promoting it. He intends only his own security, only his own gain. And he is in that led by an invisible hand to promote that which was no part of his intention. By pursuing his own interest he frequently promotes that of society more effectually than when he really intends to promote."

The "invisible hand" was Smith's name for the economic forces that we today would call supply and demand, Smith agreed with the physiocrats (重农学派) and their policy of "laissez faire", letting individuals and businesses function without interference from government regulation. In that way the "invisible hand" would be free to guide the economy and maximize production.

Smith was very critical of monopolies which restricted the competition that he saw as vital for economic prosperity. He recognized that the virtues of the market mechanism are fully realized only when the checks and balances of perfect competition are present. Perfect competition refers to a market in which no firm or consumer is large enough to affect the market price. The invisible hand theory is about economies in which all the markets are perfectly competitive. In such circumstances, markets will produce an efficient allocation of resources, so that an economy is on its production-possibility frontier. When all industries are subject to the checks and balances of perfect competition, markets can produce an efficient bundle of products with the most efficient techniques and using the minimum amount of inputs. But when monopolies become pervasive, the

remarkable efficiency properties of the invisible hand may be destroyed.

31. What is the pith of Adam Smith's economic philosophy?
- A. Self-interest is the life-line of economic activities.
 - B. Government shouldn't intervene in the economy.
 - C. Competition will benefit the society for consumers' needs are tended.
 - D. Economic forces should be intended to promote public interest.
32. What does the "invisible hand" refer to?
- A. Supply and demand.
 - B. Laissez faire.
 - C. Self-interest.
 - D. Market mechanism.
33. In Smith's view, monopolies ____.
- A. will lead the economy to cessation
 - B. can hardly realize the checks and balances of competition
 - C. may bring about a vicious circle of high production and low demand
 - D. A and B
34. It can be inferred from the text that ____.
- A. an efficient allocation of resources can only be achieved in a free market
 - B. perfect competition can be realized in a free market
 - C. self-interest can help to maximize production and minimize inputs
 - D. All of the above
35. Which of the following is the best title for the article you've just read?
- A. Adam Smith and His "Invisible Hand" Theory
 - B. How to Succeed in a Market
 - C. Adam Smith with His Invisible Hand
 - D. The Economic Development

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Passage 4

The science of meteorology is concerned with the study of the structure, state, and behavior of the atmosphere. The subject may be approached from several directions, but the scene cannot be fully appreciated from any one vantage point. Different views must be integrated to give perspectives to the whole picture.

One may consider the condition of the atmosphere at a given moment and attempt to predict changes from that condition over a period of a few hours to a few days ahead. This approach is covered by the branch of the science called synoptic meteorology.

Synoptic meteorology is the scientific basis of the technique of weather forecasting by means of the preparation and analysis of weather maps and aerological diagrams. The practical importance of the numerous applications of weather forecasting cannot be overestimated. In serving the needs of shipping, aviation, agriculture, industry, and many other interests and fields of human activity with accurate weather warnings and professional forecast advice, great benefits are reaped in the form of the saving of human life and property and in economic advantages of various kinds. One important purpose of the science of meteorology is constantly to strive, through advanced study and research, to increase our knowledge of the atmosphere with the aim of improving the accuracy of weather forecasts.

The tools needed to advance our knowledge in this way are the disciplines of mathematics and physics applied to solve meteorological problems. The use of these tools forms that branch of the science called dynamic meteorology.

36. The predictions of synoptic meteorologists are directly based on the _____.
A. application of the physical sciences B. preparation and study of weather maps
C. anticipated needs of industry D. observations of commercial airline pilots
37. Which of the following is NOT referred to by the author as a field whose needs are served by weather forecasting?
A. Transportation. B. Manufacturing. C. Farming. D. Sports.
38. The author implies that increased accuracy in weather forecasting will lead to _____.
A. more funds allocated to meteorological research
B. greater protection of human life
C. a higher number of professional forecasters
D. less-specialized forms of synoptic meteorology
39. Which of the following statements best describes the organization of the third paragraph of the passage?
A. A procedure is explained and its importance is emphasized.
B. Two contrasting views of a problem are presented.
C. Recent scientific advancements are outlined in order of importance.
D. A problem is examined and possible solutions are given.
40. In the last sentence of the passage, the phrase 'these tools' refers to _____.
A. weather forecasts B. meteorological problems
C. mathematics and physics D. economic advantages

Part III Vocabulary (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 answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

41. The secretary _____ that the difficulties she faced were too severe.
A. contended B. contented C. contained D. contested
42. Now that you have done it, you must be ready to take the _____.
A. consequence B. effect C. outcome D. result
43. We are all aware of the _____ of passionate love. When it comes, it can destroy one's reason.
A. force B. power C. strength D. might
44. An honest person makes a _____, a coward makes an excuse.
A. condemnation B. confession C. confusion D. conclusion
45. Tom found the book _____; it provided him with an abundance of information on the subject.
A. enlightening B. confusing C. distracting D. amusing
46. Extreme right-wing people in America persuaded the American people through the _____ that Chaplin was too left-wing.

- A. press B. force C. stress D. mass
47. Everyone should be _____ innocent until it is proved that he is guilty.
A. presumed B. assumed C. resumed D. consumed
48. The author is a simple man. His study is plainly _____ with a desk and two bookcases.
A. decorated B. supplied C. furnished D. ornamented
49. The threat of a general strike was _____ only by prompt government action.
A. averted B. diverted C. subverted D. deviated
50. I was awfully tired when I got home from the travel, but a half-hour nap _____ me.
A. revived B. released C. relieved D. recovered
51. It is well-known that retired workers in our country are _____ free medical care.
A. entitled to B. involved in C. associated with D. assigned to
52. Depositors may transfer money from one account to another in a commercial bank when the need _____.
A. rises B. arises C. arouses D. raise
53. The Congressmen in that country voted to _____ the ban on smoking.
A. recess B. reside C. refrain D. repeal
54. The doctor managed to _____ the wound on his leg.
A. cure B. mend C. repair D. stitch up
55. The little girl was _____ by the death of her dog since her affection for the pet had been real and deep.
A. grieved B. suppressed C. oppressed D. sustained
56. A person is _____ if he acts after weighing all aspects of a situation.
A. deliberate B. reasonable C. considerable D. appropriate
57. There is a controversy even among experts as to whether this disease is _____ or not.
A. allergic B. incisive C. infertile D. communicable
58. Do you have time _____ to finish all the writing?
A. sufficient B. adequate C. enough D. ample
59. Mary's bedroom is very small, but her dining-room is _____.
A. extensive B. expansive C. spacious D. abundant
60. During 1990s the information industry caused _____ changes in the world.
A. destructive B. imaginative C. spectacular D. legitimate
61. President Clinton seemed to be _____ when he promised to try to balance the national budget.
A. in earnest B. in person C. in private D. in reality
62. More than one third of the Chinese in America live in California, _____ in San Francisco.
A. previously B. predominantly C. practically D. permanently
63. Sorry I didn't turn up—I _____ forgot.
A. clean B. clearly C. cleanly D. clear
64. When a body is immersed in a fluid, it _____ loses weight.
A. seemingly B. presumably C. apparently D. logically
65. Even the policeman nearby was completely _____ by the thief's disguise.

- A. taken away B. taken down C. depressed D. intimidated
66. Though they had suffered heavy losses, the commanders refused to _____ defeat.
A. grant B. consent C. concede D. acquire
67. Margaret was so _____ about her housework that her servants would not work for her.
A. special B. peculiar C. particular D. unusual
68. _____ there is a good reason for her absence, as she doesn't usually stay away from work.
A. Currently B. Presumably C. Seemingly D. Decidedly
69. The conflict between romantic _____ and harsh reality has been one important theme of many literary works.
A. dreams B. attains C. precepts D. revelations
70. It is hoped that the prisoner will be released through the _____ of the president himself.
A. prevention B. intervention C. interference D. convention

试卷二

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 (not exceeding 10 words) .

Western tattooists work with a special electrical instrument, something like a dentist's drill. It holds a number of very fine needles which, for the purpose of reproducing the approved drawing, are dipped in black ink. When the current is switched on, and the instrument passed rapidly over the outline, the action of the needles drives the ink into the skin. The tattooist is constantly wiping away excess ink as he works. This is where skill is so important, for the speed of the instrument means that he must work rapidly over lines which are almost permanently covered over.

The basic drawing then has to be coloured in, using the same method but with non-poisonous paint now replacing the ink. The average tattoo contains four or five colours, each injected with a separate instrument. How many needles are used each time will depend on the area to be covered, but it is possible to use as many as ten or twelve, giving up to 300 injections a minute. Filling in is a lengthier process than outlining, and to prevent infection the area is finally treated with an antiseptic cream and covered with dressing. After a few days it finally heals over, leaving the new tattoo clearly visible under the skin.

And there it stays, for, as those who get tattooed and think better of it soon discover that getting rid of the tattoo is a far more difficult business than getting it. The tattooist is powerless to undo what he has done and can only refer unhappy customers to their doctors who, no matter how sympathetic, are able to offer little encouragement. Removing a tattoo, if it can be done at all, has to be by one of two methods, neither of them pleasant or even completely satisfactory. The first is by surgery and skin replacement, an operation which leaves permanent marks. The other possibility is to re-tattoo over the offending design with a special acid-based substance which absorbs the colours as it goes. This is a painful and lengthy process which, though less expensive

than private surgery, is still quite costly.

It is such a common event that responsible tattooists refuse to work on areas which cannot normally be covered up. "The trouble is that most people don't think about it until it's too late," says one tattooist who had his own hands tattooed some years ago, and freely admits to regretting it. "I realize now that it looks in bad taste."

Questions: (注意: 答题尽量简短, 超过 10 个词要扣分, 每条横线写一个英语单词, 标点符号不占格。)

71. What's the purpose of fine needles?

72. The customer may do what kind of thing before a large-scale tattoo is finished?

73. What's the purpose of a dressing?

74. Why don't doctors offer encouragement?

75. Why do people decide to keep their tattoo?

Part V Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **Choosing Career**. Your composition should be no less than 150 words. You must base your composition on the following instructions (given in Chinese):

1. 你所选择的职业将会影响你的生活道路。
2. 要做出正确的选择, 应对自己的能力、兴趣、目标和供选择的职业有足够的了解, 并向有经验的人请教。

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