

**红蓝英语**

**模拟试卷系列**

**技术点详解**

**大学英语六级  
全真模拟试卷**

常春藤英语教学研究中心 编

世界图书出版公司

上海·西安·北京·广州

# 全真模拟试卷(九)

## Part I · Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

### Section A: Conversations

Directions: In this section you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four 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 center.

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

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

- (A) Opening a gallery.  
(B) Losing weight before getting any new clothes.  
(C) Adding up the cost before going shopping.  
(D) Buying some new clothes in a hurry.
- (A) It wasn't very enjoyable.  
(B) It was very exciting.  
(C) It was very adventurous.  
(D) It was better than previous ones.
- (A) Reactions to the new teacher are different.  
(B) You should believe what you are told.  
(C) She thinks the new teacher is good.  
(D) She thinks the students are fair.
- (A) 40 cents.              (B) 30 cents.              (C) 20 cents.              (D) 10 cents.
- (A) The train is crowded.                      (B) The train is late.  
(C) The train is empty.                      (D) The train is on time.

6. (A) Worried. (B) Relieved (C) Indifferent. (D) Doubtful.
7. (A) Watching a TV program. (B) Going through files.  
(C) Discussing a project. (D) Working on a computer.
8. (A) A dentist. (B) A makeup expert.  
(C) A driving instructor. (D) A laboratory technician.
9. (A) Tidying up the room. (B) Eating peanut.  
(C) Vacuuming the floor. (D) Smoking.
10. (A) That Sue already knows about the party.  
(B) That Allen doesn't know Sue.  
(C) That Allen will probably tell Sue about the party.  
(D) That Allen won't tell Sue about the party.

### 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 One

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

11. (A) After class.  
(B) After the laboratory period.  
(C) The following day.  
(D) The following week.
12. (A) Write a report.  
(B) Read the prepared material.  
(C) Speak to Professor James.  
(D) Eat a big lunch.
13. (A) Sociology. (B) geology. (C) Zoology. (D) Botany.

#### Passage Two

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. (A) The role of Florida in the American Revolution.  
(B) The discovery of Florida by Ponce de Leon in 1513.  
(C) The history of the cultivation of oranges in Florida.  
(D) The popularity of Florida oranges in London in the 1770s.

15. (A) To grow oranges commercially.  
(B) To buy an island off St. Augustine.  
(C) To get away from his family.  
(D) To work for the British government.
16. (A) Because they had a lot of juice.  
(B) Because they were not too sweet.  
(C) For their medical use.  
(D) Because they had thin skins.
17. (A) As a medium of exchange. (B) For their unusual seeds.  
(C) For their medical use. (D) As a source of food for sailors.

### Passage Three

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

18. (A) Because they can't afford to.  
(B) Because they think small houses are more comfortable to live in.  
(C) Because big houses are usually built in the countryside.  
(D) Because they prefer apartments.
19. (A) Because many young people have moved into comfortable apartments.  
(B) Because many old houses in the bad part of the town are not inhabited.  
(C) Because many older people sell their old houses to build new ones.  
(D) Because many people have quit their old houses to build new ones.
20. (A) They have to do their own maintenance.  
(B) They have to furnish their own houses.  
(C) They will find it difficult to make the rest of the payment.  
(D) They will find it difficult to dispose of their old-style furniture.

### Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

#### Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Flat on your back on a cold hospital trolley, staring at the ceiling as you're trundled down the corridor towards the operating theatre... It's hardly anyone's idea of having a fun time.

And for kids it's even worse. Even the bravest tot being wheeled towards the theatre for an operation feels scared and helpless.

So now, especially for youngsters, there's a drive - yourself option—and it's taking the terror out of the short trip to surgery.

To spare children the ordeal two British hospital are letting young patients drive themselves to the operating theatre in bright yellow battery operated buggies.

Instead of being flat on their backs on conventional trolleys, the children now drive themselves in the 10 km/h care along the 300m - long corridors of Wolverhampton's New Cross and Royal hospital.

Martin Stephens, theatre manager at New Cross Hospital, says: "The buggies have been a great success in taking the children's minds off their operations. They bring a smile to their faces and put them in a relaxed mood instead of letting them worry about what lies ahead. We've already bought some special chairs for adults to relax them, too."

21. Why is the special kind of cars invented?

- (A) The corridors towards the theatre for an operation is too long.
- (B) It is a terrible thing for the patients to be wheeled for an operation.
- (C) Patients, especially kids, like to drive in the hospital freely.
- (D) It is a boring thing for the nurses to wheel patients.

22. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- (A) The main character of the special car is that patient can drive themselves to the operating room.
- (B) The highest speed of the special car reaches to 10 km/h.
- (C) Such kind of special cars have been widely used in the hospital of western countries.
- (D) Such kind of special cars are driven by engines.

23. According to the passage, the main advantage of using such a kind of special cars is that \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (A) patients will not lie on cold hospital trolley any longer
- (B) the price of it is very low
- (C) the work of nurses will be reduced
- (D) it will spare the kids' terror about their operations

24. What is the attitude of the British minister of health towards the invention of such special cars?

- (A) Positive.      (B) Critical.      (C) Indifferent      (D) Tolerant

25. The passage is mainly talking about \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (A) the patients being wheeled to the operation theatre

- (B) the operation
- (C) the chance for kids to drive themselves
- (D) a kind of special new cars

### Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

It is a widespread assumption that Western societies today allow a great deal more movement of individuals up and down the socio-economic ladder than they used to, say, a hundred, fifty or just thirty years ago. This is a common belief at least about European countries, including Britain. In the case of the United States, it has quite often been suggested, social fluidity in that sense was at a peak during much of the nineteenth and perhaps into the twentieth century. It may then have declined after the opportunities to acquire new land on the frontier of settlement had dried up; and as the growth of big business in the cities cut into the chances of "make or break" from small beginnings in independent enterprise. Be that as it may, the usual image of America is still that of an "open society" where individual movement up and down the scale is more free than in the older countries of Europe, especially when a blind eye is turned to the mobility handicaps of black Americans. And on both sides of the Atlantic, it is commonly believed, improvements in educational opportunity are making for a new trend towards higher rates of social circulation. True, the complacency on the score characteristic of the 1950s and early 1960s has given way, by and large, to a more realistic recognition of continuing obstacles to "equal opportunity" in education; and to a series of attempts to direct policy to reducing them. Yet that recognition has generally only moderated the assumption of increasing social mobility; not removed it.

The premise that individuals are markedly less tied to a particular socio-economic level from birth to death than they were a generation or two ago, is built into a great deal of commentary about contemporary society—professional and lay commentary alike. Inferences of different character and tone are drawn from that premise. In some, the emphasis is negative. One consequence is said to be a loss of personal anchorage(寄托), for example, from which in turn a variety of "problems" are believed in part to flow: from neuroses and "identity crises" to drug addiction and student unrest. In others—and there is no necessary contradiction—the emphasis is positive. Capitalism is taken to lose a good part of its sting in so far as wage-earning dependency is not a fixed and inherited condition. Class barriers are seen as dissolving, more individual can move across them in the course of their lives; as people at different socio-economic levels in consequence acquire ties of family and acquaintance across the face of the social structure; as the possibility of movement help to generate personal aspirations among workers

that either they, or at least their children, may be able to reach the security of supervisory, managerial or professional positions. Classes in this view are replaced by "strata" fluid at the boundaries and interlocked by a steadily gathering flow of people between them. The basic premise that mobility has been and is increasing in this way is itself rarely examined, except by professional sociologists. And even many of these are inclined to forget the question marks which research results set against this picture, when they pronounce upon the general condition and prospects of modern Western societies.

26. According to the text, it is generally assumed that in recent years \_\_\_\_\_ .
- (A) social mobility in the West has increased only a little
  - (B) social mobility in the West has increased considerably
  - (C) social mobility worldwide has increased considerably
  - (D) social mobility worldwide has increased only a little
27. The writer says it is frequently claimed that social mobility in the US \_\_\_\_\_ .
- (A) increased as a result of the growth of big business in cities
  - (B) declined because of drought in the frontier territories
  - (C) is at a peak in the "open society" of today
  - (D) was at a peak when opportunities for getting hand were at their greatest
28. What does the writer suggest about improved educational opportunity?
- (A) People still believe it leads to increasing social mobility.
  - (B) People are too complacent about its effect on social mobility
  - (C) There are far more obstacles to "equal opportunity" than have been recognized
  - (D) More advances have been made in the United States than Europe
29. According to the writer, some commentators consider that increased social mobility \_\_\_\_\_ .
- (A) leads to the establishment of class barriers
  - (B) often reduces people's professional aspirations
  - (C) sometimes leads to serious social problems
  - (D) increases the harmful effects of capitalism
30. The writer that he is skeptical about \_\_\_\_\_ .
- (A) the future of Western society
  - (B) the work of professional sociologists
  - (C) the condition of modern Western societies
  - (D) the idea of increased social mobility

### Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Frank Lloyd Wright was one of the most innovative and influential figures in mod-

ern architecture. He designed about 1,000 structures, and the concepts he introduced in these buildings were ahead of their time. Wright was born in 1867 in Wisconsin and entered the University of Wisconsin at 15, studying engineering because the school had no course in architecture. In 1887, after graduating, he left Madison and went to work as a draftsman and architectural assistant in Chicago. Within a few years, he became an independent architect and had already become the leader of a style of architecture called the Prairie School. In this style, houses have low roofs and extended lines, which blend into the landscape. This blending of buildings into nature was a continual theme throughout Wright's work. In 1916, Wright designed the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo, floating the structure on an underlying sea of mud. This unusual technique allowed the hotel to escape damage during the devastating earthquake of 1923. Wright wrote and lectured widely and spread his ideas in his own architectural school, which he moved from Wisconsin to Arizona in 1938. He never stopped designing homes in new way; for instance, the famous Fallingwater summer home in Pennsylvania is constructed to look almost like a natural extension of a waterfall. Some buildings had forms pattern as found in a seashell. Wright's Ideas were always controversial, and he gained acceptance more quickly in Europe than in his native country.

31. In which year did Wright begin his professional career working in architecture?  
 (A) 1882                      (B) 1887                      (C) 1916                      (D) 1938
32. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a characteristic of Wright's work?  
 (A) Buildings designed to fit into the natural landscape  
 (B) Using unusual concepts in his designs  
 (C) Structures designed so that they could float on water  
 (D) Imitating natural organisms in his work
33. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?  
 (A) Wright attended the University of Wisconsin in Madison.  
 (B) Most of Wright's buildings were constructed in Midwestern prairie lands.  
 (C) Wright introduced about 1,000 innovations in Midwestern prairie lands.  
 (D) Most of Wright's structures utilized water or mud.
34. Which of the following would be most natural as the topic of a paragraph following this passage?  
 (A) The earlier dates that Wright received awards in Europe than in America  
 (B) The natural materials used in and the design of Fallingwater  
 (C) The special knowledge Wright gained as a draftsman  
 (D) The importance of natural materials in architecture
35. The word "ahead" in Sentence 2 is closest in meaning to which of the following?  
 (A) Winning                      (B) Forward                      (C) Atop                      (D) Before



Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

The Second World War brought about radical solutions. After Yugoslavia's Defeat in the April war of 1941, its territories were granted to a number of satellite pro - Nazi states. Kosovo and part of western Macedonia (马其顿) were annexed, as compensation, to Albania (阿尔巴尼亚) which was from 1939 under Italian occupation. The consequence was the merciless persecution of around 100,000 Serbs (塞尔维亚人), mostly colonists, while over ten thousand of the others were the victim of the punitive actions of various Albanian militias.

By the end of WWII, J. (B) Tito attempted to achieve a historical reconciliation of the Serbs and Albanians within the framework of the new social project—Soviet - type communism. As a concession to communist Albania, a special decree banned the return of Serbian colonists to Kosovo. The Serbo - Albanian conflicts were only part of the complex concept for resolving the national question which was carried out in phases and in the name of "brotherhood and unity". As Kosovo turned into an autonomous province in autumn 1968, a quiet, but forced emigration of thousands of Serbs from Kosovo began. From the end of the Second World War until Tito's death in 1980, the number of ethnic Albanians in Kosovo tripled.

The unanimous requests of the Albanian minority for the creation of a republic of Kosovo set out in 1981, only a year after Tito's death, and disrupted the sensitive political balance in the federal leadership. The ethnic Albanians held to their racial stands: they responded to Milosevic's intention to abolish the autonomy based on the 1974 constitution with a relentless series of strikes and demonstrations. Their actions only strengthened Milosevic's position as the Serb national leader.

After the civil war and the disintegration(解体) of Yugoslavia, the Serbo - Albania conflict became Serbia's internal question. The geopolitical realities show that every attempt at achieving the Kosovo ethnic Albanians' goals (an independent state or unification of Kosovo with Albania) would inevitably cause a broader Balkan war with unforeseeable consequences.

36. The main idea of the passage is best expressed as \_\_\_\_\_ .
- (A) the unification and disintegration of Yugoslavia
  - (B) the demographic situation of Kosovo
  - (C) the history of complicated conflicts of Kosovo
  - (D) attempts to resolve Kosovo problems
37. Kosovo's annexation to Albania caused \_\_\_\_\_ .
- (A) the rebellions of Serbs
  - (B) mal - treatments of Serbs by armed Albanians

- (C) many Serbian colonists to suffer a lot  
(D) both B and C
38. When did Kosovo become an autonomous province?  
(A) During the First World War.  
(B) During the Second World War.  
(C) By the end of the World War II.  
(D) During Tito's tenure of power.
39. Only one year after Tito's death \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(A) Yugoslavia was collapsed  
(B) the requests of the Albanian minority for independence of Kosovo set up  
(C) Kosovo became an independent state  
(D) Milosevic came into power
40. According to the author's opinion, \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(A) any attempt to create a republic of Kosovo will definitely cause a broader regional war  
(B) Kosovo issue can't be solved peacefully  
(C) the ethnic Albanians are sure to secede from Kosovo  
(D) the only way to solve the Serbo - Albanian conflict is to combine Kosovo with Albania

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

41. That he failed to make any appreciable \_\_\_\_\_ to the cause at the time was due to his youth.  
(A) effort            (B) contribution    (C) attempt            (D) propagation
42. She spoiled her children by \_\_\_\_\_ them.  
(A) making a fuss over            (B) taking care of  
(C) fending for            (D) sacrificing herself for
43. The children \_\_\_\_\_ when they realized they were lost.  
(A) frightened    (B) dreaded            (C) terrified            (D) panicked
44. Most people are willing to \_\_\_\_\_ violence of any sort as evil.  
(A) scold            (B) blame            (C) condemn            (D) rebuke
45. These two rivers are connected to form one \_\_\_\_\_ waterway.  
(A) continual            (B) continuous            (C) unceasing            (D) constant

46. In the last century there was a great social difference between business and the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) trades (B) vocations (C) occupations (D) professions
47. Cold weather \_\_\_\_\_ the growth of crops.
- (A) hinders (B) retards (C) obstructs (D) impedes
48. A light meal will not \_\_\_\_\_ us through the day.
- (A) maintain (B) retain (C) sustain (D) remain
49. Smith \_\_\_\_\_ the remark. He wasn't asked for his opinion.
- (A) volunteered (B) made (C) gave (D) presented
50. This bridge is of great \_\_\_\_\_ importance to the enemy and must be destroyed.
- (A) crucial (B) utmost (C) strategic (D) vital
51. There is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ difference between Jane and Mary in character: one is reserved, the other is talkative.
- (A) infinite (B) striking (C) bewildering (D) considerable
52. He \_\_\_\_\_ for all his expenses in the coming year.
- (A) planned (B) budgeted (C) arranged (D) decided
53. Psychologists think of attitudes as being \_\_\_\_\_ toward objects or events that determine the way people react to different stimuli.
- (A) predispositions (B) prescriptions (C) precautions (D) precommitments
54. As the final exam is drawing near, I will take advantage of the day off to \_\_\_\_\_ on some reading.
- (A) catch up (B) clear up (C) make up (D) pick up
55. He made no attempt to \_\_\_\_\_ his extraordinary behavior.
- (A) convict (B) justify (C) manifest (D) indicate
56. The Prime Minister's unwise policy \_\_\_\_\_ many of his followers.
- (A) alienated (B) mobilized (C) distracted (D) detached
57. Although he had been the \_\_\_\_\_ of many favors, he was not grateful to his benefactor.
- (A) object (B) sympathizer (C) sponsor (D) recipient
58. These big cars are a real \_\_\_\_\_; they cost too much to run, especially at a time of oil shortage.
- (A) property (B) envy (C) liability (D) redundancy
59. His health is \_\_\_\_\_ by poor food and overwork.
- (A) neglected (B) hampered (C) deteriorated (D) impaired
60. We have \_\_\_\_\_ for a new secretary but we haven't had any replies yet.
- (A) advertised (B) advised (C) announced (D) noticed
61. The workers \_\_\_\_\_ a fair wage for their work.

- (A) asked            (B) campaigned    (C) appealed        (D) demanded
62. I can \_\_\_\_\_ him to you for the job. He is a very good worker.  
 (A) suggest            (B) recommend    (C) advise            (D) prompt
63. Jean \_\_\_\_\_ her mother in character.  
 (A) humiliates        (B) initiates        (C) resembles        (D) embarrasses
64. The Soviet Red Armies won a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ victory at Stalingrad, which turned the tables in the war against the German Fascist aggression.  
 (A) large              (B) decisive        (C) necessary        (D) considerable
65. China was struck by unprecedentedly huge floods in the summer of 1998 but successfully avoided famine and its \_\_\_\_\_ diseases.  
 (A) consecutive      (B) dreadful        (C) attendant        (D) serious
66. The doctor \_\_\_\_\_ the difficult operation he had to perform.  
 (A) thought            (B) dwelt            (C) reflected        (D) contemplated
67. After the heavy rains, floods \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (A) precede            (B) continued        (C) ensued            (D) retreated
68. Snow \_\_\_\_\_ is a big problem in some northern area.  
 (A) mobilization    (B) promotion      (C) motive            (D) removal
69. Your latest project in physics has little \_\_\_\_\_ of success, because you haven't followed the proper procedure.  
 (A) outlook            (B) preview        (C) prospect        (D) forecast
70. Frozen food should always be \_\_\_\_\_ before it is cooked.  
 (A) melted            (B) dissolved        (C) defrosted        (D) softened

**Part IV Error Correction (15 minutes)**

Directions: This part consists of a short passage. In this passage, there are altogether 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line. You may have to change a word, add a word or delete a word. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blanks provided. If you change a word, cross it out and write the correct word in the corresponding blank. If you add a word, put an insertion mark ( ^ ) in the right place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and put a slash(/) in the blank.

After a foreign student had decided to come to the United States to study English, he must think about where is he going to live and with whom. I believe that he should live with an American family as he can because they can give him the support that he needs. They can help im - prive his English, to . To begin with, the foreigner who inhabits with an American family can rely on them for support as he adjusts to a completely new way of life. This is especial helpful if he becomes homesick.

71. \_\_\_\_\_  
 72. \_\_\_\_\_  
 73. \_\_\_\_\_  
 74. \_\_\_\_\_

Another advantage to living with an American family is the student 75. \_\_\_\_

can improve his English quickly. He will meet friends who to visit. He 76. \_\_\_\_

will force to use English whether he wants to or not. 77. \_\_\_\_

As far as disadvantages are concerned, I see only ones: he may be 78. \_\_\_\_

treated like a baby. The family will want to protect him from dangerous situation.

I will conclude by saying that even if the student has to put up being 79. \_\_\_\_

treated like a child sometimes, he is better off to live with an American 80. \_\_\_\_

family who can help him. He will find kindness and support when he is new in the country. ALSO, h will speak English most of the time.

**Part V Writing(30 minutes)**

Direction: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on Advertisements on TV. You should write no less than 120 words and base your composition on the following outline (given in Chinese).

1. 商品制造商做广告的原因。
2. 消费者看广告的原因。