

# 大学英语六级考试模拟试卷

## SIMULATED COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

—— Band Six ——

### 10

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#### 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。

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#### 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 Ten

## 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) She hopes that her son will be able to get a money-earning job later in life.  
B) She thinks that schools should teach children how to compete successfully in future.  
C) She wishes she can do something for the kids.  
D) She thinks that school children shouldn't be given much pressure.
2. A) He doesn't hear the woman's words clearly.      B) He doesn't agree with the woman.  
C) He isn't sure about the weather.      D) He thinks it's a very hot day.
3. A) Their son is a doctor in California.  
B) They are going to see their son.  
C) They've visited their daughter-in-law in California.  
D) They live in California.
4. A) She will be talked into going there with him.      B) She will play at the Golden Times.  
C) She will talk the film with him.      D) She won't see that movie.
5. A) \$ 15.95.      B) \$ 14.5.      C) \$ 8.90.      D) \$ 7.05.
6. A) A nurse.      B) A visitor.      C) A patient.      D) A doctor.
7. A) Mary is going to Hawaii.  
C) Mary likes postcards.  
B) Mary has traveled all over the world.  
D) Mary is going on vacation.
8. A) He was talking in a newspaper advertisement.      B) He was talking to a newspaper salesman.  
C) He was talking at a newspaper office.      D) He was talking at a car dealer's.

9. A) The book has been severely criticized.  
 C) The book sells well.  
 10. A) Jimmy talks too fast.  
 C) Jimmy doesn't come to the point.
- B) The book has been read by many people.  
 D) The book receives good commentaries.  
 B) Jimmy likes to use idioms.  
 D) Jimmy likes to show off.

## 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 one 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 centre.*

### Passage One

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

11. A) To write two major research papers.  
 B) To write one major research paper.  
 C) To take notes on books and magazine articles.  
 D) To give proper credit for sources of information.
12. A) Inexperienced students.  
 B) The students who have failing grades.  
 C) The students who surprise their teachers.  
 D) Some experienced students.
13. A) Assimilate the information thoroughly.  
 B) Capture the main idea.  
 C) Write the information down in your own words.  
 D) Use the actual phrases in the source article.

### Passage Two

**Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

14. A) They were both poets.  
 C) They loved each other.
- B) They were both unmarried.  
 D) They seldom left their hometown.
15. A) Short.  
 B) Imaginative.
- C) Original.  
 D) Having limited themes.
16. A) She came of a respectable life.  
 C) She was proud of her success as a poet.
- B) She lived a solitary life.  
 D) She received little college education.

### Passage Three

**Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

17. A) Some people buy things they do not want.  
 B) Some people are afraid to stick to their rights.  
 C) There are many superior around you.  
 D) Some people do not think highly enough of themselves.
18. A) Some people have a low self-image.  
 B) There is always someone around who knows better.  
 C) Salesman talk people into buying things they don't want.  
 D) People do not share the common knowledge.
19. A) To make people start to doubt themselves.  
 B) To show people they have a right to be themselves.

- C) To help people to become a superior.  
 D) To help people to learn to be aggressive.
20. A) To take an AT course. B) To go to see a superior.  
 C) To talk with Dr. Albert. D) To speak out for yourself.

## Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

**Directions:** *There are 4 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 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:**

Most oil pollution in North American coastal waters comes not from leaking tankers or oil rigs, but rather from countless oil-streaked streets and other dispersed sources on land, and so will be hard to prevent, a panel convened by the National Academy of Sciences says in a new report.

The thousands of tiny releases, carried by streams and storm drains to the sea, are estimated to be 10.9 million gallons of petroleum every eight months, the report says. When fuel use on water, either inland or off-shore, is also taken into account, the report says, about 85 percent of the 29 million gallons of marine oil pollution in North America each year comes from users—drivers, businesses, shipowners—and not from the oil industry. In particular, spills from tankers, barges(驳船) and other oil transport vessels totaled less than a quarter-million gallons in 1999, down from more than six million in 1990.

More than half of the oil runoff in North America occurs along the East Coast from Virginia to Maine, the report said. That concentration of oil pollution, the authors said, reflects the density of people, vehicles and other sources in the corridor from Washington to Boston.

Oil carried in runoff is particularly damaging, the report said, because it typically ends up discharged by rivers and streams into bays and estuaries(河口) that "are often some of the most sensitive ecological areas along the coast". That relentless runoff carries traces of a host of chemicals that are found in most fuels and that can harm marine life even in low concentrations.

Worldwide, the panel estimated, 70 percent of marine oil pollution comes from fuel users, not producers or shippers. The panel said one significant source of oil pollution, though a much smaller one than fuel use on land, was the two-cycle engines still used in many outboard boats and personal watercraft(船只). Those engines use a small amount of unburned fuel as a lubricant(润滑剂) and then expel it. The report encouraged the Environmental Protection Agency to continue to promote a shift to different engine designs, and groups representing the watercraft industry said the move was under way.

21. According to the passage, the conclusion of the new report is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) unexpected B) imprecise C) exaggerated D) dramatic
22. Oil pollution from the oil industry was \_\_\_\_\_ gallons in 1990.  
 A) 29 million B) more than 600 000  
 C) less than 250 000 D) more than 6 000 000
23. Why is the oil pollution in the East Coast from Virginia to Maine serious?  
 A) There are many oil transport vessels.  
 B) There is much waste water containing oil.  
 C) The area is an important industry center.

- D) There are many personal watercraft in the area.
24. We can infer from the passage that outboard boats and personal watercraft \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) cause the oil pollution mainly  
B) are under strict control  
C) have obvious defects in structure  
D) have wasted much oil
25. The main idea of the passage is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) oil pollution is more serious  
B) how to decrease oil pollution  
C) the oil industry should answer for oil pollution  
D) the main source of oil pollution is oil consuming

### Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Marianne Hardwick was timid and unadventurous, her vitality consumed by physical activity and longing, here intelligence by indecisiveness, but this had less to do with the innate characteristics of the weaker sex (as her father, Creighton Montgomery, called it) than with the enfeebling circumstances of her upbringing. Creighton Montgomery had enough money to mould his daughters according to his misconceptions: girls were not meant to fend for themselves so he protected them from life. Which is to say that Marianne Montgomery grew up without making any vital choices for herself. Prevented from acquiring the habits of freedom and strength of character which grow from decision-making, very rich girls, whose parents have the means to protect them in such a crippling fashion, are the last representatives of Victorian womanhood. Though they may have the boldest manners and most up-to-date ideas, they share their great grandmothers' humble dependence.

Most parents these days have to rely on their force of personality and whatever love and respect they can inspire to exert any influence over their children at all, but there is still an awful lot of parental authority that big money can buy. Multi millionaires have more of everything than ordinary mortals, including more parent power, and their sons and daughters have about as much opportunity to develop according to their own inclinations as they would have had in the age of absolute monarchy.

The rich still have families.

The great divide between the generations, which is so much taken for granted that no one remarks on it any longer, is the plight of the lower and middle classes, whose children begin to drift away as soon as they are old enough to go to school. The parents cannot control the school, and have even less say as to what company and ideas the child will be exposed to; nor can they isolate him from the public mood, the spirit of the age. It is an often-heard complaint of the middle-class mother, for instance, that she must let her children watch television for hours on end every day if she is to steal any time for herself. The rich have no such problems; they can keep their offspring busy from morning to night without being near them for a minute more than they choose to be, and can exercise almost total control over their environment. As for schooling, they can hand-pick tutors with sound views to come to the children, who may never leave the grounds their parents own, in town, in the country, by the sea, unless for an exceptionally secure boarding school or a well-chaperoned trip abroad. It would have been easier for little Marianne Montgomery to go to Cairo than to the nearest newsstand.

26. What is the main idea of the selection?

- A) The rich control their children's lives without being near them.

- B) The generation gap only occurs in the lower and middle classes.  
 C) Rich parents have more authority over their children than poor parents.  
 D) Very rich girls are rather dependent as a result of being overprotected by their parents.
27. The author implies that Marianne Hardwick's timidity and unadventurousness were closely associated with the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) innate characteristics of the weaker sex                      B) way she was brought up  
 C) consumption of her vitality                                      D) her physical activity and longing
28. The phrase "to fend for themselves" (Line 5, Para. 1) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) to present themselves    B) to isolate themselves  
 C) to be proud of themselves    D) to look after themselves
29. It can be inferred from the second paragraph that multimillionaires' children have \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) little opportunity to develop according to their own inclinations  
 B) more opportunity to develop according to their own inclinations than ordinary children  
 C) as much opportunity to develop according to their own inclinations as ordinary children  
 D) absolute opportunity to develop according to their own inclinations
30. Which of the following is true about Creighton Montgomery's daughters?  
 A) They did not have up-to-date ideas.                              B) They were unintelligent.  
 C) They did not have much freedom.                                D) They had no physical activity.

### Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

The term "virus" is derived from the Latin word for poison, or slime. It was originally applied to the noxious stench emanating from swamps that was thought to cause a variety of diseases in the centuries before microbes were discovered and specifically linked to illness. But it was not until almost the end of the nineteenth century that a true virus was proven to be the cause of a disease.

The nature of viruses made them impossible to detect for many years, even after bacteria had been discovered and studied. Not only are viruses too small to be seen with a light microscope, they also cannot be detected through their biological activity, except as it occurs in conjunction with other organisms. In fact, viruses show no traces of biological activity by themselves. Unlike bacteria, they are not living agents in the strictest sense. Viruses are very simple pieces of organic material composed only nucleic acid, either DNA or RNA, enclosed in a coat of protein made up of simple structural units. (Some viruses also contain carbohydrates and lipids.) They are parasites, requiring human, animal or plant cells to live. The virus replicates by attaching to a cell and injecting its nucleic acid; once inside the cell, the DNA or RNA that contains the virus' genetic information takes over the cell's biological machinery, and the cell begins to manufacture viral protein rather than its own.

31. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?  
 A) New Developments in Viral Research                              B) Exploring the Causes of Disease  
 C) DNA: Nature's Building Block                                      D) Understanding Viruses
32. Before microbes were discovered it was believed that some diseases were caused by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) germ-carrying insects    B) certain strains of bacteria  
 C) foul odors released from swamps                                      D) slimy creatures living near swamps
33. The word "proven" (Line 4, Para. 1) is closest in meaning to which of the following?  
 A) Shown    B) Imagined    C) Feared    D) Considered
34. The word "nature" (Line 1, Para. 2) is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- A) Self-sufficiency      B) Characteristics      C) Shapes      D) Speed

35. The author implies that bacteria were investigated earlier than viruses because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) bacteria are easier to detect      B) bacteria are harder to eradicate  
C) viruses are extremely poisonous      D) viruses are found only in hot climates

#### Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Many feel we are now on the verge of a computer revolution that will change our lives as drastically as the invention of the printing press and the Industrial Revolution changed society in the past. By the most conservative estimates, one out of three American homes will have computers of terminals within the next five to ten years. Electronic toys and games, which came on the market in 1976, already comprise a more than half-billion-dollar business. And though 300 000 Americans now work full time programming computers, at least another 1.2 million will be needed by 1990. Many of them are likely to come from today's young hackers.

There is a strong camaraderie (同志间的友情) and sense of belonging among hackers. They have their own subculture, with the usual in-jokes and even a whole vocabulary based on computer terminology (there is even a hacker's dictionary). But to outsiders, they are a strange breed. In high schools, the hackers are called nerds or the brain trust. They spend most of their free time in the computer room and don't socialize much. And many have trouble with interpersonal relationships.

"Apparently there is a class of people who would rather use the computer than watch TV, go bowling or even go out on a date," says Ralph Gorin, Director of Computer Facilities at Stanford University. "They find that the computer has a large number of desirable properties. It's not terribly demanding, and it does what it's told, which is much nicer than human beings. I mean, when was the last time someone did what you told him to do?"

"People are afraid inside," explains Lizzy, a 16-year-old high school computer science student. "Sometimes it's easy to be a friend to a computer that won't make fun of you. It's easier than the pressure of a peer group."

"Everyone has problems socially to some degree, and the computer can act as just another escape mechanism," Gorin explains: "The computer doesn't scold you or talk back."

Are the hackers just a group of social outcasts who hook up with machines because they can't make it with people? That would probably be a gross exaggeration—and yet, "Most hackers do have problems adjusting socially," admits J. Q. Johnson, a graduate student at Stanford. "Perhaps because they don't have much social life, they spend more time at the computer center."

36. The writer seems to believe that a computer revolution will \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) break out because of today's young hackers      B) be a threat to the established life style  
C) take place very soon      D) promote industrial production

37. It can be guessed from the passage that the word "hackers (Line 1, Para. 2)" is nearest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) addicts      B) victims      C) advocates      D) designers

38. According to the passage, problem common among computer hackers is they \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) are too accustomed to telling others what to do  
B) have trouble getting along well with other people  
C) hate to be friends of other people  
D) are deprived of opportunities to enjoy social life

39. To the hackers, the computer is more a friend than a human being in that it \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) is always obedient B) is more intelligent  
 C) helps them adjust socially D) satisfies their hunger for fun
40. The passage mainly discusses \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) the difference between computer hackers and ordinary people  
 B) the negative effect of the wide application of computer on the young  
 C) the significance of the hacker phenomenon to the human society  
 D) the cause that brought forth the computer hackers

## Part III

## Vocabulary

(15 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.

41. Children are \_\_\_\_\_ to the epidemic disease at this time of year.  
 A) infectious B) optimistic C) prompt D) susceptible
42. Mike just discovered that his passport had \_\_\_\_\_ three months ago.  
 A) abolished B) expired C) amended D) constrained
43. Chinese diplomatic envoys were sent who should strengthen our international position and strive for world peace and friendly \_\_\_\_\_ among peoples.  
 A) collaboration B) harmony C) coordination D) intercourse
44. Isn't it time you \_\_\_\_\_ some serious work before the examination?  
 A) got down to B) took up with C) got off with D) put down to
45. Jim \_\_\_\_\_ cheating in the psychology test, while Sam was scolded.  
 A) got down to B) got along with C) got away with D) got through to
46. \_\_\_\_\_ is generally believed, that the other planets cannot support human life.  
 A) As B) That C) What D) If
47. John was \_\_\_\_\_ for military service at the age of eighteen and spent a year in the army.  
 A) called in B) sent out C) called up D) taken on
48. At the moment there are a lot more \_\_\_\_\_ to be filled in the company.  
 A) variations B) vacuums C) vacations D) vacancies
49. There are buses over twenty years old which are still \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) in service B) at service C) of service D) off service
50. The captain of the ship \_\_\_\_\_ the passengers that there was no danger.  
 A) insured B) assured C) ensured D) secured
51. The plans for \_\_\_\_\_ of the shopping center include the construction of six additional buildings and a parking area.  
 A) excursion B) exploration C) extinction D) expansion
52. The weather was partly \_\_\_\_\_ for crop failure.  
 A) to blame B) blame C) to be blamed D) blaming
53. All the flights \_\_\_\_\_ because of the snowstorm, we had to take the train instead.  
 A) were canceled B) had been canceled C) having canceled D) having been canceled



54. The cupboard was very large and heavy; in fact it was so \_\_\_\_\_ that it could not be moved.  
A) extravagant                      B) massive                      C) excessive                      D) expensive
55. The British amateur tennis \_\_\_\_\_ held annually at Wimbledon attracts some of the best players in the world.  
A) tournament                      B) contest                      C) race                      D) competition
56. He was a(an) \_\_\_\_\_ prisoner despite his past experience.  
A) sample                      B) represented                      C) exemplary                      D) humble
57. He has brought forward conclusive evidence, which \_\_\_\_\_ for further dispute.  
A) makes room                      B) leaves no room                      C) spares no efforts                      D) takes no pains
58. He was a brilliant musician as a boy, but he never \_\_\_\_\_ his early promise.  
A) completed                      B) performed                      C) concluded                      D) fulfilled
59. We should make a clear \_\_\_\_\_ between the two scientific terms for the purpose of our discussion.  
A) separation                      B) discrimination                      C) deviation                      D) distinction
60. Janet gathered up all her energy so she could \_\_\_\_\_ to the race.  
A) try her best                      B) do her utmost                      C) do credit                      D) make efforts
61. Hire charges for video tapes are \_\_\_\_\_ on an overnight basis.  
A) valued                      B) assessed                      C) estimated                      D) calculated
62. We are facing the \_\_\_\_\_ of high taxes or poor highways.  
A) panic                      B) selection                      C) alternative                      D) arbitrary
63. We really consider it is \_\_\_\_\_ to finish the essay in such a short time.  
A) out of question                      B) within question                      C) out of the question                      D) with question
64. Some hard plastics can be \_\_\_\_\_ metals in manufacturing machine parts.  
A) substituted for                      B) taken the place of                      C) replaced in                      D) given way to
65. In Japan in the 50s and 60s, the government, bankers and workers all \_\_\_\_\_ and brought about what we now call "the economic miracle".  
A) pulled together                      B) pulled up                      C) pulled out                      D) pulled off
66. The interviewer promised not to \_\_\_\_\_ the source of his information.  
A) recall                      B) reveal                      C) retain                      D) refer
67. Almost one-third of Alaska is forest-covered, \_\_\_\_\_ the state contains the two largest national forests in the United States.  
A) furthermore                      B) in addition                      C) but                      D) and
68. You will not become \_\_\_\_\_ to smoking if you refuse cigarettes when they are offered.  
A) obliged                      B) addicted                      C) inclined                      D) submitted
69. He is \_\_\_\_\_ fit to be a minister than a schoolboy would be.  
A) no less                      B) any more                      C) no more                      D) not so
70. His boss took him to \_\_\_\_\_ for his habitual lack of punctuality.  
A) reprimand                      B) reproach                      C) task                      D) criticism

## 试 卷 二

### Part IV

### Translation

(15 minutes)

**Directions:** Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese. You

*should write your answer on the Answer Sheet.*

(71) Walter examined hundreds of people who had never had any kind of fit or attack and found that about one in every twenty responded to carefully adjusted flicker. They experienced "strange feelings" or faintness or swimming in the head; some became unconscious for a few moments or their limbs jerked in rhythm with the light. As soon as any such sensation was reported, the flicker was turned off to prevent a complete convulsion. (72) In other subjects, the flicker had to be exactly matched with the brain rhythm to produce any effects. A feedback circuit, in which the flashing light was actually fired by the brain signals themselves, produced immediate *epileptic* (癫痫的) seizures in more than half the people tested. Driving down a tree-lined avenue with the sun flickering through the trunks at a certain rhythm can be very disturbing. There is a record of a cyclist who passed out on several occasions while traveling home down such an avenue. (73) In his case the momentary unconsciousness stopped him from pedaling, so he slowed down to a speed at which the flicker no longer affected him and came round in time and saved himself from falling. But a motorcar has more momentum, and the chances are that it would keep going at the critical speed and influence the driver long enough to make him lose control altogether. There is no way of knowing how many fatal crashes have occurred in this way.

(74) In another case, a man found that every time he went to the cinema he would suddenly find that he was consumed by an overwhelming desire to strangle the person sitting next to him. On one occasion he even came to his senses to discover that he had his hands clutched around his neighbor's throat. When he was tested, it was found that he developed violent limb jerking when the flicker was set at twenty-four frames a cycles per second, which is exactly the rhythm of film recorded at twenty-four frames a second. The implications of this discovery are enormous. Every day we are exposed to flicker in some way and run the risk of illness or fatal fits. The flash rate of fluorescent light at 100 to 120 per second is too high for convulsions, (75) but who knows what affect it may be having on those exposed to it for many hours each day?

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**Part V**

**Writing**

**(30 minutes)**

**Directions:** *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition entitled **Diligence Is Most Important to Success**. You must base your composition on the following outline:*

1. 成功有许多因素。
2. 勤奋的重要意义。
3. 我的看法。

