

大学英语六级考试预测试卷

College English Model Tests of Forecast

—— Band Six ——

01

测试时间： 月 日 时至 时

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、翻译、简答问题)	短文写作
卷面分值	100	20	40	15	10	15
自 测 分						
失 分						

大學英語六級考試閱讀試卷

College English Student Tests of Reading

Section 1

01

Directions: In this section, there are two passages. Each passage is followed by five questions or statements. For each question or statement, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer for each question.

Text 1

1. The author's purpose in writing this passage is to _____.
2. The author's attitude towards the _____ is _____.
3. The author's attitude towards the _____ is _____.
4. The author's attitude towards the _____ is _____.
5. The author's attitude towards the _____ is _____.

Answer		Score		Total	
1		2		2	
2		2		2	
3		2		2	
4		2		2	
5		2		2	

Model Test One

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) 450. B) 195. C) 159. D) 354.
2. A) She's happy that the student center is getting more computers.
B) She'll let the man use her computer.
C) She hopes to take a statistics course soon.
D) She'd like to buy a computer.
3. A) She only read the selected parts of the book.
B) She is an extremely fast reader.
C) She enjoys reading novels.
D) She read the book straight through.
4. A) This year. B) Last December. C) Last year. D) Next year.
5. A) She doesn't think Professor Brown will give an exam.
B) Professor Brown won't be finished grading the exams.
C) Exams are usually given during the last week of classes.
D) Professor Brown probably won't change the exam date.
6. 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.
7. A) Mary's doctor. B) Tom's doctor. C) Tom's employee. D) Tom's boss.

8. A) He can send the woman additional information. B) The woman received the wrong will.
 C) He agrees that the charges are too high. D) He'll credit the woman's account.
9. A) Each one just finishes half of the project.
 B) Meet each other in the middle of the way.
 C) Make an effort to reach a compromise.
 D) Try to go on with the project in spite of the differences.
10. A) She'll work part-time at the banquet. B) She'll try to find a blanket for her guest.
 C) She is still looking for a guest speaker. D) She lives too far away to come to the dinner.

Section B

注意:听力理解的B节(Section B)为复合式听写(Compound Dictation),题目在试卷二上,现在请取出试卷二。

Part II

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions: *There are four 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 centre.*

Passage One

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

An observer watching the sky on any clear moonless night can easily observe streaks of light flashing across it every now and then. The ancients interpreted these flashes as "falling stars", and this name is still used by many people in referring to such phenomena. This colorful description gives an entirely wrong impression of the flashes. They are actually caused by meteors(流星), often not much larger nor more massive than grains of sand, which enter the Earth's atmosphere at a speed of about 20 miles per second. Most meteors are disintegrated by the intense heat generated by friction with the air. The temperature of the meteor and of the air surrounding it increases to a few thousand degrees as the kinetic(动力的) energy of the meteor is quickly transformed into heat; one then sees a sudden luminous(发光的) streak across the sky whose length, duration(持久), and brightness depend on the size, mass, and speed of the meteor. If it were not for the deceleration resulting from the Earth's atmosphere, many meteoric particles striking the Earth would have an impact greater than that of a 45-caliber(口径) bullet and would be very destructive. The number of meteors that enter the Earth's atmosphere in single 24-hour period and are bright enough to be seen is extremely large. In fact, these meteors are the source of the several tons of meteoric or cosmic dust that are added to the Earth and its atmosphere every day.

Since the debris that separates from the head of a comet continues to move as a stream of matter in the orbit of the comet, a much larger number of meteors are observed when the Earth passes close to such an orbit. In fact, one can observe what is called a meteor shower, with all the meteors in the shower appearing to diverge from, or converge to, a single point in the sky. This phenomenon is illusory; the meteors are really travelling parallel, to each other, but they seem to converge to or diverge from a point in the sky because parallel lines seem to intersect at infinity. During the Leonid shower—one whose apparent convergence point was in the constellation of Leo—that occurred on November 13, 1833, meteors were so abundant that many thousands were seen at some observing stations. Such rich showers, however, are rare. Twelve distinct meteor showers, almost once a month, occur every year, but most of them are not very imperceptible. Each of

these is associated with the orbit of a comet.

11. According to the author, a meteor shower results when _____.
A) meteor clusters collide and break up
B) the kinetic energy of a meteor is transformed into heat
C) the Earth passes near the path of a comet
D) a massive comet begins to disintegrate
12. According to the passage, the intensity of the streak caused by a meteor is influenced by which of the following?
I . The velocity of the meteor
II . The dimensions of the meteor
III . The origin of the meteor
A) II only B) II and III only C) I and II only D) I and III only
13. Which of the following statements about the kinetic energy of meteor travelling through the Earth's atmosphere can be inferred from the passage?
A) It is partially converted into light.
B) It is not sufficient to make the meteor visible.
C) It increases the closer the meteor gets to the Earth's surface.
D) It serves to neutralize the atmosphere's effect on the meteor.
14. With which of the following statements concerning meteors would the author be most likely to agree?
A) Meteors diverge from a single point in the sky.
B) The speed of a meteor determines its mass.
C) Meteors can alter the surface of a planet without an atmosphere.
D) Meteors converge to a point in the sky.
15. The author does all of the following in developing the passage EXCEPT _____.
A) refer to a historical event B) present a personal anecdote(轶事)
C) use an illustrative analogy D) explain an optical illusion

Passage Two

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

The liberal view of democratic citizenship that developed in the 17th and 18th centuries was fundamentally different from that of the classical Greeks. The pursuit of private interests with as little interference as possible from government was seen as the road to human happiness and progress rather than the public obligations and involvement in the collective community that were emphasized by the Greeks. Freedom was to be realized by limiting the scope of governmental activity and political obligation and not through immersion in the collective life of the polis. The basic role of the citizen was to select governmental leaders and keep the powers and scope of public authority in check. On the liberal view, the rights of citizens against the state were the focus of special emphasis.

Over time, the liberal democratic notion of citizenship developed in two directions. First, there was a movement to increase the proportion of members of society who were eligible to participate as citizens—especially through extending the right of suffrage—and to ensure the basic political equality of all. Second, there was a broadening of the legitimate activities of government and a use of governmental power to redress imbalances in social and economic life. Political citizenship became an instrument through which groups and classes with sufficient numbers of votes could use the state power to enhance their social and economic well-being.

Within the general liberal view of democratic citizenship, tensions have developed over the degree to which government can and should be used as an instrument for promoting happiness and well-being. Political philosopher Martin Diamond has categorized two views of democracy as follows. On the one hand, there is the "libertarian" perspective that stresses the private pursuit of happiness and emphasizes the necessity for restraint on government and protection of individual liberties. On the other hand, there is the "majoritarian" view that emphasizes the "task of the government to uplift and aid the common man against the malefactors (犯罪分子) of great wealth". The tensions between these two views are very evident today. Taxpayers' revolts and calls for smaller government and less government regulation clash with demands for greater government involvement in the economic marketplace and the social sphere.

16. The author's primary purpose is to _____.

- A) study ancient concepts of citizenship
- B) contrast different notions of citizenship
- C) criticize modern libertarian democracy
- D) describe the importance of universal suffrage

17. It can be inferred from the passage that the Greek word "polis" means _____.

- A) family life
- B) marriage
- C) military service
- D) political community

18. The author cites Martin Diamond (Lines 2~3, Para. 3) because the author _____.

- A) regards Martin Diamond as an authority on political philosophy
- B) wishes to refute Martin Diamond's views on citizenship
- C) needs a definition of the term "citizenship"
- D) is unfamiliar with the distinction between libertarian and majoritarian concepts of democracy

19. According to the passage, all of the following are characteristics of the liberal idea of government that would distinguish the liberal idea of government from the Greek idea of government EXCEPT _____.

- A) the emphasis on the rights of private citizens
- B) the activities government may legitimately pursue
- C) the obligation of citizens to participate in government
- D) the doze of the geographical area controlled by a government

20. A majoritarian would be most likely to favor legislation that would _____.

- A) eliminate all restrictions on individual liberty
- B) cut spending for social welfare programs
- C) provide greater protection for consumers
- D) lower taxes on the wealthy and raise taxes on the average worker

Passage Three

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

There is extraordinary exposure in the United States to the risks of injury and death from motor vehicle accidents. More than 80 percent of all households own passenger cars or light trucks and each of these is driven an average of more than 11,000 miles each year. Almost one-half of fatally injured drivers have a blood alcohol concentration (浓度)(BAC) of 0.1 percent or higher. For the average adult, over five ounces of 80 proof spirits would have to be consumed over a short period of time to attain these levels. A third of drivers who have been drinking, but fewer than 4 percent of all drivers, demonstrate these levels. Although less than 1 percent of drivers with BAC's of 0.1 percent or more are involved in fatal crashes, the probability of their involvement is 27 times higher than for those without alcohol in their blood.

There are a number of different approaches to reducing injuries in which intoxication (喝醉) plays a role. Based on the observation that excessive consumption correlates with the total alcohol consumption of a

country's population, it has been suggested that higher taxes on alcohol would reduce both. While the heaviest drinkers would be taxed the most, anyone who drinks at all would be penalized by this approach.

To make drinking and driving a criminal offense is an approach directed only at intoxicated drivers. In some states, the law empowers police to request breath tests of drivers cited (传讯) for any traffic offense and elevated BAC can be the basis for arrest. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration estimates, however, that even with increased arrests, there are about 700 violations for every arrest. At this level there is little evidence that laws serve as deterrents (制止因素) to drinking while intoxicated. In Britain, motor vehicle fatalities fell 25 percent immediately following implementation of the Road Safety Act in 1967. As Britishers increasingly recognized that they could drink and not be stopped, the effectiveness declined, although in the following three years the fatality rate seldom reached that observed in the seven years prior to the Act.

21. The author is primarily concerned with _____.
 - A) interpreting the results of surveys on traffic fatalities
 - B) reviewing the effectiveness of attempts to curb drunk driving
 - C) suggesting reasons for the prevalence of drunk driving in the United States
 - D) analyzing the causes of the large number of annual traffic fatalities
22. It can be inferred that the 1967 Road Safety Act in Britain _____.
 - A) changed an existing law to lower the BAC level which defined driving while intoxicated
 - B) made it illegal to drive while intoxicated
 - C) increased the number of drunk driving arrests
 - D) placed a tax on the sale of alcoholic drinks
23. The author implies that a BAC of 0.1 percent _____.
 - A) is unreasonably high as a definition of intoxication for purposes of driving
 - B) penalizes the moderate drinker while allowing the heavy drinker to consume without limit
 - C) will operate as an effective deterrent to over 90 percent of the people who might drink and drive
 - D) is well below the BAC of most drivers who are involved in fatal collisions
24. In the first paragraph, the author implies that _____.
 - A) two-thirds of drivers have not been drinking
 - B) two-thirds of the drivers who have been drinking have BAC's of less than 0.1 percent
 - C) half of all fatally injured drivers have not been drinking
 - D) fewer than 4 percent of all drivers involved in accidents have been drinking
25. The author cites the British example in order to _____.
 - A) show that the problem of drunk driving is worse in Britain than in the U.S.
 - B) prove that stricter enforcement of laws against intoxicated drivers would reduce traffic deaths
 - C) prove that a slight increase in the number of arrests of intoxicated drivers will not deter drunk driving
 - D) suggest that taxation of alcohol consumption may be more effective than criminal laws

Passage Four

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Is it possible to persuade mankind to live without war? War is an ancient institution which has existed for at least six thousand years. It was always wicked and usually foolish, but in the past the human race managed to live with it. Modern ingenuity has changed this. Either man will abolish war, or war will abolish man. For the present, it is nuclear weapons that cause the gravest danger, but bacteriological or chemical

weapons may, before long, offer an even greater threat. If we succeed in abolishing nuclear weapons, our work will not be done. It will never be done until we have succeeded in abolishing war. To do this, we need to persuade mankind to look upon international questions in a new way, not as contests of force, in which the victory goes to the side which is most skillful in massacre, but by arbitration in accordance with agreed principles of law. It is not easy to change age-old mental habits, but this is what must be attempted.

There are those who say that the adoption of this or that ideology would prevent war. I believe this to be a profound error. All ideologies are based upon dogmatic assertions which are, at best, doubtful, and at worst, totally false. Their adherents believe in them so fanatically that they are willing to go to war in support of them.

The movement of world opinion during the past two years has been very largely such as we can welcome. It has become a commonplace that nuclear war must be avoided. Of course, very difficult problems remain in the international sphere, but the spirit in which they are being approached is a better one than it was some years ago. It has begun to be thought, even by the powerful men who decide whether we shall live or die, that negotiations should reach agreements even if both sides do not find these agreements wholly satisfactory. It has begun to be understood that the important conflict nowadays is not between East and West, but between Man and the H-bomb.

26. This passage implies that war is now _____.

- A) more wicked than in the past
- B) less wicked than in the past
- C) as wicked as in the past
- D) what people try to live with

27. According to the author _____.

- A) it is impossible to live without war
- B) war is the only way to settle international disagreements
- C) war must be abolished if man wants to survive
- D) war will be abolished by modern ingenuity

28. The author says that modern weapons _____.

- A) will help abolish war
- B) put mankind in grave danger
- C) will gradually become part of man's life
- D) need further improving

29. The author believes that the only way to abolish war is to _____.

- A) abolish nuclear weapons
- B) let the stronger side take over the world
- C) improve bacteriological and chemical weapons
- D) settle international issues through negotiation

30. The last paragraph suggests that _____.

- A) nuclear war will definitely not take place
- B) international agreements are now reached more and more easily
- C) man is beginning to realize that nuclear war is his greatest enemy
- D) world opinion is in favour of nuclear war

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 centre.

31. When workers are organized in trade unions, employers find it hard to lay them _____.

- A) off
- B) aside
- C) out
- D) down

32. A man who could _____ such treatment was a man of remarkable physical courage and moral strength.

- A) bear upon B) insist on C) stand up to D) persist in
33. If this method doesn't _____, we shall have to think of another way.
A) come off B) come about C) come out D) come on
34. The _____ of a chemical compound when brought into contact with another gives us clues to its composition.
A) deed B) behaviour C) characteristic D) correspondence
35. The chairman of the committee was delighted by the almost full _____ of its members at the conference.
A) dependence B) absence C) attendance D) enrollment
36. While they are _____ with training their young, mother cheetahs do not want mate.
A) absorbed B) preoccupied C) buried D) addicted
37. _____ speakers always base their speeches on sound facts and convincing arguments in forceful languages.
A) Overpowering B) Eloquent C) Superficial D) Gorgeous
38. With price _____ so much, it's hard for the company to plan a budget.
A) fluctuating B) waving C) swinging D) vibrating
39. A large part of human activity, particularly in relation to the environment, is _____ conditions or events.
A) in response to B) in contrast to C) in favor of D) in excess of
40. The human voice often sounds _____ on the telephone.
A) twisted B) irregular C) distorted D) deformed
41. We should always keep in mind that _____ decisions often lead to bitter regrets.
A) urgent B) hasty C) instant D) prompt
42. Our research has focused on a drug which is so _____ as to be able to change brain chemistry.
A) powerful B) influential C) monstrous D) vigorous
43. Mary likes country life and has decided to _____ farming.
A) go back on B) go in for C) go through with D) go along with
44. Tom isn't _____, but he did badly in the final exams last semester.
A) gloomy B) dull C) awkward D) tedious
45. There is no much time left, so I'll tell you about it _____.
A) in detail B) in brief C) in short D) in all
46. The newly-built Science Building seems _____ enough to last 100 years.
A) spacious B) sophisticated C) substantial D) steady
47. The policeman went into _____ he heard the alarm.
A) promptly B) quickly C) presently D) directly
48. A good teacher must know how to _____ his ideas.
A) convey B) consult C) display D) confront
49. According to Charles Darwin, man is _____ from the apes.
A) originated B) revolved C) entailed D) descended
50. The prisoner denied _____ anyone at the house when he was questioned by the police.
A) seeing that B) having seen C) that he sees D) to have seen
51. Whom would you rather _____ with you to the movies, George or me?
A) to go B) going C) have go D) have gone
52. Only when _____ with water can this liquid be used to clean wounds.
A) purified B) devised C) diluted D) vaporized

53. When the rebellion died _____ things quickly returned to normal.
 A) out B) away C) down D) through
54. A light sleeper is usually very _____ to any sound even as inaudible as the humming of a mosquito.
 A) acute B) keen C) alert D) immune
55. It is reported that a series of meetings _____ held about the best way to market the new product.
 A) was B) were C) has D) have
56. I don't really know how to _____ the problem.
 A) tackle B) cope C) undergo D) underestimate
57. We value this piece of music for _____.
 A) being easy to be understood B) easy understanding
 C) being easy to understand D) being easy of understanding
58. His excellent speech _____ the audience's warm acclamations (喝彩).
 A) result from B) burst into C) evoked D) violated
59. I. Q. is a/an _____ evaluation of a man's intellectual level.
 A) numerical B) sentimental C) dual D) occasional
60. The awarding of lands as _____ to the nobleman led to the weakening of the central government.
 A) domains B) donations C) notations D) congratulations

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.

Why We Go Abroad

A fair number of young people in my country go to spend time living abroad for different purposes. In most cases they (S1) _____ for study in their special (S2) _____ or to learn and get more (S3) _____ in the language of that country because they (S4) _____ this in their future (S5) _____ and you can't speak a foreign language (S6) _____ well without having lived in the (S7) _____ where it's spoken. Others go to (S8) _____ there, either as part of their training (hotel employees are an example) or because they can get better pay.

A lot of people are satisfied with just learning or working: they go to classes or earn money and that's enough. (S9) _____, and I'd hope to make some real friends.

It's a good thing too to spend some time seeing your own country from the outside. (S10) _____ . But going to another country is like opening the door and stepping out.

Part IV

Cloze

(15 minutes)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A),

B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

In the middle of the afternoon, when the sun is hot and businesses are busy, the demand for electricity can be twice as high as it is after midnight. Yet power plants are most efficient and least polluting when their output is somewhere between those two extremes. So, as James Birk of the Electric Power Research Institute 61 it, utilities try to "top off the usage peaks and fill in the 62"—that is, they generate more energy than they need at night and 63 it for use during the day. With the 64 of Birk and his colleagues, the Alabama Electric Cooperative has 65 a novel form of energy storage: it pumps air underground into a huge cavern(洞穴).

Compressed air energy storage, 66 the technology is called, has been tried in Germany, 67 the plant in Mackintosh, Alabama, is the first in the United States. The storage cavern, 68 top is 1500 feet below ground, was a salt dome until the salt was mined by 69 it in water and pumping it out. A thousand feet tall and 220 feet across, it contains 19 million cubic feet of empty space, 70 suited for storing air.

At night the Alabama utility uses off-peak electricity to pump air 71 huge pipes into the cavern. The pressure inside the cavern gets as 72 as 1100 pounds per square inch, or 73 75 times normal atmospheric pressure. The pressurized air is then 74 during the day, and its rapid 75—which is accelerated by heating it to temperatures as high as 1600 degrees—76 a turbine(汽轮机) that generates electricity. All 77 all, it is a very simple technology, and 78 to Birk, most power plants in the United States are 79 positioned to make use of it—all you need is 80 cavern or some other suitable rock formation.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 61. A) lays | B) places | C) sets | D) puts |
| 62. A) river | B) hill | C) valley | D) pit |
| 63. A) stick | B) remain | C) stay | D) store |
| 64. A) development | B) help | C) use | D) growth |
| 65. A) adapted | B) adopted | C) adjusted | D) addicted |
| 66. A) as | B) if | C) because | D) though |
| 67. A) if | B) and | C) but | D) so |
| 68. A) that | B) the | C) which | D) whose |
| 69. A) breaking | B) emptying | C) dissolving | D) smashing |
| 70. A) acceptably | B) admirably | C) respectably | D) availably |
| 71. A) through | B) across | C) in | D) from |
| 72. A) heavy | B) high | C) light | D) low |
| 73. A) many | B) several | C) some | D) certain |
| 74. A) freed | B) generated | C) released | D) exposed |
| 75. A) compression | B) expansion | C) extraction | D) addition |
| 76. A) rides | B) pulls | C) pushes | D) drives |
| 77. A) to | B) after | C) by | D) in |
| 78. A) conforming | B) reasoning | C) according | D) basing |
| 79. A) biologically | B) geographically | C) physically | D) chemically |
| 80. A) conservative | B) convenient | C) consecutive | D) conscientious |

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: *Some people believe that attending a college or a university in a foreign country has many advantages ; others believe that the disadvantages outweigh the advantages . Write a composition on the topic **Studying Abroad** in three paragraphs , in which you briefly discuss both sides of this issue , and give your point of view . You should write at least 150 words .*

Studying Abroad
