

INVINCIBILITY



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快速突破 大学英语六级

全新  
仿真题典

主编 胡晓红

决胜!

2000年



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◀ 快速突破大学英语六级 ▶

CET-6 Spurt

丛书主编: 胡晓红

# 《全新仿真题典》

Brand-New Model Tests



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# 编者寄语

对当今大学生而言,要想学好英语,以在即将到来的二十一世纪大展宏图,提高英语语言的实际应用能力势在必行。

国家教育部最新修订和调整了大学英语四、六级考试大纲,重点要求测试学生英语听、说、读、写、译等五项基本技能,尤其是学生的动手能力,即语言实际运用能力。目前,各类大学英语四、六级考试用书种类繁多,让人眼花缭乱。鉴于此,特编写了本套丛书。本套丛书本着“以学生为中心”的教学原则,并针对四、六级考生的特点及需求,有的放矢地对其学习中遇到的难、疑点进行系统地梳理和考前强化训练,从而检验并提高学生实际掌握和运用语言的能力。本丛书的最大特点是资料翔实,编排独特,针对性强;它不仅融汇了近几年最新的试题模式和语言现象,并且突出了1999年修订后新大纲的特点,加大了语言材料的难度,具有一定的超前性。其次,参加本丛书编写的人员是多年从事大学英语教学的资深教师,选编的材料和讲解重点突出;

《全新仿真题典》(CET-6)一书精编大学英语六级模拟试题十套。选材新,题目设计巧妙,有很强的针对性。同时,收集了大量的语言材料,进行系统全面的训练,检验考生能否顺利通过这最后的“障碍跳”。为了使考生能顺利通过考试,并能取得高分,本书对每一试题都分别做了注释和讲解,确系六级考试的考前必备。

“海阔凭鱼跃,天高任鸟飞。”世纪之交,有太多的绚丽,有太多的惊喜。我们全体编者预祝每一位渴望成功的大学生乘上“英语”这匹快马在转瞬即到的又一个世纪驰骋!

编 者



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## PART ONE MODEL TESTS

## Model Test One

## Part 1 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. 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: M: When shall we start to work, Mary?

W: Tomorrow at 8 o'clock. But we must work quickly, for we have to finish everything before 3 in the afternoon.

Q: For how long can they work?

You will read: A) 5 hours.

B) 6 hours.

C) 7 hours.

D) 8 hours.

From the conversation we know that the two are talking about some work they will start at 8 o'clock in the morning and have to finish at 3 in the afternoon. Therefore, D) "7 hours" is the correct answer. You should choose [C] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

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

1. A) At 7 o'clock

B) At 7:15

C) At 6:45

D) At 6 o'clock

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2. A) She's tired of teaching.  
B) She's changing jobs.  
C) She was dismissed from her job.  
D) The school is on fire.
3. A) He forgot his class.                      B) The bus was late.  
C) His clock was wrong.                      D) He got up later than usual.
4. A) \$ 29    B) \$ 25  
C) \$ 4    D) \$ 5
5. A) He thinks his lectures are boring.  
B) He thinks his tests are too long.  
C) He doesn't think he prepares well enough.  
D) He doesn't like his choice of test questions.
6. A) Getting a suntan                          B) Swimming  
C) Taking a bath                                D) Watching the sun
7. A) Switzerland                                B) Australia  
C) England                                        D) Sweden
8. A) 2:50    B) 2:15  
C) 3:50    D) 3:15
9. A) Wiwtner                                      B) Wittner  
C) Wittner    D) Wittnner
10. A) On a train                                  B) On a plane  
C) On a boat                                      D) On a bus

### 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) Spain  
C) Latin American  
B) Florida  
D) America
12. A) soccer  
C) handball  
B) football  
D) horse racing
13. A) Jai alai is one of the fastest-moving games.  
B) Jai alai requires a great deal of skill and endurance.  
C) Jai alai can be played as singles or doubles.  
D) It is illegal to bet on Florida jai alai games.

Passage Two

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

14. A) multiple telegraph  
C) telephone  
B) aviation  
D) acoustics
15. A) acoustical science  
C) adventure  
B) aviation  
D) architecture
16. A) Bell was born in the eighteenth century.  
B) Bell worked with the deaf.  
C) Bell experimented with the science of acoustics.  
D) Bell invented a multiple telegraph.
17. A) 100  
C) 35  
B) 25  
D) 50

Passage Three

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

18. A) Nathaniel Bacon and his friends fought against Indian marauders.  
B) Bacon and his friends were Piedmont farmers.  
C) Bacon and a few farmers marched on the capital to protest the Indian raids.  
D) Governor Berkeley did not listen to the demands of the farmers.
19. A) less than 1 year  
C) 5 years  
B) 10 years  
D) 23 years
20. A) He was killed by Indians.



- B) Governor Berkeley had him hanged.  
C) He succumbed to malaria.  
D) He was accidentally shot by one of the farmers.

## 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 center.*

**Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.**

The Stone Age was a period of history which began in approximately 2 million B.C. and lasted until 3000 B.C. Its name was derived from the stone tools and weapons that modern scientists found. This period was divided into the Paleolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic Ages. During the first period, (2 million to 8000 B.C.) the first hatchet and use of fire for heating and cooking were developed. As a result of the Ice Age, which evolved about 1 million years into the Paleolithic Age, people were forced to seek shelter in caves, wear clothing, and develop new tools.

During the Mesolithic Age (8000 to 6000 B.C.) people made crude pottery and the first fish hooks, took dogs hunting, and developed a bow and arrow, which was used until the fourteenth century A.D.

The Neolithic Age (6000 to 3000 B. C.) saw humankind domesticating sheep, pigs, and cattle, being less nomadic than in previous eras, establishing permanent settlements, and creating governments.

21. Into how many periods was the Stone Age divided?

- A) 2                      B) 3  
C) 4                      D) 5

22. Which of the following developments is not related to the conditions of the Ice Age?

- A) farming                      B) clothing



- C) living indoors                      D) using fire
23. Which period lasted longest?
- A) Paleolithic                      B) Ice Age
- C) Mesolithic                      D) Neolithic
24. Which of the following periods saw people develop a more communal form of living?
- A) Paleolithic                      B) Ice Age
- C) Mesolithic                      D) Neolithic
25. The author states that the Stone Age was so named because
- A) it was very durable
- B) the tools and weapons were made of stone
- C) there was little vegetation
- D) the people lived in caves

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Napoleon Bonaparte's ambition to control all the area around the Mediterranean Sea led him and his French soldiers to Egypt. After losing a naval battle, they were forced to remain there for three years. In 1799, while constructing a fort, a soldier discovered a piece of stele (stone pillar bearing an inscription) known as the Rosetta stone. This famous stone, which would eventually lead to the deciphering of ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics dating to 3100 B. C., was written in three languages: hieroglyphics (picture writing), demotic (a shorthand version of hieroglyphics), and Greek. Scientists discovered that the characters, unlike those in English, could be written from right to left and in other directions as well.

Twenty-three years after discover of the Rosetta stone, Jean François Champollion, a French philologist, fluent in several languages, was able to decipher the first word-Ptolemy-name of an Egyptian ruler. This name was written inside an oval called a "cartouche." Further investigation revealed that cartouches contained names of important people of that period. Champollion painstakingly continued his search and was able to increase his growing list of known phonetic signs. He and an Englishman, Thomas Young, worked independently of each other to unravel the deeply hidden mysterious of this



strange language. Young believed that sound values could be assigned to the symbols, while Champollion insisted that the pictures represented words.

26. How many years elapsed between the date of the oldest hieroglyphics deciphered by means of the Rosetta stone and the stone's discovery?

- A) 1301                      B) 1799  
C) 3100                      D) 4899

27. Which of the following languages was not written on the Rosetta stone?

- A) French                      B) demotic  
C) Greek                      D) hieroglyphics

28. What was the first word from the Rosetta stone deciphered?

- A) cartouche                      B) Ptolemy  
C) demotic                      D) Champollion

29. Why were Napoleon's soldiers in Egypt in 1799?

- A) They were celebrating a naval victory.  
B) They were looking for the Rosetta stone.  
C) They were waiting to continue their campaign.  
D) They were trying to decipher the hieroglyphics.

30. Who was responsible for deciphering the first word?

- A) Champollion                      B) Young  
C) Ptolemy                      D) Napoleon

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

A recent investigation by scientists at the U. S. Geological Survey shows that strange animal behavior might help predict future earthquakes. Investigators found such occurrences in a ten-kilometer radius of the epicenter of a fairly recent quake. Some birds screeched and flew about wildly; dogs yelped and ran around uncontrollably.

Scientists believe that animals can perceive these environmental changes as early as several days before the mishap.

In 1976 after observing animal behavior, the Chinese were able to predict a devastating quake. Although hundreds of thousands of people were killed, the government was able to evacuate millions of other people and thus keep the death toll at a lower level.



31. What prediction may be made by observing animal behavior?
- ☒ A) an impending earthquake
  - B) the number of people who will die
  - C) the ten-kilometer radius of the epicenter
  - ☒ D) environmental changes
32. Why can animals perceive these changes when humans cannot?
- A) Animals are smarter than humans.
  - ☒ B) Animals have certain instincts that humans don't possess.
  - C) By running around the house, they can feel the vibrations.
  - D) Humans don't know where to look.
33. Which of the following is not true?
- A) Some animals may be able to sense an approaching earthquake.
  - B) By observing animal behavior scientists perhaps can predict earthquakes.
  - C) The Chinese have successfully predicted an earthquake and saved many lives.
  - ☒ D) All birds and dogs in a ten-kilometer radius of the epicenter went wild before the quake.
34. In this passage, the word "evacuate" most probably means
- ☒ A) remove
  - B) exile
  - C) destroy
  - D) emaciate
35. If scientists can accurately predict earthquakes, there will be
- A) fewer animals going crazy
  - B) a lower death rate
  - C) fewer people evacuated
  - D) fewer environmental changes

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

In recent years, there has been an increasing awareness of the inadequacies of the judicial system in the United States. Costs are staggering both for the taxpayers and the litigants—and the litigants, or parties, have to wait sometimes many years before having their day in court. Many suggestions have been made concerning methods of ameliorating the situation, but as in most branches of government, changes come slowly.

One suggestion that has been made in order to maximize the efficiency of the system is to allow districts that have an overabundance of pending cases to borrow

judges from other districts that do not have such a backlog. Another suggestion is to use pretrial conference, in which the judge meets in his chambers with the litigants and their attorneys in order to narrow the issues, limit the witness, and provide for a more orderly trial. The theory behind pretrial conferences is that judges will spend less time on each case and parties will more readily settle before trial when they realize the adequacy of their claims and their opponents' evidence. Unfortunately at least one study has shown that pretrial conferences actually result in higher damage settlements.

Many states have now established another method, small-claims courts, in which cases over small sums of money can be disposed of with considerable dispatch. Such proceedings cost the litigants almost nothing. In California, for example, the parties must appear before the judge without the assistance of counsel. The proceedings are quite informal and there is no pleading—the litigants need to make only a one-sentence statement of their claim. By going to this type of court, the plaintiff waives any right to a jury trial and the right to appeal the decision.

In coming years, we can expect to see more and more innovations in the continuing effort to remedy a situation which must be remedied if the citizens who have valid claims are going to be able to have their day in court.

36. The pretrial conference, in theory, is supposed to do all of the following except

- A) narrow the issues
- B) cause early settlements
- C) save judicial time
- D) increase settlement costs

37. What is the main topic of the passage?

- A) All states should follow California's example in using small-claims courts in order to free judges for other work.
- B) The legislature needs to formulate fewer laws so that the judiciary can catch up on its older cases.
- C) Nobody seems to care enough to attempt to find methods for making the judicial system more efficient.
- D) While there are many problems with the court system, there are viable suggestions for improvement.

=====



38. The word "litigants" means most nearly
- A) jury members                      B) commentators  
C) parties in a lawsuit              D) taxpayers
39. Which of the following is true about small-claim courts?
- A) It is possible to have one's case heard by a jury if he or she is dissatisfied with the court's decision.  
B) The litigants must plead accurately and according to a strict form.  
C) The decision may not be appealed to a higher court.  
D) The parties may not present their cases without an attorney's help.
40. What can we assume from the passage?
- A) Most people who feel they have been wronged have a ready remedy in courts of law.  
B) Many people would like to bring a case to court, but are unable to because of the cost and time required.  
C) The judicial system in the United States is highly acclaimed for its efficiency.  
D) Pretrial conferences will someday probably have replaced trials completely.

### 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. Plato's teaching had a profound \_\_\_\_\_ on Aristotle.
- A) depth                      B) affection  
C) affliction                  D) influence
42. Boy's Clubs do not \_\_\_\_\_ poor children of the opportunity to participate in sports.
- A) deprive                      B) retract  
C) improvise                  D) dilute
43. The director wanted to \_\_\_\_\_ the conference.
- A) adjourn                      B) admit



- (C) adjoin (D) adverse
44. Joan decided to go shopping so she \_\_\_\_\_ shopping list first.  
A) made over B) made out  
C) made for D) made up
45. She is in charge of \_\_\_\_\_ the national flag every morning.  
A) rising B) exalting  
C) flowing D) hoisting
46. Mike \_\_\_\_\_ at me in the presence of the guests.  
A) sneezed B) smashed  
C) sneered D) started
47. She \_\_\_\_\_ me to my seat at once.  
A) ushered B) preserved  
C) adhered D) engaged
48. When the little child lost his toy, his \_\_\_\_\_ was so great that even I became sad.  
A) deception B) dejection  
C) derision D) animation
49. My hair style is not in vogue, but I am used to \_\_\_\_\_ long hair.  
A) having B) growing  
C) reserving D) wearing
50. A farmer can't grow much on \_\_\_\_\_ land.  
A) humid B) flourishing  
C) barren D) fertile
51. The principal \_\_\_\_\_ the students strongly for their laziness.  
A) reproached B) relied  
C) retired D) redeemed
52. Be careful! It is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) brittle B) fickle  
C) abrupt D) saucy
53. To distribute papers or books to a class is to \_\_\_\_\_ them \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) hand; in B) hand; out  
C) hand; over D) hand; back





54. My telephone has rung so often today that it is becoming a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) nuisance B) temperance  
C) conveyance D) deliverance
55. Bob's ideas about how to solve the problem were so \_\_\_\_\_ that I had to agree with him.  
A) chronic B) cavernous  
C) choral D) convincing
56. She didn't dare to eat the apple because it looked \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) rosy B) rotten  
C) rugged D) rustic
57. Grandma sat by the window \_\_\_\_\_ the hole in her coat.  
A) mingling B) healing  
C) patching D) resuming
58. Not wanting to attend the class, John \_\_\_\_\_ illness.  
A) infected B) solicited  
C) feigned D) enacted
59. Father asked Tom to \_\_\_\_\_ his homework within an hour.  
A) go in for B) go back on  
C) go along with D) go through with
60. The book is too difficult for her to \_\_\_\_\_ in an hour's time.  
A) run over B) run through  
C) run into D) run off
61. When Rose dropped the bowl, it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) shattered B) compounded  
C) slapped D) collapsed
62. The helicopter \_\_\_\_\_ over the field for a long time before landing.  
A) adjusted B) confronted  
C) subdued D) hovered
63. A house or automobile in bad condition is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) run down B) sly  
C) plump D) staunch
64. To make someone angry is to \_\_\_\_\_.

