

大学英语六级考试模拟试卷

SIMULATED COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

—— Band Six ——

04

考生注意事项

- 一、将自己的校名、姓名、学校代号、准考证号写在答题纸和作文纸上。考试结束后,把试题册、答题纸和作文纸放在桌上。教师收卷后方可离开考场。试题册、答题纸和作文纸均不得带走。
- 二、仔细阅读题目的说明。
- 三、在规定时间内答完全部试题,不得拖延时间。
- 四、多项选择题的答案一定要写在答题纸上。凡是写在试题册上的答案一律作废。
- 五、多项选择题只能选一个答案,多选作废。选定答案后,用 HB 浓度以上的铅笔在相应字母的中部划一条横线。正确方法是:[A][B][C][D]
- 使用其他符号答题者不给分。划线要有一定粗度,浓度要盖过红色。
- 六、如果要改动答案,必须先用橡皮擦净原来选定的答案,然后再按上面的规定重新答题。

答题提示

1. 本试卷是严格按照 2000 年新大纲的要求,由北京大学、上海交通大学等高校的英语骨干教师编写,覆盖面广,针对性强,权威性强,是考前模拟训练的精品。
2. 本套试卷共 10 套试题,建议您每周做 1 套。
3. 自测时间可安排在上午或下午,不间断地进行 120 分钟,自主做题,不看参考答案。
4. 将心态调整到临战状态,与进考场无异。
5. 结束后,请认真对照标准答案,自己评分填好下表。然后找出自己的薄弱环节,在以后的复习中重点突破。

	总得分	听力理解	阅读理解	词汇	完形填空(改错、英译汉、回答问题)	短文写作
卷面分值	100	20	40	15	10	15
自测分						
失分						

Model Test Four

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. 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. 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.
- B) 3 hours.
- C) 4 hours.
- D) 5 hours.

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 answer [D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

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

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. A) Fred is a good teacher. | B) Sue can do a good job. |
| C) Tony is very honest. | D) Fred doesn't want to be a teacher. |
| 2. A) At 10:00. | B) At 9:00. |
| C) At 9:15. | D) At 9:30. |
| 3. A) Jane's condescending attitude. | B) Jane's choice of subject. |
| C) Jane's negligence. | D) Jane's irrelevant response. |
| 4. A) It was too large. | B) It was too tight. |
| C) It was too short. | D) It was not what she preferred. |
| 5. A) He must see the dentist. | B) He must give a speech. |
| C) He has a meeting. | D) He must travel to a business conference. |
| 6. A) A red car. | B) A factory job. |
| C) A choice of cars. | D) A ride to work. |
| 7. A) In a school. | B) At the post office. |
| C) In a courtroom. | D) In a packing plant. |
| 8. A) 12. | B) 48. |
| C) 36. | D) 24. |
| 9. A) He was realistic. | B) He exaggerated his part. |
| C) He was not dramatic enough. | D) He played his part well. |
| 10. A) At the information desk. | B) On the platform. |
| C) On the train. | D) Near the stairs. |

Section B Spot Dictation

听力理解的 B 部分在试卷二上, 现在请取出试卷二。

Part II

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

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

Passage One

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

Each for its own reason, the study of residential mobility has been a concern of three disciplines: sociology, economics, and geography. For the economist, residential shifts provide a means for studying the housing and land markets. Geographers study mobility to understand the spatial distributions of population types. For the sociologist, interest in residential mobility has two sources: one stemming from the study of human ecology and the other, from a concern with the peculiar qualities of urban life. Of course, there are clearly overlapping concerns and it is often difficult to discern the disciplinary origins of a researcher by sole examining the kinds of questions he or she raises about mobility, although it is usually easier to identify a researcher's discipline by noting the methods used and the concepts employed.

Urban mobility first appears in the sociological literature as a term expressing rather generalized qualities of urban, as opposed to non-urban life. Some sociologists refer to the mobility of the city as the considerable sum of myriad and incessant sources of stimulation impinging upon the urban dweller, a sort of sensory overload which produces sophistication, indifference, and a lowered level of affect in urban dwellers. There is simply so much to experience that the urban dweller's capacity is reduced to react in a "spontaneous" and "natural" way to urban existence. It is mobility in this sense that produces some of the special qualities of urban life, which, on the other hand, appeal to migrants as an escape from the dullness and oppression of rural existence with its lack of change and stimulation, and on the other hand, produces anomie and alienation in a society where men see each other primarily as means to ends rather than as ends in themselves. Of course, mobility in this larger sense of sensory overload is not a concept which lends itself easily to measurement, especially since it is a macro-system property.

11. Geographers who study mobility are most probably interested in _____.
 - A) the fact that people of different nationalities or ethnical groups reside in different places
 - B) why people of one type prefer to isolate themselves from those of another type
 - C) peculiar characteristics of people from different countries in choosing living places
 - D) what types of people like to move frequently and why they keep changing their living places
12. According to the passage, examining the kinds of questions research raises about mobility is _____.
 - A) not an ideal way to identify his or her disciplinary origins
 - B) easier than noting the methods used and the concepts employed
 - C) the only way to discern the disciplines he or she applied
 - D) too difficult to be used in finding out his or her disciplinary origins
13. Some sociologists believe that "sensory overload" (Lines 3 - 4, Para. 2) _____.
 - A) produces the dullness and oppression of rural existence
 - B) is responsible for some of evil characteristics of urban dwellers
 - C) is the result of the mobility of the city
 - D) appeals to non-urban dwellers
14. According to the passage, in a society where there is anomie and alienation, people _____.
 - A) can discern other people's shortcomings but not their owns
 - B) hold hostile views to others
 - C) take advantage of others to achieve their own purposes
 - D) are willing to help each other
15. The words "spontaneous" and "natural" (Lines 5 - 6, Para. 2) indicate that _____.
 - A) urban people lack creativity and originality
 - B) urban people are clever than rural people
 - C) urban life is colorful and interesting
 - D) urban existence is full of change and stimulation

Passage Two

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

You can meet the most interesting people in a child's tree house(树上的小屋, 树巢)... It all started when Joanne Camps, daughter of a famous chain saw artist, was unpacking some of her belongings in her new beautiful tree house which her father had built for her with his famous chain saw. The tree house contained a television, a stereo system and a computer.

Joanne turned on the TV and walked to the tree house stairs to dispose of some filthy garbage bags. She gasped as her eyes were caught on something she refused to believe. A little girl dressed in black was sitting on the bottom step, crying. It didn't take long for Joanne to find out that the little girl had half of a bloody leg! Joanne ran back into the tree house, just in time to catch a special report on TV.

The reporter had a pale face and spoke in a grave tone.

"A 9-year-old child is missing. She was last seen on a playground wearing a black dress. A couple had witnessed a freshly cut leg on a swing seat on the playground. If you find this girl, your time has come so don't bother to run!"

The reporter burst into laughter and the TV began to spark.

Eager to run outside and prove that she had imagined the whole thing, Joanne raced to the tree house stairway and tripped over(绊倒) the television cord(电线). Something struck her. Her father hasn't bought the extension cord for her yet. The TV wasn't plugged in(插入)!

Hopelessly panicking, Joanne once more reached for the stairway of her tree house and this time, she wished she hadn't.

The little girl was already halfway up the stairs and when Joanne appeared, she made full eye contact with her. Joanne leaned on to the tree house door for support when she discovered that the little girl had no pupils(瞳孔). The little girl coughed up some blood which sprayed all over Joanne's shirt and laughed at her, pointing to her leg.

Before darkness consumed her, Joanne heard the little girl say: "He cut my leg off and now I have to take yours. After all, you are his daughter!"

16. This story is a _____.

- A) science fiction B) horror tale C) prank D) fancy tale

17. What's the meaning of "your time has come so don't bother to run!"?

- A) Don't run, you should help her. B) It's your time to help the girl.
C) It is no use running, you are finished. D) You needn't run away, you can help her.

18. The missing girl is _____.

- A) a 9-year-old child B) a ghost C) not human being D) a robot

19. Who cut the girl's leg according to the girl?

- A) A criminal. B) Someone we don't know. C) Herself. D) Joanne's father.

20. What's the meaning of "darkness consumed her"?

- A) Joanne faints because of being scared. B) Joanne is killed by the girl with a half leg.
C) It becomes dark for evening has been coming. D) Joanne closes her eyes.

Passage Three

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

When 18-year-old Jon Angle set his sights on a \$ 5,000 motorcycle last month, he was determined not to let a little thing like lack of funds stand in his way. "My bank said they'd never loan me that sort of money, since I don't really have any assets yet," the recent high school graduate from Littleton, Colo., recalls. Still, Angle was able to secure a loan from the Young Americans Bank in Denver, which caters to the under-22-year-old crowd and permits allowance to be listed as a source of income on loan application. Now, with a

new Suzuki, Angle is setting aside most of the income from his \$ 6.75-an-hour job at a local McDonald's to pay off his debt.

At malls, movie theaters and even motorcycle dealerships around the country, teenagers like Jon Angle are behaving like the fiscal equivalent of the Energizer Bunny: They keep spending, and spending, and spending. Last year, 12-to-19-year-olds went on their biggest shopping spree ever, ringing up \$ 109 billion in purchases, a 38 percent increase over 1990. And the demographics for the teen market are enough to make any orthodontist smile. As the baby boomers' babies hit puberty, the teen population is expected to balloon from 29.1 million to 34.9 million by 2010.

Teens also are earning money. About half of all 16-to-19-year-olds have part-time jobs, according to Teenage Research Unlimited, a market research firm. Combined with allowance from their parents, adolescents average \$ 64 in income per week. But that money burns a quick hole in their pockets. For every dollar teens earned last year, they spent 84 cents. And even when they do put aside some of their funds, teenagers save only until they can afford some coveted big-ticket item. Clair Boetticher, 17, from North Dallas, Texas, for example, receives \$ 35 in weekly allowance and is earning an extra \$ 100 a week this summer working on a ranch. She spends most of the money of food, movies and compact disks. And when Boetticher does save, she usually hangs onto the money only long enough to buy tickets to a rock concert.

With all this money up for grabs, it is no longer just makers of acne medication who are zeroing in on adolescents. Nike, for example, which consistently ranks as one of the most popular brands among teens, targets its products to consumers between the ages of 14 and 24. And Levi Strauss consults a panel of several hundred teens around the country during its product-development process. If the feedback indicates that the cut on a pair of jeans needs changing, the designers return to the drawing board.

Teens don't just spend their own money; they also affect the way their parents shop. When it comes time to buy a family computer, for instance, grown-ups often turn to their kids as technology consultants. With an increasing number of children using PCs at school, it's not surprising that parents who buy home computers let their teens influence the decision about two thirds of the time.

21. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) American teenagers are spending whatever they can instead of putting aside the money they make.
- B) American teenagers affect their parents' shopping habits tremendously.
- C) American adolescents typically spend money on famous brands and concert tickets.
- D) American businessmen are trying to figure out new ways to tap the potential of adolescent market.

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

- A) American young people are not allowed to get loans from the bank unless they have personal assets.
- B) Adolescent consumption reached an unprecedented level last year.
- C) Almost all American adolescents work on a part-time basis one time or another.
- D) American adolescents find it hard to get by only with the allowances their parents give them.

23. It can be inferred from the passage that the producers are focusing on the adolescent market because _____.

- A) adolescents account for a great part of the consumers and their tastes and preferences are of great importance to the producers
- B) adolescents often serve as consultants for their parents' purchasing behavior and sometimes even alter their parents' purchasing habits
- C) adolescents are turning their interests from acne medication and sport wears to other goods
- D) a research team has revealed that nearly half of American adolescents have part-time jobs, and thus, some extra money to spend

24. The grammatical form of the first paragraph is _____.

- A) Indicative B) Imperative C) Interrogative D) None of the above
25. The author's regards this trend in adolescent consumption in the United States with _____.
A) intense worry B) slight criticism C) unreserved approval D) complete indifference

Passage Four

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

If the salinity of ocean waters is analyzed, it is found to vary only slightly from place to place. Nevertheless, some of these small changes are important. There are three basic processes that cause a change in oceanic salinity. One of these is the subtraction of water from the ocean by means of evaporation—conversion of liquid water to water vapor. In this manner, the salinity is increased, since the salts stay behind. If this is carried to the extreme, of course, white crystals of salt would be left behind; this, by the way, is how the table salt we use is actually obtained.

The opposite of evaporation is precipitation, such as rain, by which water is added to the ocean. Here the ocean is being diluted so that the salinity is decreased. This may occur in areas of high rainfall or in coastal regions where rivers flow into the ocean. Thus salinity may be increased by the subtraction of water by evaporation, or decreased by the addition of fresh water by precipitation or runoff.

Normally, in tropical regions where the sun is very strong, the ocean salinity is somewhat higher than it is in other parts of the world where there is not as much evaporation. Similarly, in coastal regions where rivers dilute the sea, salinity is somewhat lower than in other oceanic areas.

A third process by which salinity may be altered is associated with the formation and melting of sea ice. When sea water is frozen, the dissolved materials are left behind. In this manner, sea water directly beneath freshly formed sea ice has a higher salinity than it did before the ice appeared. Of course, when this ice melts, it will tend to decrease the salinity of the surrounding water.

In the Weddell Sea, off Antarctica, the densest water in the oceans is formed as a result of this freezing process, which increases the salinity of cold water. This heavy water sinks and is found in the deeper portions of the oceans of the world.

26. What does the passage mainly discuss?
A) The elements of salt. B) The bodies of water of the world.
C) The many forms of ocean life. D) The salinity of ocean water.
27. According to the passage, the ocean generally has more salt in _____.
A) coastal areas B) tropical areas C) rainy areas D) turbulent areas
28. All of the following are processes that decrease salinity EXCEPT _____.
A) evaporation B) precipitation C) run off D) melting
29. Which of the following statements about the salinity of a body of water can best be inferred from the passage?
A) The temperature of the water is the most important factor.
B) How quickly the water moves is directly related to the amount of salt.
C) Ocean salinity has little effect on sea life.
D) Various factors combine to cause variations in the salt content of water.
30. Why does the author mention the Weddell Sea?
A) To show that this body of water has salinity variations.
B) To compare Antarctic water with Arctic water.
C) To give an example of cold-water salinity.
D) To point out the location of deep water.

Part II**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 that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

31. Information about what is needed is provided to the producers by the rate of _____.
A) production B) transportation C) consumption D) advertisement
32. In the Western world, the seriousness of a crime is partially determined by whether or not the act was _____.
A) purposeful B) conscious C) noticeable D) unintended
33. While the force of wind against a rock may appear to be _____, the effect over millions of years can be powerful.
A) exquisite B) feeble C) exotic D) formidable
34. It was a long time before the cut on my hand _____ completely.
A) healed B) cured C) improved D) recovered
35. The storm sweeping over this area is sure to cause _____ of vegetables in the coming days.
A) rarity B) scarcity C) invalidity D) inadequate
36. The police refused to _____ the clues they were working on.
A) exhibit B) disclose C) expose D) discern
37. The continuous rain was _____ for the exceptional poor harvest.
A) blamed B) condemned C) accused D) charged
38. The rocks are very big with _____ of color on them.
A) bands B) marks C) rails D) shapes
39. _____ it is a good thing I did not get the post I had applied for, though I must admit that I was disappointed at the time.
A) By the way B) In a way C) In the way D) In no way
40. Your essay is quite good: just _____ it _____ with a few illustrations and quotations.
A) put...up B) touch...up C) cut...up D) write...off
41. We can't _____ one to change the habits of a lifetime in a short time.
A) hope B) wait C) expect D) imagine
42. If he refuses to _____ my plan, I can probably find someone more co-operative.
A) put up with B) fall in with C) do away with D) get along with
43. Occasionally psychologists _____ people who have serious problems with their mental process.
A) come across B) get across C) cut across D) put across
44. The _____ of the manner in which he showed his wealth angered people around him.
A) conspicuousness B) coincidence C) commonplace D) consensus
45. Given our history, these are extremely hard tasks, and we are forced to _____ both goals at the same time.
A) pursue B) catch C) chase D) promote
46. Perhaps the greatest threat in the _____ between science and politics is that researchers might allow potential controversy to deter them from investigating sensitive subjects.
A) clash B) crash C) crush D) cash
47. The opposition says the government should concentrate on _____ energy sources and restrict the growth of industries like petro-chemicals that consume a lot of energy.
A) intermittent B) alternate C) trivial D) surplus

48. Hong Kong's cultural and intellectual development has been _____, no doubt, by its lack of political development.
 A) promoted B) embedded C) hampered D) corroded
49. The man threatened the manager he would have his _____ on the company for dismissing him.
 A) bias B) penalty C) contempt D) revenge
50. A high _____ should be given to establishing modern transportation and communication.
 A) priority B) proposition C) privilege D) prestige
51. The fossil fuels—coal, oil and natural gas are rapidly _____ in supply as consumption increases.
 A) vanishing B) diminishing C) perishing D) minimizing
52. Actual hearing loss will depend upon the particular frequencies to which one is exposed, and whether the sound is continuous or _____.
 A) immediate B) intermittent C) interim D) instantaneous
53. It has always been the _____ of our firm to encourage workers to take part in social activities.
 A) plan B) campaign C) procedure D) policy
54. The patients believe that the doctor knows exactly how to put them _____.
 A) correct B) perfect C) right D) well
55. Experts say walking is one of the best ways for a person to _____ healthy.
 A) preserve B) stay C) maintain D) reserve
56. When a space shuttle has accomplished its _____, it can be ready for another trip in about two weeks.
 A) venture B) mission C) commission D) responsibility
57. It was clear that the small grocer was _____ people he owed money to.
 A) at the expense of B) at the risk of C) in the way of D) at the mercy of
58. No one would have time to read or listen to an account of everything _____ going on in the world.
 A) it is. B) as is. C) there is. D) what is.
59. There is a real possibility that these animals could be frightened, _____ a sudden loud noise.
 A) being there. B) should there be. C) there was. D) there having been.
60. The scientific method consists of forming hypotheses, _____ data, and testing results.
 A) collects B) to collect C) collecting D) collected

试 卷 二

Part I

Listening Comprehension

Section B Spot Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage of about 120 words three times. The passage is printed on your Answer Sheet with about 50 words missing. First, you will hear the whole passage from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it. Then, in a second reading, you will hear a signal indicating the beginning of a pause after each sentence, sometimes two sentences or just part of a sentence. During the pause, you must write down the missing words you have just heard in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet. There is also a different signal indicating the end of the pause. When you hear this signal, you must get ready for what comes next from the recording. You can check what you have written when the passage is read to you once again without the pauses.

Students from different countries may have different kinds of first reactions, but I can say that no foreign student is (S1) _____ of coming to the United States to study. When I first arrived, it took me a long time to (S2) _____ New York City. The shops, the tall buildings, (S3) _____, the speed, the activity, the

noise—it was almost too much.

Americans do not understand how many false senses are (S4)_____ by American movies. I am really (S5)_____ because American movies don't really (S6)_____. The movies show (S7)_____. They never show (S8)_____ that has gone before. Most American movies (S9)_____ that all these material comforts (S10)_____. Foreign students soon learn how wrong this impression is.

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 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 perspective 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.

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

61. What is the best title for the passage?

62. What are the predictions of synoptic meteorologists based on?

63. What will increased accuracy in weather forecasting lead to?

64. How is the third paragraph organized?

65. According to the writer, what are "these tools" in the last paragraph?

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition entitled **Recycling the Waste**.*

Your composition should be based on the outline below and should be no less than 150 words. Remember to write clearly.

1. 废物回收的背景
2. 废物回收的意义和必要性
3. 我的看法

