

大学英语六级考试模拟试卷

SIMULATED COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

—— Band Six ——

07

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 Seven

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) Since last year. | B) For several weeks. | C) For a few days. | D) For a few hours. |
| 2. A) She enjoyed using her new camera. | B) She left her camera in her friend's car. | C) She lost her camera on her trip. | D) She left her camera at the airport. |
| 3. A) Happy. | B) Afraid. | C) Surprised. | D) Unhappy. |
| 4. A) A political gathering. | B) A sales exhibition. | C) A tiring game. | D) The high interest rate. |
| 5. A) She angered the models. | B) People thought she was a designer. | C) She got a purple dress. | D) People thought she was a model. |
| 6. A) In a restaurant. | B) In a department store. | C) In a private home. | D) In an art supply shop. |
| 7. A) She didn't sit up late last night. | B) She didn't oversleep this morning. | C) She wasn't late for work that morning. | D) The boss criticized her. |
| 8. A) Try a new ribbon. | B) Help her type the paper. | C) Get another typewriter. | D) Change the paper. |
| 9. A) You would believe everything you read. | B) She thinks the book is excellent. | C) She wonders which newspaper he reads. | D) Reaction to the book has been varied. |
| 10. A) Traveling a lot. | B) Working too hard. | C) Getting a lot of exercises. | D) Waiting for the train. |

Section B Compound

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:

Efforts to educate people about the risks of substance abuse (滥用毒品) seem to deter some people from using dangerous substances, if such efforts are realistic about what is genuinely dangerous and what is not. Observed declines in the use of such drugs as LSD, PCP, and Quaaludes (安眠酮) since the early 1970s are probably related to increased awareness of the risks of their use, and some of this awareness was the result of warnings about these drugs in "underground" papers read by drug users. Such sources are influential, because they do not give a simple "all drugs are terrible for you" message. Drug users know there are big variations in danger among drugs and anti-drug education that ignores or denies this is likely to be ridiculed. This is illustrated by the popularity among young marijuana users of *Reefer Madness*, a widely unrealistic propaganda film against marijuana made in the 1930s. This film made the rounds of college campuses in the 1970s and joined rock-music videos on cable television's MTV in the 1980s. Instead of deterring marijuana use, it became a cult (风靡一时的) film among users, many of whom got high to watch it. Although persuasion can work for some people if it is balanced and reasonable, other people seem immune to the most reasoned educational efforts. Millions have started smoking even though the considerable health risks of smoking have been well-known and publicized for years. Moreover, the usefulness of education lies in primary prevention: prevention of abuse among those who presently have no problem. Hence, Boomer's (1978) contention that "if the Pepsi generation can be persuaded to drink pop wine, they can be persuaded not to drink it while driving" is probably not correct, since most drunken driving is done by people who already have significant drinking problems, and hence seem not to be dissuaded even by much stronger measures such as loss of a driver's license.

11. According to the passage, up to now, anti-drug education _____.
A) have made all people see the danger of drugs
B) has succeeded in dissuading people from using drugs
C) has been effective only to a certain degree
D) has proved to be a total failure
12. The film "Reefer Madness" mentioned in the passage _____.
A) effectively deterred marijuana use
B) was rejected by young marijuana use
C) did not picture the danger of marijuana realistically
D) was welcomed by marijuana users because it told them how to get high
13. The message "all drugs are terrible for you" is NOT influential because _____.
A) it ignores the fact drugs vary greatly in danger
B) it gives a false account of the risks of drug use
C) some drugs are good for health
D) it does not appear in underground papers
14. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
A) Even balanced and reasonable anti-drug persuasion is influential only to some people.

- B) Most drug users are ignorant of the danger of drugs.
 - C) Punishments such as loss of a driver's license do not seem to be an effective way to stop drunken driving.
 - D) Primary prevention is a useful principle to follow in anti-drug education.
15. The best title for the passage would be _____
- A) Are All Drugs Terrible for You?
 - B) Do People Believe What Underground Papers Say?
 - C) Is There an Increased Awareness of the Risks of Drugs?
 - D) Can Persuasion Reduce Drug Abuse?

Passage Two

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

As concern with the problems of the young increased, awareness of the plight of the old also grew. Elderly people made up the fastest-growing age group in modern America. Between 1900 and 1980, when the population of the country tripled, the number of people over 65 rose eightfold. In the 1970s alone, Americans over 75 grew by more than 37 percent. Underlying the rapid increase was the steady advance in medical care, which in the twentieth century had increased life expectancy from 47 to 74 years. Americans watched Bob Hope celebrate his eightieth birthday, George Burns, over 90, continue to act, and Ronald Reagan, well into his 70s, govern the country. They became aware of the "aging revolution," which promised to become the most lasting of all twentieth century social changes.

The elderly raised new issues in a nation suffering from economic stagnation. Many wanted to continue working and resented mandatory retirement rules that drove them from their jobs. Pleading their cause was Representative Claude Pepper of Florida, octogenarian (80 到 90 岁的人的) head of the House Select Committee on Aging, who declared, "I am like an old hickory tree. The older I get, the tougher I get." Legislation in 1978 raised the mandatory retirement age from 65 to 70. That helped older workers but decreased employment opportunities for younger workers seeking jobs.

Generational resentment over jobs was compounded by the knotty problems faced by the social security system established a half century before. As more and more Americans retired, the system could not generate sufficient revenue to make the payments due without assistance from the general governmental fund. In the early 1980s, it appeared that the entire system might collapse. A government solution involving higher taxes for those still employed and a later age for qualifying for benefits rescued the fund.

16. What does the passage mainly talk about?
- A) Problems in modern America faced by both the young and the old generations.
 - B) The growing number of the old and its effects on American society.
 - C) Elderly Americans' position on the question of employment opportunities.
 - D) Growing importance of the social security system to the American nation.
17. According to the author, the increase in life expectancy was chiefly due to _____.
- A) the growth of national economy
 - B) the establishment of the social security system
 - C) the public awareness of what the elderly need
 - D) the progress in medical care
18. The word "stagnation (Line 1, Para. 2)" can best be replaced by _____.
- A) standstill B) development C) error D) collapse
19. We can infer from the passage that the young _____.
- A) could claim social security benefits when unemployed

- B) had fewer employment opportunities than the old
 - C) was bitter about the raising of the retirement age
 - D) understood the position of the elderly on new issues
20. Which of the following did the U. S. government do to help save the social security system?
- A) It raised a special fund.
 - B) It imposed higher taxes on the employed.
 - C) It extended the age limit for claiming the benefits.
 - D) It created more job opportunities.

Passage Three

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Phantom(幻觉的) seeing is generated by the brain in the absence of sensory input. People whose vision has been impaired by cataracts(白内障) or by the loss of a portion of the visual processing system in the brain sometimes report highly detailed visual experiences. This syndrome(综合症) was first described in 1769, when the philosopher Charles Bonnet wrote an article on the remarkable visual experiences of his grandfather, Charles Lulling, who had lost most of his vision because of cataracts but was otherwise in good physical and psychological health. Since then, many mentally sound individuals have reported similarly vivid phantom visual experiences.

Phantom seeing often coexists with a limited amount of normal vision. The person experiencing the phantom has no difficulty in differentiating between the two kinds of vision. Phantom visual episodes appear suddenly and unexpectedly when the eyes are open. People usually describe the visual phantoms as seeming real despite the obvious impossibility of their existence. Common phantom images include people and large buildings. Rarer perceptions include miniature people and small animals. Phantom sights are not mere memories of earlier experiences; they often contain events, places or people that have never before been encountered. First appearances of phantom images can be quite startling. A woman in one of our studies who had lost much of her vision because of retinal(视网膜的) degeneration reported being shocked when she looked out a window and saw a tall building in what she knew to be wooded field. Even though she realized that the building was a phantom, it seemed so real that she could count its steps and describe its other details. The building soon disappeared, only to return several hours later. The phantom vision continues to come and go unexpectedly. Phantom seeing occurs most among the elderly, presumably because vision tends to deteriorate with age. Some 15 percent of the people who lost all or part of their vision report phantom visual experiences. The proportion may be higher because some people avoid discussing phantom vision for fear of being labeled as psychologically disturbed.

21. Phantom sights _____.
 A) are always memories of earlier experiences B) usually include unfamiliar people or places
 C) often contain small people D) rarely include large buildings
22. Phantom seeing occurs _____.
 A) when the eyes are open
 B) when you look out a window and see a tall building
 C) most among people whose vision has been weakened
 D) most among old women
23. Which of the following statements about Charles Lulling is TRUE?
 A) He lost his vision.
 B) He wasn't in good physical and psychological health.

C) He experienced phantom seeing.

D) All of the above.

24. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

A) people with a limited amount of normal vision never report phantom visual experiences

B) if a person loses all of his vision, he will experience phantom seeing sooner or later

C) about 15 percent of old people have phantom visual experiences

D) most of the people who report phantom visual experiences are not necessarily mentally ill

25. The author believes that _____.

A) people experiencing the phantom can hardly tell phantom image from normal vision

B) phantom seeing first appeared in 1769

C) more than 15 percent of the old people have phantom visual experiences

D) some people who have phantom vision may be regarded as psychologically disturbed

Passage Four

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Punctuation(标点) makes the written language intelligible. It does the job, on the page, of the changes of pitch, pace and rhythm which make it possible to understand speech. Unsurprisingly, therefore, a requirement for some knowledge of how to punctuate makes an early appearance in an English curriculum.

The trouble is, that necessary though punctuation is, the task of teaching it to children is considerably more challenging than it might appear. For example, it is possible that to instruct children about writing in sentences by telling them about full stops and capital letters is to court frustration and failure. The notion of the sentence as a statement—a free-standing(独立的) chunk of information—is something that children come to gradually. As written work grows longer and more complicated, so the perception of sentence increases. Good teachers will, in their teaching of early writing, watch for the child's ability to compose in sentences, and then point out how the use of punctuation will define them more clearly.

So, where, in all this, comes the mechanical definition of a sentence—that it needs a verb, for example? The pragmatic(实事求是的) answer is that it comes nowhere at all. Adult writers do not, on the whole, look back at their sentences to make sure they contain verbs. We all surely feel our sentences intuitively. Most of the time, to be sure, they will contain verbs. Occasionally, though, they may not—and where's the harm? What is certain is that you cannot possibly use the grammatical rule as a tool with which to teach a seven-year-old about sentence-writing. The child can be nudged and helped towards writing in sentences, but on the whole she will not do it until she is ready.

The point is that punctuation is an aid which the writer brings into play to illuminate an already formed idea. Before you can learn the punctuation, you have to know what you want to punctuate. Thus you teach capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to a child who is already writing sentences, questions and exclamations. The development of a child's writing will always be a step ahead of the punctuation, and to reverse the process in response, say, to the short-term demands of a curriculum is to put later progress at risk.

26. Which statement can best sum up the main idea of the passage?

A) It is necessary to require the knowledge of punctuation in an English curriculum.

B) Punctuation is very important in written language.

C) Punctuation can make sentences more clear.

D) Punctuation should be taught after the development of children's writing.

27. The author believes that sentences which do not contain a verb are _____.

- A) carelessly written sentences
 - B) useful in teaching punctuation
 - C) not incorrect sentences
 - D) based on intuition rather than grammar
28. According to the text, punctuation is naturally used when _____.
 A) a writer already knows what she/he means to say
 B) a writer needs an aid
 C) long or complex sentences are written
 D) writing sentences with questions and exclamation marks
29. What, according to the passage, might make a teacher teach punctuation before children have the ability to write sentences?
 A) The demand of a curriculum.
 B) The demand of parents.
 C) The need of children.
 D) The intention to help children in their writing.
30. What does the word "nudged" (Line 6. Para. 3) probably mean?
 A) Hindered. B) Removed. C) Encouraged. D) Prevented.

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. They began constructing the bridge in 1960, but several years _____ before the project was completed.
 A) elapsed B) advanced C) proceeded D) progressed
32. The boy slipped out of the room and headed for the swimming pool without his parents' _____.
 A) command B) consent C) conviction D) compromise
33. The large crowds lingering in the streets were quickly _____ by heavy rain
 A) removed B) showered C) detached D) dispersed
34. All the parts of these washing machines are _____, so that it is very convenient to replace them.
 A) mechanized B) standardized C) normalized D) modernized
35. The workers were _____ for half an hour by the heavy traffic and that's why we arrived late.
 A) kept down B) put back C) held up D) broke down
36. The new secretary has written a remarkably _____ report only in a few pages but with all the details.
 A) concise B) clear C) precise D) elaborate
37. In your first days at the school you'll be given a test to help the teachers to _____ you to a class at your level.
 A) deliver B) locate C) assign D) place
38. Some people either _____ avoid questions of right and wrong or remain neutral about them.
 A) violently B) enthusiastically C) sincerely D) deliberately
39. _____ the English examination, I would have gone to the concert last Sunday.
 A) In spite of B) But for C) because of D) As for
40. Although, _____, new deposits of oil will be found, sooner or later the world's supply will be exhausted.
 A) in all circumstances B) in all conditions C) in all possibility D) in all likelihood

41. The governor of the prison made out the death _____ for the condemned men.
A) diplomas B) warrants C) warnings D) challenge
42. A large part of human activity, particularly in relation to the environment, is _____ condition or events.
A) in response to B) in favor of C) in contrast to D) in excess of
43. Someone must have left the tap on, _____ water was running over and flooding the bathroom.
A) therefore B) for C) nevertheless D) moreover
44. He was so firm in his own belief that he was _____ of the opinion of others.
A) tolerant B) tolerable C) intolerant D) intolerable
45. Fewer and fewer of today's workers expect to spend their working lives in the same field, _____ the same company.
A) all else B) much worse C) less likely D) let alone
46. The tourist is prevented for entering a country if he does not have _____ passport.
A) an operative B) an efficient C) a valid D) an effective
47. People who refuse to _____ with the law will be punished.
A) comply B) consent C) conceal D) obey
48. His _____ with everything we suggest makes it hard to know what he really feels.
A) competency B) compliance C) complement D) complacency
49. The author of the report is well _____ with the problems in the hospital because he has been working there for many years.
A) acquainted B) enlightened C) informed D) advised
50. Evidence came up _____ specific sounds are recognized by babies as young as 6 months old.
A) what B) that C) which D) whose
51. Parents have a legal _____ to ensure that their children are provided with efficient education suitable to their age.
A) impulse B) influence C) obligation D) sympathy
52. Recently a number of cases have been reported of young children _____ a violent act of previously seen on television.
A) modifying B) duplicating C) accelerating D) stimulating
53. He felt _____ when he found he had difficulty with most of the maths problem.
A) frightened B) terrified C) encouraged D) frustrated
54. Many animals use odors for identification, _____, sexual attraction, alarm, and a variety of other purposes.
A) the territorial marking B) territorial marking C) they mark territory D) mark territory
55. Communication is the process of _____ a message from a source to an audience via a channel.
A) submitting B) switching C) transmitting D) transforming
56. Unless stricter hunting laws are introduced, seals will soon be _____.
A) extinct B) archaic C) out-dated D) obsolete
57. She is in fact the most _____ creative actress now at work.
A) extravagating B) extravagance C) extravagant D) extravagantly
58. The managing director took the _____ for the accident, although it was not really his fault.
A) accusation B) charge C) blame D) guilt
59. Most people who travel in the course of their work are given travelling _____.

- A) allowance B) income C) wages D) pay
60. His carelessness _____ the whole enterprise.
A) ventured B) risked C) jeopardized D) hazarded

试 卷 二

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section B Compound Dictation

Directions: *In this section you will hear a passage three times. During the first reading, you should listen carefully for a general idea of the whole passage. Then listen to the passage again. When the first part of the passage is being read, you should fill in the missing word during the pause at each blank. After listening to the second part of the passage you are required to write down the main points according to what you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read the third time, you can check what you have written.*

In November 1965, New York was blacked out by an (S1) _____ failure. The authorities promised that it would not happen again. (S2) _____ were certain that it would occur again within five years at the latest. In July 1977, there was a repeat (S3) _____ which produced varying degrees of (S4) _____ throughout the city of eight million people. In 1965, the failure occurred in the cool (S5) _____ and at a time of comparative (S6) _____. In 1977, the disaster was much more serious because it came when (S7) _____ was high and the city was suffering from one of its worst heat (S8) _____.

In 1965, there was little crime or looting during the darkness, and fewer than a hundred people were arrested. In 1977, hundreds of stores were broken into and looted. (S9) _____

Hospitals had to treat hundreds of people cut by glass from shop windows. Banks and most businesses remained closed the next day. The blackout started at 9:33 p. m., when lightning hit and knocked out vital cables. Many stores were thus caught by surprise.

The vast majority of New York, however, were not involved in looting. (S10) _____

For twenty four hours, New York realized it was without electricity.

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.*

One lunch time, May Ward was going round the local supermarket in Parkside Road, Liverpool, doing her shopping, when she suddenly slipped and fell. She was badly shaken and bruised but fortunately nothing serious resulted. It turned out that she had slipped on some ice-cream which had been spilt on the floor. Two weeks later she wrote to the firm to claim compensation(赔偿) to make up for the pain and inconvenience she had suffered. She asserted they had been negligent and careless in not keeping the floor clean. The firm denied that they had been negligent and maintained that they had a proper system for keeping the floor clean. They had given instructions that when a member of staff found a spillage, he or she was to stand by it, and call someone else to clear up the mess.

Since Mrs. Ward felt that she was entitled to compensation, she sued(起诉) the firm in the Law Courts. Here the firm claimed that it did not follow, just because someone had slipped on the floor, that they must have been negligent carrying out their duties. They said that unless the customer could prove how the ice-cream came to be on the floor, and how long it had been left there before the accident happened, she had not made out a proper case against them. But the judge took a different view. He said that, on the face of it, the accident would not have happened at all if the firm had taken reasonable care. It was something which in the ordinary course of events does not happen if floors are kept clean and spillages are dealt with as soon as they occur. It was up to the firm, he said, to provide evidence, if they could, that the accident did not arise from any negligence on their part. They would obviously be in a better position than the customer to establish how long the ice-cream had been spilt and explain the circumstances to the Court.

The final result was that Mrs. Ward won her case and received \$ 137 and 10 pence as a payment for damages.

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 did May Ward firmly believe?

62. Why didn't the firm think that May Ward was entitled to any compensation?

63. Mrs. Ward would not have taken her case to a Law Court if the firm

64. What did the firm argue in court?

65. What was the judge's view of the case?

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition entitled *The Value of Time*.

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

1. 时间就是金钱
2. 生命有限,浪费时间等于自杀
3. 时间宝贵,尤其是童年和青年时期

