

COLLEGE

ENGLISH

ACHIEVEMENT

TEST

《大学英语》精读六级测试

竺蕊 主编

FOR

NON-ENGLISH

MAJORS

BAND 6

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内 容 提 要

本书为国家教委组织的全国性大学英语六级统考复习辅导用书,可以与《大学英语》六级精读教材配套。本书适用于在校大学生,尤其是读完四段后准备参加全国英语六级统考的学生,也可用于高级英语自学、自测等。

全书分试卷(听力、阅读理解、语法和词汇、改错、作文)、试卷答案和听力磁带原文等三大部分。

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编者的话

编者在从事大学英语六级课程教学期间发现,一般课堂教学的构思与国家英语六级统考试卷命题的构思,无论在词汇、语法、阅读理解,或是在听力测试等方面,均有显著不同,因此多数参加该考试的学生在复习和正式应考时都感到心中无数。为了帮助考生在复习时提高效率,在正式应考时胸有成竹,我们编写了这本试题集。

我们建议读者在复习迎考和使用本试题集时注意以下几个方面:

一、在国家英语的六级统考的正式试卷中,阅读理解部分占总分的百分之四十,因此考生应尽力把握住这部分的分。本书选了有关人文科学、社会科学和自然科学等多种内容的短文,我们建议考生在复习时反复研读这些短文,从字、词、句、篇等层面上综合分析这些短文。

二、考生在复习中应注意把词汇、语法结构、改错、阅读理解、作文和听力等部分联系起来。例如,在做语法结构题时应注意复习和吸收这些题目中的常见的、有用的词语;反过来,在做词汇题时应注意这些题目中出现的语法现象。在做阅读理解题时应该注意短文中的词汇与语法现象以及短文的谋篇布局的方式等,以利于自己写好作文。在做改错题时也应注意改错这一部分的短文的结构特色等。

三、在使用本试题集时,考生应多朗读书中的句子和短文,在朗读时注意使用正确的发音、语调等。这样做可使自己提高对听到的英语句子的反应速度和准确率,也可弥补听力训练中材料、设备不足和不理想的缺陷。

总而言之,考生在复习时不应把字、词、句、篇割裂开来,而应把它们综合起来看待。

本书编者在复旦大学六级英语课堂教学中坚持上述原则数年,考生收益颇大。在过去三年中,复旦大学学生在六级统考中连续在全国名列前茅,1991年时合格率超过91%,优秀率超过15%。

参加本书编写的除主编外,还有王美娣、蔡基刚、邱东林和高亚萍等教师。

在本书编写出版过程中,编者得到了翟象俊教授、林骧华副教授、袁海君编辑和景志剑同志的帮助和支持,编者在此向他们表示衷心的感谢。

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CONTENTS

Chapter I Test Papers

College English Test 1(Band 6).....	1
College English Test 2(Band 6).....	16
College English Test 3(Band 6).....	30
College English Test 4(Band 6).....	44
College English Test 5(Band 6).....	59
College English Test 6(Band 6).....	73
College English Test 7(Band 6).....	87
College English Test 8(Band 6).....	100
College English Test 9(Band 6).....	114
College English Test 10(Band 6).....	126

Chapter II Key to Test Papers

Key to Test Paper 1.....	140
Key to Test Paper 2.....	142
Key to Test Paper 3.....	144
Key to Test Paper 4.....	145
Key to Test Paper 5.....	147
Key to Test Paper 6.....	149
Key to Test Paper 7.....	151
Key to Test Paper 8.....	153
Key to Test Paper 9.....	155
Key to Test Paper 10.....	157

Chapter III Scripts for Listening Comprehension Tests

Script for Listening Comprehension Test 1.....	159
Script for Listening Comprehension Test 2.....	162
Script for Listening Comprehension Test 3.....	165
Script for Listening Comprehension Test 4.....	168
Script for Listening Comprehension Test 5.....	171
Script for Listening Comprehension Test 6.....	174
Script for Listening Comprehension Test 7.....	177
Script for Listening Comprehension Test 8.....	180
Script for Listening Comprehension Test 9.....	183
Script for Listening Comprehension Test 10.....	186

Chapter I Test Papers

College English Test 1 (Band 6)

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, you must read the four suggested answers 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 centre.

1. a) He's about to leave for a new job in October.
b) He wants to present it at a conference.
c) His boss has requested this annual report.
d) It's very important for his research project.
2. a) Working at a gas station.
b) Working at a restaurant.
c) Driving a cab.
d) Driving a bus.
3. a) In Spain.
b) In Germany.
c) In Switzerland.
d) In France.
4. a) The woman passed the test.
b) Paul passed the test.
c) Mary failed the test.
b) All her classmates failed the test.
5. a) He is still in Houston.
b) He wants to leave his small town.
c) He has been in a small town for six years.
d) He moved to Houston after living in a small town.
6. a) Joe weighs more than Jim.

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.

When Dr. William Osler proclaimed his theory that a man becomes virtually useless after reaching the age of ⁴⁰, he inflicted real harm on a lot of thoroughly capable men and on industry in general. He misled management by giving it the idea that the older and more experienced men were not an asset but a liability.

Economic mass production demands workers who are alert enough to operate efficiently the many types of specialized machines, for these represent large capital investments. Overall efficiency, however, may not always mean the highest output in a single day, but rather steady production over longer periods. Downtime cuts production more than many people realize, and it is here that the older man, with his long experience, may be truly more efficient than the man who can make a big showing over shorter periods but does not take the best care of his machine.

One large concern, some years ago, had a plan whereby a man who had become too slow to keep the production line pace was transferred to another department. Here he earned, or at least received, the same average weekly rate. The difference between what he earned and what he received came from what might be called pre-pension fund. Needless to say, plans of this kind build loyalty and, have much in their favor. ~~They improve morale and also retain~~ the skill and experience of men who have been trained in their work.

The all-too-common plan of demoting workers to elevator operators or watchmen should be avoided where possible. Workers who can still turn out excellent work, even at a slower pace, should be utilized, both for what they can produce, and for the effect on their morale and on that of employees who are approaching retirement age. To put a skilled toolmaker on a laborer's job utterly fails to recognize his worth and deprives the plant of value it might receive.

It may take real and difficult planning to find the right solution to fit modern production methods. Any measures taken must not be allowed to slow down production lines where speed is necessary to utilize equipment as close to 100 per cent as possible. But places must be found where the skill acquired over the years can be utilized at a slower pace.

1. According to the author of this passage, efficiency in industrial production consists in _____.
 - a) the quantity of goods produced by individual workers on a given workday
 - b) the experience of each individual worker

- c) the morale of each individual worker x
d) the well-balanced long-term productivity
2. It can be inferred from the passage that if a skilled worker's productivity decreases because of age, _____.
a) his pay should be reduced in proportion b
b) he should be assigned to work elsewhere
c) his position should be lowered
d) he should be given easier work to do
3. Which of the following statements do you think the passage most probably supports?
a) Efficiency in the use of manpower is not at all antithetical to efficiency in the use of capital. 正相反的
b) To assign to a different department workers who slow down because of age is as discouraging as to lower their positions. A
c) A man's wisdom accumulates unfailingly as he gets on in years. d x
d) It is on the mere account of his past contributions that an old employee should receive the same average weekly rate even though he actually earns less.
4. The purpose of the passage is _____.
a) to revise Dr. O'Isler's argument y
b) to call public's attention to social welfare programs C
c) to verify the argument that the wisdom of age should be as much treasured as is high productivity
d) to compare the merits of various solutions to the problem of deficiency as a result of the aging of employees
5. Who will be most concerned with the problem discussed in the passage?
a) College graduates seeking employment
b) Executives
c) Retired people
d) Lawmakers

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:

When companies establish foreign operations, it nearly always means a surge in the number of their U.S. employees. In 1950, Caterpillar Tractor Co. was struggling to fill its U.S. and foreign orders from two American plants with 25,000 employees. Today there are 12 overseas Caterpillar plants employing 27,000. But, meanwhile, the company has grown to 14 U.S. plants employing 62,000—of whom some 24,000 owe their jobs solely to foreign orders.

A promising foreign market can be lost irretrievably by not setting up a foreign factory at the right time. In 1960, Du Pont was exporting 34 million pounds of polyethylene to Europe, but decided not to build a plant there. Its European sales of polyethylene soon dropped to the vanishing point, while its foreign competitors moved in and built the market up to four billion pounds a year— "a growth," Du Pont says, "that the U.S. economy and its workers did not share in."

Du Pont learned the lesson well. Today it has 44 principal foreign subsidiaries or affiliated companies employing nearly 32,000 people. Total 1974 sales outside the U.S. amounted to 2.17 billion, of which \$800 million were U.S. exports. As a result, at least 15,000 new jobs were created in the U.S..

These and numerous other examples underline the fact that multi-nationals are good for the U.S. economy, consumer and worker. A U.S. government study covering 300 of the major multi-nationals reveals that when these companies were rapidly expanding their employment abroad, they also raised their U.S. work force at a rate of 2.7 percent a year—well above the average growth in American industry. At the same time, they averaged paying their U.S. workers substantially more per hour than U.S. companies without foreign operations.

This is only part of what multi-nationals do for us. They are in the forefront of helping the nation compensate for rising costs of basic raw materials we must import, particularly petroleum. By selling abroad, they earn large amounts of foreign currencies we need to buy scarce materials from other countries. In addition, American companies operating abroad returned home royalties and foreign earnings of \$21.4 billion—three times the outflow of dollars for foreign investment.

All in all, without multi-nationals the extraordinary worldwide rise in living standards would have been slowed. As U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Daniel P Moynihan has declared, "The multi-national corporation, which combines modern management with liberal trade policies, is arguably the most creative international institution of the 20th century.

Indeed, those countries in Europe and Asia making the most progress are the ones that have encouraged multi-nationals — theirs as well as ours. Despite this, the clippers are out to shear the U.S. multi-nationals of their foreign connections.

6. This passage is mainly about _____ .
- a) the history of the development of multi-nationals
 - b) the advantages of multi-nationals

- c) the drawbacks of multi-nationals
d) the way multi-nationals operate
7. Multi-nationals are _____.
a) charity organizations which have subdivisions all over the world
b) international organizations devoted to promoting human rights
c) a company having branches in several nations
d) a cosmopolitan city which is connected with many nations in the world by international airlines and shipping lines
8. In this passage, the author _____.
a) tries to defend multi-nationals
b) identifies himself with opponents of multi-nationals
c) advocates the nationalization of multi-nationals
d) illustrates the importance of government control over multi-nationals
9. The author mentions Du Pont in the passage _____.
a) as an infallible businessman
b) as a typical example of self-made American businessmen
c) as a smart businessman who gains experience through trials and errors
d) as an example of influential businessmen who exercise immense control over the making of government policies
10. which of the following is most likely the subject of the paragraph following the passage?
a) The role played by multi-nationals in world economy
b) Opposing arguments
c) Managerial methods adopted by multi-nationals
d) Possible government support to multi-nationals through tax incentives

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

When a young beaver couple find a promising location, they spend several nights investigating its potential. The animals somehow figure out which stream won't run dry in August or wash away their dams during the spring rains, and where the least amount of work will result in the largest possible pond. "They appear to have an uncanny understanding of how to cope with water flow," says Hill. "When they build a dam in swift waters, they often bow it upstream, which helps anchor it to each shore, and they always make the base of a dam wider than the top — sometimes 15 feet thick — which compensates for water pressure."

Working hard and fast, beavers are able to throw up a small dam in a night or two. Three-inch-long chisel-like incisors—two above and two below—let them slice through five-inch tree trunks in five or six minutes. After

a snack on the bark, they cut the tree into lengths that can be towed to the damsite. There, they jam the butts into the bottom and weight them down with rocks. They use anything handy to buttress their dam: old railroad ties, deer antlers, even abandoned TV antennas. Although a foot-high dam may be sufficient to flood a flat area, four to five feet is more the rule. In Wyoming, a record dam measured 18 feet from top to bottom, while a New Hampshire dam stretched across a valley floor for almost a mile.

When the bracing chill of fall fills the air, beavers turn their attention to winter quarters. Piling up branches, sticks and stones, they build a low island in their pond with two or three tunnels opening under water. Limbs and twigs are placed on top to make a solid brush pile some seven feet high; then, swimming up through one of the underwater tunnels, the beaver literally digs and eats his way into a cozy home. Next, the outside of the lodge is covered with a thick layer of wet mud which, when temperature plummets, will freeze as solid as cement. An unplastered "chimney" at the top lets cool, fresh air enter and warm, stagnant air escape. Finally, in northern reaches where frozen ponds trap the beaver beneath the ice, the animals prepare a winter larder by burying hundreds of choice branches in the bottom of the pond.

How does a beaver know that water flows downhill, that it can be controlled, re-routed, dammed up? How does he know to armor-coat his lodge and to lay in a supply of winter food? How can one explain the experience of a Vermont farmer who found a colony of beavers regulating the water level in their pond with the damper of a stovepipe buried in the base of the dam? Is the beaver, in fact, highly intelligent? Or is all this merely a marvelous refinement of instinct?

Naturalists can't agree. Until the question of intelligence is resolved, the words that best describe the beaver are tenacity, resilience, and industry — terms that also describe the American national character. Perhaps we learned some of it from the beaver.

11. The most striking thing about the beaver is c.
- a) its courtship habits
 - b) its great appetite
 - c) its ingenuity in architectural work
 - d) its ability to survive extremely cold winter
12. Beavers feed on _____.
- a) fish
 - b) tree bark
 - c) small land animals

- d) water fowls
13. According to the passage, which of the following does a beaver not do?
- a) to lay aside some food for winter use
 - b) to clean the floor of its lair or home with a brush *da*
 - c) to ventilate its home *换气*
 - d) to coat the outside of its lair with mud
14. The author thinks that the beaver is ____.
- a) troublesome because it often damages timberland
 - b) faced with the threat of extinction *extinction 灭绝*
 - c) symbolic of some of the qualities of the American people.
 - d) a very fierce animal because of its sharp teeth
15. Which of the following is the major building material with which a beaver constructs a dam?
- a) trees
 - b) mud *A*
 - c) stone
 - d) animal bones

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

Citizens Bank and Trust Company in suburban Chicago has announced that a new block of its unique "United Security Accounts" is being released to the public.

These are the only national accounts in the United States that pay maximum rate savings interest on money that would ordinarily be earning nothing in a checking account for immediate access. Accountholders can write free checks on credit against the entire account while the interest is compounded daily on the remaining balance.

There are no check or service charges, and because of a free repayment period, the account can be used just like a completely free checking account with no minimum balance required.

The bank is in the quarter-billion-dollar class with exceptional reserves and F.D.I.C insurance. All transactions are by postage-free mail.

A bank spokesman reports that people with "United Security Accounts" earns as much as \$100, \$500 or more extra interest every year even though they can still write checks up to their full balance. He said accountholders enjoy the convenience of one confidential bank account that does the work of two separate savings and checking accounts.

Although "U.S.A." accounts are held by 80,000 depositors throughout the United States and in many foreign countries, new accounts have only been

available at limited intervals, mainly to persons recommended by present accountholders. Now the bank says it will release a block of new accounts without recommendation.

During this limited application period, anyone interested is invited to send, without obligation, for free booklet describing the special advantages of these accounts. A postage-free public service card provided on the facing page should be sent without delay.

16. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
- a) The chief advantage of putting money into the Citizens Bank and Trust Company is that customers can check at any time they like to see how much money they have got left in the bank.
 - b) People who have accounts with the bank can buy a block of buildings with loans from the bank.
 - c) People who open any of the "United Security Accounts" with the bank can earn much interest in their checking accounts.
 - d) People who deposit money in that bank can mail letters free of charge.
17. Attached to the passage readers may find _____.
- a) a booklet describing the special advantages of "United Security Accounts"
 - b) an application form for such a booklet
 - c) a recommendation form
 - d) a table of interest rates
18. This passage is most probably intended for _____.
- a) potential customers
 - b) students of accounting
 - c) specialists in finance
 - d) old patrons
19. Citizens Bank and Trust Company has _____.
- a) branches in all countries in the world
 - b) the deposits of their customers insured against possible hazards
 - c) about 1,250,000 dollars in reserve
 - d) a newspaper as part of its property
20. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
- a) "United Security Accounts" used to be available exclusively to people who were recommended by old customers
 - b) Citizens Bank and Trust Company is going to expand its business by setting up more branches overseas
 - c) the bank is trying to attract more customers to itself by offering a general rise in interest rates for all types of accounts

- d) people who deposit money in Citizens Bank and Trust Company are immune to financial losses even if the bank goes bankrupt

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (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.

1. My effort was over and I _____ unconscious. When I woke up, I found myself in the hospital.

a) staggered	b) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fell
c) slackened	d) lay
2. I rushed to my attic room, where I had _____ several orange boxes, nicely trimmed and stained, into bookcases.

a) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> converted	b) painted
c) manufactured	d) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> possessed
3. The beat of rock music was so powerful that it moved me, _____ me and uplifted me.

a) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stirred	b) surged
c) carried	d) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> poked
4. College education in China is still restricted to a _____ of the nation's young people.

a) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fraction	b) fragment
c) piece	d) portion
5. The gain in the automatic machine which must be used in a certain fixed way is at the expense of _____.

a) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> efficiency	b) productivity
c) flexibility	d) endeavour
6. The young man was running a persistent fever, and suffered cold sweats at night. These _____ indicated tuberculosis.

a) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> diagnoses	b) manifestations
c) notes	d) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> symptoms
7. Even a big salary can't _____ for the satisfaction which work can provide.

a) match	b) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> compensate
c) require	d) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fit
8. He is uninterested in an education and seemingly unfit for other _____.

a) purposes	b) employment
c) pursuits	d) benefits
9. This policy may _____ the chances of success for educated, and ambitious

young men or women.

a) accumulate

c) accelerate 使加快, 促进

b) multiply 增加, 增殖

d) raise

10. In the past twenty-five years, workers attained a new _____ of human dignity.

a) statue 雕像, 塑像

c) status 地位, 地位

b) station

d) stature 身材

11. For the girls there are "_____ arts", a new phrase for cooking, sewing, and other housewifely chores.

a) homely 家常的

c) domestic 国内的, 家用的

b) creative

d) fine

12. When someone utters a pleasing, praiseful remark in our direction, we usually grow _____ and our knees begin to vibrate.

a) vague 模糊的, 茫然的

c) opaque 不透明的, 无光亮的

b) inarticulate 发音不清的

d) obscure 含糊的, 偏僻的, 阴暗的

13. _____ managers of factories asked that vocational education be tailored to meet their immediate employment needs.

a) Suspicious

c) Shrewd 精明的

b) Handsome

d) Cautious 谨慎的

14. It should be recognized that many big-city colleges are almost _____ to the children of the very poor.

a) indifferent

c) partial 偏袒的

b) exclusive 专制的, 排外的

d) inaccessible 不能到达的

15. Reading newspapers asks nothing of me but a pleasant hour of my time. It doesn't _____ my strength.

a) tax

c) bear

b) seek

d) burden 负担

16. Scholarships are too few to _____ the high-school graduates who deserve a college education.

a) meet

c) adopt 采纳, 采用

b) accommodate

d) feed

17. It is said that behind the calm facade of a friend's life are griefs and anxieties we usually _____ from touching.

a) prevent

c) separate

b) keep off keep sth. from

d) shrink

18. I can't accept with grace a compliment _____ upon me for a thing that isn't really mine.

a) relying 依赖

c) resting

b) dropped

d) bestowed 给予, 授予

